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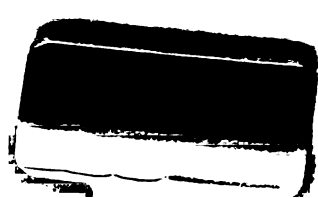
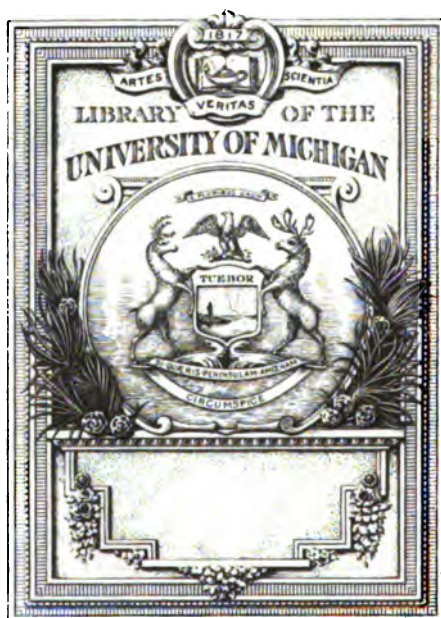
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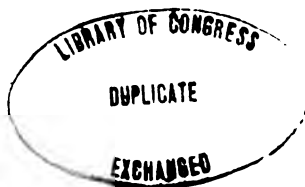
DOCUMENTS

OF THE

Senate of the State of New York.

ONE HUNDREDTH SESSION—1877.

VOLUME II.—Nos. 23 to 48.



JEROME B. PARMENTER, STATE PRINTER.
1877.

(No. 23.)

SENATORS, OFFICERS AND REPORTERS

OF THE

SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

Giving their Respective Districts, Post-office Addresses, Counties, and Residences in Albany.

ONE HUNDREDTH SESSION, 1877.

Hon. WILLIAM DORSHIMER, Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate, Buffalo, Erie county; residence in Albany, 73 Hawk street.

| District. | Name. | Post-office address. | County. | Boarding-house in Albany. |
|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 1.... | L. Bradford Prince. | Flushing | Queens | Congress Hall. |
| 2.... | John R. Kennaday | Brooklyn | Kings | Delavan House. |
| 3.... | John C. Jacobs | Brooklyn | Kings | Congress Hall. |
| 4.... | John Morrissey | New York | New York | Delavan House. |
| 5.... | Alfred Wagstaff, Jr. | New York | New York | 144 Swan street. |
| 6.... | Casper A. Baaden | New York | New York | Delavan House. |
| 7.... | James W. Gerard | New York | New York | 23 Washington avenue. |
| 8.... | Francis M. Bixby | New York | New York | 23 Washington avenue. |
| 9.... | William H. Robertson | Katonah | Westchester | Congress Hall. |
| 10.... | Daniel B. St. John | Newburgh | Orange | Congress Hall. |
| 11.... | B. Platt Carpenter | Poughkeepsie | Dutchess | Congress Hall. |

LIST OF SENATORS — (Continued).

| District. | Name. | Post-office address. | County. | Boarding-house in Albany. |
|-----------|------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| 12.... | Thomas Coleman..... | Troy..... | Rensselaer..... | Troy. |
| 13.... | Hamilton Harris..... | Albany..... | Albany..... | 722 Broadway. |
| 14.... | Augustus Schoonmaker, Jr.... | Kingston..... | Ulster..... | Congress Hall. |
| 15.... | Webster Wagner..... | Palatine Bridge..... | Montgomery..... | Delavan House. |
| 16.... | Franklin W. Tobey..... | Port Henry..... | Essex..... | Delavan House. |
| 17.... | Darius A. Moore..... | De Kalb..... | St. Lawrence..... | 17 Park street. |
| 18.... | James F. Starbuck..... | Watertown..... | Jefferson..... | Congress Hall. |
| 19.... | Theodore S. Sayre..... | Utica..... | Oneida..... | Congress Hall. |
| 20.... | David P. Loomis..... | Unadilla..... | Otsego..... | Eldredge House. |
| 21.... | Benjamin Doolittle..... | Oswego..... | Oswego..... | 136 State street. |
| 22.... | Dennis McCarthy..... | Syracuse..... | Onondaga..... | Delavan House. |
| 23.... | Wm. C. Lamont..... | Cobleskill..... | Schoharie..... | Eldredge House. |
| 24.... | John H. Selkreg..... | Ithaca..... | Tompkins..... | Stanwix Hall. |
| 25.... | Wm. B. Woodin..... | Auburn..... | Cayuga..... | Delavan House. |
| 26.... | Stephen H. Hammond..... | Geneva..... | Ontario..... | Congress Hall. |
| 27.... | George B. Bradley..... | Corning..... | Steuben..... | Delavan House. |
| 28.... | Wm. N. Emerson..... | Rochester..... | Monroe..... | 4 Park place. |
| 29.... | Dan H. Cole..... | Albion..... | Orleans..... | 136 State street. |
| 30.... | Abijah J. Wellman..... | Friendship..... | Allegany..... | Congress Hall. |
| 31.... | E. Carlton Sprague..... | Buffalo..... | Erie..... | Congress Hall. |
| 32.... | Commodore P. Vedder..... | Ellicottville..... | Cattaraugus..... | Congress Hall. |

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

| Name. | Office. | Post-office address. | County. | Boarding-house in Albany. |
|----------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|---------------|---------------------------|
| Rev. Ebenezer Halley, D.D. | Chaplain | Albany | Albany | 63 Clinton avenue. |
| Henry A. Glidden. | Clerk | Albion | Orleans | 136 State street. |
| Charles R. Dayton. | Assistant Clerk | East Hampton. | Suffolk | 170 State street. |
| Wm. W. Pierson. | Journal Clerk | Sing Sing | Westchester | Eldredge House. |
| Wm. H. Stevens | Deputy Clerk | Geneseo | Livingston | 74 Eagle street. |
| Robert H. Hunter. | Deputy Clerk | Poughkeepsie | Dutchess | Delavan House. |
| Lewis H. Clark | Deputy Clerk | Sodus. | Wayne | Globe Hotel. |
| Wm. H. Bogart. | Deputy Clerk | Aurora. | Cayuga | 63 Maiden lane. |
| Hudson C. Tanner. | Stenographer | Oswego | Oswego | Delavan House. |
| Edwin P. Fancher. | Librarian | McGrawville | Cortland | 124 Hamilton st. |
| Stafford Mosher. | Assistant Librarian | Canajoharie | Montgomery | Mansion House. |
| John W. Corning | Sergeant-at-arms | Palmyra | Wayne | Pearl Street Hotel. |
| James I. Hart. | As't Sergeant-at-arms and P. M. | Plattsburgh | Clinton | Eldredge House. |
| Henry A. Griswold. | Assistant Postmaster | Albion | Orleans | 128 State street. |
| Frederick M. Burton. | Doorkeeper | Canajoharie | Montgomery | Mansion House. |
| Webster Howard. | Assistant Doorkeeper | Hampton | Washington | Troy. |
| Stephen A. Carr | Assistant Doorkeeper | Albany | Albany | 227 First street. |
| Frank Chase. | Assistant Doorkeeper | Springville | Erie | 661 Broadway. |
| Charles A. Chadsey | Assistant Doorkeeper | Chatham Center, | Columbia | Globe Hotel. |
| Wm. Seaman | Assistant Doorkeeper | Ithaca | Tompkins | Mansion House. |
| John S. Aiken | Assistant Doorkeeper | New York Mills, | Oneida | Mansion House. |
| J. Stanley Browne. | President's Clerk | Schenevus | Otsego | 24 William street. |
| Sanders Wilson | Superintendent of Documents | Hammond | St. Lawrence. | Mansion House. |
| George A. Johnson. | Janitor | Ithaca | Tompkins | Clarendon Hotel. |

LIST OF OFFICERS — (Continued).

| Name. | Office. | Post office address. | County. | Boarding-house in Albany. |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Robert F. McIntyre | Keeper of Senate Chamber. . . | Albany | Albany | 323 Orange street. |
| Thomas Howe | Librarian's Messenger | Rochester | Monroe | Mansion House. |
| Henry C. Shipman | Sergeant-at-arms' Messenger. . | Binghamton | Broome | 185 Hudson ave. |
| Wm. S. Flinham | Clerk's and Bank Messenger. . | Albion | Orleans | 186 State street. |
| Archie H. Smith | President's Messenger | Buffalo | Erie | 6 Park street. |
| Wm. C. Stead | Mail Carrier | Albany | Albany | 71 Maiden lane. |

REPORTERS OF THE SENATE.

| Name. | Paper. | Post-office address. | County. | Boarding-house in Albany. |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| John H. Farrell..... | Associated Press | Albany | Albany | 122 Hamilton st. |
| William H. McElroy..... | Albany Evening Journal..... | Albany | Albany | 193 North Pearl st. |
| Charles J. Hailes..... | Albany Argus | Albany | Albany | 197 Hamilton st. |
| Charles G. Shanks..... | New York World | Albany | Albany | 136 State street. |
| George W. Bull..... | Buffalo Commercial Advertiser | Buffalo | Erie | Congress Hall. |
| John Anderson | New York Herald | New York..... | New York..... | 71 Lancaster st. |
| Addison A. Keyes..... | Albany Express..... | Albany | Albany | 79 Clinton avenue. |
| Augustin Snow | Brooklyn Argus..... | Brooklyn | Kings | Congress Hall. |
| Wm. B. Somerville..... | American Press Association .. | Albany | Albany | Albany. |
| Henry C. Main..... | Troy Whig..... | Troy | Rensselaer ... | Troy. |
| W. E. Kieselburgh..... | Troy Times..... | Troy | Rensselaer ... | Troy. |
| George H. Levy..... | Troy Press..... | Troy | Rensselaer ... | Troy. |
| Charles F. Seymour | Syracuse Journal..... | Syracuse..... | Onondaga | Stanwix Hall. |
| William J. Evarts..... | Poughkeepsie News..... | Poughkeepsie .. | Dutchess | Congress Hall. |
| James B. Swain | Hudson River Chronicle..... | Scarboro'..... | Westchester .. | Congress Hall. |
| D. L. Wing..... | Flushing Daily Journal..... | Flushing..... | Queens | Mansion House. |
| Timothy J. Dyson..... | Brooklyn Daily Eagle..... | Brooklyn..... | Kings | Windsor Hotel. |
| O. C. Bentley..... | Owego Times..... | Albany | Albany | Eldredge House. |

CLERKS OF COMMITTEES.

| Name. | Committee. | Post-office address. | County. | Boarding-house in Albany. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| Cornelius E. Kene..... | Judiciary..... | White Plains... | Westchester.. | 144 Hudson ave. |
| Andrew S. Draper..... | Finance..... | Albany | Albany | 213 Clinton ave. |
| Edwin A. Woodin..... | Cities..... | Auburn | Cayuga | Delavan House. |
| Channcey O. Abbott..... | Apportionment..... | Auburn | Cayuga | |
| Philip H. Knickerbocker.. | Villages..... | Poughkeepsie... | Dutchess | Delavan House. |
| George W. Bull..... | Commerce and Navigation... | Buffalo | Erie..... | Congress Hall. |
| A. J. Shelley..... | Canals..... | Pulaski | Oswego | 124 Hamilton st. |
| John Banker..... | Railroads | Schenectady .. | Schenectady.. | Schenectady. |
| Orlando Kellogg..... | Insurance | Elizabethtown .. | Essex | Windsor Hotel. |
| George M. Lowery..... | Roads and Bridges..... | Utica | Oneida..... | 136 State street, |
| Alfred Comstock..... | Banks | Troy | Troy | Troy. |
| Hiram H. Wakeley..... | Miscellaneous Corporations... | Black Creek.... | Allegany..... | 124 Hamilton st. |
| Engene D. Wood..... | Literature and Public Health | Albany | Albany | 52 Park street. |
| David J. Wilson | Manuf., Agriculture and Salt.. | Amboy | Oswego ... | 124 Hamilton st. |
| La Fayette G. Sweet..... | Internal Affairs..... | Humphrey..... | Cattaraugus .. | 76 Eagle street. |

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 24.

IN SENATE,

January 16, 1877.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

NEW YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

REPORT OF THE MANAGERS.

The board of managers of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, in pursuance of law, respectfully submit the following report for the year 1876:

The great work of attempting, by moral and physical means, to restore the inebriate to a condition of self-respect and usefulness, is steadily pursued in this institution. No longer an experiment, the treatment of inebriety has taken rank with the care and management of other infirmities of a self-imposed or independent and inherited character. The results accomplished with the inebriate have been such as to warrant the further, and greater, aid and assistance of the State in advancing the methods by which the tyranny of an overpowering indulgence shall be more effectually modified and corrected.

Regarding drunkenness as the chief factor in the production of crime, ignorance and vagabondage, and following this vice or indulgence through all the details which make up the formation of families, including the inevitable laws of heredity, we are confronted with a subject which exceeds in magnitude all others connected with the social state.

The industrious compilation of statistics in connection with jails, prisons, county poor-houses, and other receptacles for the criminal, the ignorant and the depraved classes, confirms the force and significance of this declaration and points to the instrumentality of drunkenness as principal in the list of causative agencies.

The cost of maintaining the refractory and non-producing elements in society is more than two millions of dollars in excess of the necessary outlay bestowed upon the schools, academies and colleges in the State. This discrepancy between the cost of disorderly living, embracing intemperance, and the cost of educational effort, is so striking as to suggest the application of a remedy which shall strike at the root of the most formidable evil with which society is infested, and which it is in the province of the managers of this institution to consider and relieve.

Drunkenness now, as in the past, is a common and unrebuked act of vice. Punished by law, and at the same time encouraged by the letter and the spirit of the statute, an incongruity exists which the better intelligence of the people, comprehending the anomaly, is powerless to correct. Permission is given to inebriate indulgence, which, transcending certain limits, subjects the offender to the infliction of penalties, the stigma of disgrace, the ostracism of society and the humiliation of family and friends.

It should be considered, also, that the punishment of the inebriate for violation of law, compels him to share the company and fellowship of criminals of the lowest description, with whom drunkenness, perhaps, is the least of the vices with which they are contaminated.

The treatment of the drunkard by process of law, is thus converted into a certain and ready method of advancing his infirmity toward the steps or stages of criminal life. The observations of magistrates and others familiar with this phase of the punishment of inebriates leads them to regard the so-called remedy as actually worse than the disease. It is clearly insufficient as a means of correcting the habit of intoxication, and subjects its victims to a singularly inappropriate hardship, penalty and risk, which, in the occasional as in the well-defined and inherited form of the affection, is liable to aggravate the force and inveteracy of the malady.

It is not pertinent to the subject under consideration to attempt to prove that drunkenness is a disease. In many instances it is only a vice, engendered by the license of law and society, the unrestrained freedom, habits and passions of men, the inoperative power of education and training, and the utter impotency of ordinary methods of restraint and correction. In others, drunkenness is plainly a part of the mental, moral and physical inheritance of families. It attacks its victims with certainty, brings them under the full bondage of subversion to depraved appetites and instincts, and places them beyond the power of individual support and protection.

The question may properly be raised if the work of reform in inebriate asylums should not be supplemental to a system to be matured after thorough examination of the subject, by which drunkenness, as a crime, shall be treated in work-houses specially set apart for that purpose, separate and distinct from ordinary penal institution. Such establishments should require long periods of confinement, according to the inveteracy of the habit, the constant employment of the offender in some industrial occupation, the use of nourishing food, the training of the school-room in case of

ignorance and depravity, and the general supervision and exercise of a moral and reformatory character.

The inauguration of such a plan would remove from the State the reproach under which it labors, that no provision has been made on an adequate scale, commensurate with its beneficent operations in so many other directions, for the relief of common drunkenness. It would indicate, also, that the State was disposed to make reparation, in a measure at least, for the consequences of its license of one of the most damaging and inexcusable evils which torment society.

If it could be proven, through the sanction of certain laws, that the habits of men were fast inclining them to the development of insanity, the sentiment of the people and the force and power of the Commonwealth would at once be enlisted in efforts for the relief of the subjects of that dreaded disorder. Limited as are the immediate or remote consequences of insanity as compared with the positive and apparent results of drunkenness, public opinion appears to be indifferent to the causes and effects of the latter condition, while it is sensitive and jealous in respect to the production and increase of the former.

This anomalous perversion of feeling is due, in part, perhaps, to the fact that drunkenness is a state or condition with which all are familiar, even from the earliest years of juvenile observation. Children witness the exhibition of drunkenness in the streets and keep in remembrance its offensive delineations repeated in every form, from the time they are carried forth in the arms of a nurse to a period when they are able to comprehend the appalling significance of the inebriate state and the wretchedness and sorrow which are entailed thereby. Insanity, on the other hand, is rarely presented to the view of children. Many men and women in community have never seen a typical case. The well-known facts that the insane are confined in houses set apart for their reception and treatment; that restraint is essential for their own good and for the protection of the people; that they are liable to commit shocking deeds of violence and blood, and in many instances are forever deprived of liberty, combine to invest the subject of mental aberration with peculiar interest, dread and terror. It is rational to assert that if equal interest, dread and terror could be excited in the minds of men on the subject of drunkenness, which is clothed with infinitely more of pain and anguish than can possibly attach to insanity, an earnest, spontaneous and irresistible work of reform would commence, which would end only with the entire suppression of the sale and use of intoxicating liquors.

It is easy, in a theoretical manner, to reform society. Practically, however, in its inception and fulfillment the struggle for reform is gigantic, with the seeming appearance of quixotic and impracticable accomplishment.

Conscious that no good has come or can come from the treatment of drunkenness through the enforcement of the laws as they have been made and administered for very many years, and with the fact proven that intemperance has been steadily increasing in boldness, in extent, and in a secondary and diversified manner through the power

of inheritance, it seems as if the time had fully come for the State to take this question under advisement, with a view to furnishing a proper solution of the evils which so manifestly afflict and degrade the people.

The favorable results which have attended the treatment of inebriety in the New York State Inebriate Asylum, under the adverse circumstances of public ignorance and opposition, and professional prejudice, will appear more in detail in the statements and statistics which are furnished in the report of the superintendent of that institution. Prominent as a hindrance in the way of reformation and cure, may be mentioned the reception of many cases of chronic alcoholism, in which physical and mental deterioration and decay entirely forbid the operation of restorative agencies. Such cases find in the asylum a longer or shorter interruption of the habits which have served to produce the extreme condition into which they have lapsed. Generally, no other advantage than temporary isolation and seclusion attaches to this class of patients; chronic alcoholism, with structural degeneration and a state but little removed from dementia, presents nearly a hopeless prospect of amelioration; under the disciplinary care and management of the asylum, however, in which good food regularly administered, freedom from anxiety and irritation, and rest and recreation are the chief factors employed, certain apparently irremediable cases of drunkenness have been permanently restored.

Another hindrance in the plan of reformation consists in the admission of men sent by friends, who come with the fixed resolution not to be benefited by the plan of treatment instituted in their behalf. In a few examples, a full comprehension of the scope and purpose of treatment, expanded by observation and reflection, has been efficient in changing their resolution, and making them yield to the benign influences by which they are surrounded; if they resist such efforts with willful spirit and determination, they should be returned to their friends as incorrigible and to avoid the effects of insubordination in the asylum.

A further obstacle in the system of reformation consist in the freedom exercised by patients to make their sojourn in the asylum short and insufficient for the purpose of absolute removal of the habit of inebriety. No adequate legal power exists for correcting this evil, save with persons committed by order of the courts. The brief tarry of patients in the asylum, even of the most promising class, is commonly without reward, and no greater error is made than to infer, because temporary correction of drunkenness is attained under asylum treatment, further improvement necessary to eradicate the infirmity, can be wrought among the individuals and scenes which originally suggested the vice of intoxication.

Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances to which allusion has been made, the report of the superintendent illustrates the practical working of the plan by which a vast number of drunkards have been rescued from the degradation of besotted indulgence and made to occupy positions in society which their talents, education, tastes and training qualify them to fill.

With aid from the Legislature, we shall be able to finish and furnish the north wing of the asylum, which was burned out in 1864. This will give double our present capacity for receiving patients, and with increased patronage will enable us to reduce the cost of maintenance, with but little additional hired labor.

We ask for a moderate appropriation for the purpose of extending our facilities in the line of humanitarian effort, convinced that great and lasting good will follow a wise, economical and enlightened method for eradicating the consequences of a faulty public sentiment, which consigns the drunkard, in every stage of his habit, to criminal punishment, when other, safer and juster means will accomplish infinitely better results, both to the individual himself and in the community which he represents.

The appropriation of six thousand dollars, made by the last Legislature, to build cisterns and a work shop at the asylum, has been discreetly expended, under the supervision of the executive committee. The cisterns divided in compartments, are constructed in a substantial and durable manner, and contain in the aggregate, when all the cisterns at the asylum are filled, five million gallons of good, soft spring water, a supply sufficient for all ordinary and even extraordinary need, in case of protracted dry weather. The common water supply from a spring a mile from the asylum, by the use of larger pipe, has been greatly increased in force and volume, and the question of scarcity, necessarily including that of the quality of water, will not again arise, with the abundance now flowing in and in store, in connection with the future of the institution.

The work shop, ingeniously adapted to the purpose in view, is inclosed and nearly ready for occupation. The value of this shop, in giving occupation to patients and in supplying them with tools for many kinds of handicraft, can scarcely be estimated.

During the past summer, Dr. J. Edward Turner, the first superintendent of the asylum, commenced proceedings against the managers in the United States District Court, to obtain possession of the property, on the ground that the assumption of the State in occupation and control was unconstitutional and void. A copy of the complaint of the plaintiff is herewith presented. The case was heard at the session of the court in Utica, on the ninth day of December, when the plaintiff was granted time in which to amend his complaint. The managers were represented by their attorneys, Messrs. Hotchkiss and Millard, of Binghamton, who continue in charge of the case.

WILLARD PARKER,
WILLIAM C. WEY,
JOHN G. ORTON,
ABEL BENNETT,
CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN,
ALLEN MUNROE,
JOSEPH E. ELY,

Managers.

January 12, 1877.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Managers of the New York State Inebriate Asylum for the year 1876 :

GENTLEMEN. — This asylum, in its conception, founding and partial construction, was the work of individual effort, under a charter obtained from the Legislature of this State.

The first act of incorporation of this asylum, then known as "The United States Inebriate Asylum," was passed April 15, 1854. This law was amended in 1867, and the name changed to "The New York State Inebriate Asylum," and both before and since that time no less than seven acts have been passed by the Legislature affecting it.

Under the act of March 27, 1857, the asylum was founded and constructed, so far as construction has progressed, and under this act, as an incorporation, all of its affairs were conducted until the 1st day of July, 1873. The asylum became a State institution by virtue of chapter 625 of the Laws of 1873, passed May twenty-seventh, which took effect on the first day of July in that year, since which time there has been no change in the law.

The asylum was first opened for the admission of patients in June, 1864, and although but few patients were received, under the most unfavorable circumstances, with indifferent or unsatisfactory results, its real work did not commence till May, 1867. And since then, notwithstanding the discouragements it has labored under, the misfortunes it has experienced, and the misrepresentations it has had to contend against, not only from the ignorant but from designing enemies, it has fully realized in its results the anticipations and promises of its projectors and friends.

Those who profess otherwise, or who believe that the institution has proved a failure as an inebriate asylum, and that it should be abandoned as such, can have no knowledge of its history, or can know or appreciate but little of the good it has done or is capable of doing.

From May 1, 1867, to December 31, 1867, 2,065 patients were under treatment at the asylum — three-fourths of whom were from this State. All who came have been admitted, if there was room, invariably giving preference to citizens of our own State. The price of admission has been determined in every instance by the circumstances of the applicant, or the ability of friends to pay. Believing that the board of managers desire to exclude none from its advantages, we have endeavored to meet the exigences of each particular case — of those of moderate and limited means as well as the rich. There is no classification of patients according to price paid ; financially considered, it is simply desired to have the receipts from the patients equal the current expenses of the establishment ; and the great aim and object has been to cure and reform the unfortunate inebriate and those afflicted with the opium habit.

In more than half the cases received into the asylum a permanent

cure has been effected. Carefully compiled statistics, extending over three and a-half years, including 1,000 patients received and treated, show that over fifty per cent are thoroughly restored ; and each year this per centage will be increased as our plans and methods of restraint and treatment are being perfected.

It is true that the asylum is cursed with chronic drunkards — men who do not care to reform, who have no principle or purpose except their own gratification in the indulgence of their depraved appetites — who are sent here by friends, and whose stay is attended with willful violations of the rules, and a constant chafing under the judicious and healthy restraint of the asylum. These men go away (many of them expelled for disobedience of rules) and relapse at once into their former evil habits — like the dog, they return to their vomit, and instead of being kept out of sight, like the incurable insane, are to be met with on the corners of the streets and in public places, bringing undeserved reproach upon our institution because we cannot cure the incurable. As might be expected, these subjects become our most violent denouncers. Some of them are insane and should be placed in insane asylums. Again, in addition to being dipsomaniacs, many are wickedly vicious, and need reformatory restraint and discipline. The class of men who recover permanently are usually from the middle walks in life ; men who honestly wish to get well, and so co-operate with us in all earnestness in every effort for their restoration ; men who have business and business habits, but who, through circumstances and misfortune, have become inebriates — these men finally go forth and pursue the even tenor of their way, and, mingling with the better class of citizens with whom they associate and have business relations, in time cease to be remembered as having been patients of the asylum. The former class bring odium or contempt upon the institution, while the latter, from modesty and self-respect, are unable to counteract the bad example and worse influence of the vicious and incurable.

Disavowing any idea or intention of making invidious comparisons, I find, on making a careful examination of the reports of the insane asylums in this State, that the per centage of cases cured to the number of patients treated is greater in this asylum than in the asylums for the insane. And in all candor, I would ask, Is not an inebriate cured of a vicious habit and a disease of equal value to a lunatic "clothed in his right mind ?" All things being equal, do not the family, friends, society and the State gain as much by the cure of the one as of the other ?

Fifty years ago the insane were regarded as utterly lost to the human family ; they were maltreated — in many instances chained in dungeons and left to wallow in filth ; there was no known cure and no hope for their restoration. To-day how changed is the treatment of the insane ! We have the experience of eminent medical men to guide and instruct the physician in the best methods to effect a cure — a permanent cure, in many cases — while, in some important respects, the condition of all is materially improved.

How is it with regard to the inebriate ? Hardly a decade of experi-

mental knowledge has been obtained in this specialty ; before which time the confirmed inebriate and dipsomaniac were either punished by fine or imprisonment, or both ; or were left to run their disgraceful courses, shunned by friends, while no effort beyond, perhaps, moral suasion or weaker agents were put forth to redeem or restore them to health and usefulness to others, and, above all, to themselves. Is it reasonable to suppose that this comparatively new field has received that attention and investigation which its importance demands in so short an experience ? But it is hoped that the day is not far distant when some of the best medical talent in the country will give the subject the thought and study that will enable us to claim for asylums of this character a favorable comparison with our kindred asylums that have made the treatment of insanity a specialty. Then, and not before, shall we expect to grapple with and treat successfully, medically or otherwise, a habit and disease which all other means and appliances have utterly failed to relieve or ameliorate.

In this connection, I would suggest that the assistant physician of the asylum should devote much of his time and attention to the pathology of inebriety ; the action of alcoholic stimulants upon the different tissues and organs of the body. This special department would necessitate a knowledge of chemistry and of all the revelations of the microscope in the hands of a competent person. With sufficient interest manifested in this subject by the medical profession, we have a right to expect that what has been accomplished for the insane during the past fifty years may be done for inebriety in the course of the next twenty-five years ; owing mainly to the advanced knowledge of the science of medicine and its collateral branches of the present day.

In looking at the more immediate effects of alcohol upon the system, we find that indulgence in alcoholic stimulants develops and strengthens the appetite for them, and correspondingly undermines and weakens the will ; and, the habit persisted in, a time surely follows when the will becomes absolutely subservient to the morbid appetite, and its gratification is paramount to every other consideration, social, moral or religious. Every thing must bend and yield to gratify this diseased, growing and insatiable appetite. Up to this point, perhaps, the intellectual powers are not necessarily weakened ; on the contrary, the excitement caused by the stimulant, if it stops short of inebriation, tends to increase and intensify the intellectual powers. Temporary or occasional drunkenness may be regarded as a craving for drink which should be ranked as a vice ; but let this habit be continued for years at short intervals, and the symptoms of moral insanity will be fully developed in the unhappy victim. Men, honorable and truthful in their former days, become dishonest and regardless of the truth ; their whole moral nature undergoes a radical change ; and unless, haply, their downward career can be arrested and they seasonably reclaimed, their good qualities are too apt to be blotted out or merged in their animal passions and evil propensities until they rise up to govern all their thoughts and actions. And it is peculiarly the province of the asylum to grapple with this disease ;

to step in here to check the headlong career of such men, and restore their moral vision and self-respect, their protection to their families, their companionship to friends, and their usefulness to society.

In more advanced stages of the disease, where the symptoms clearly indicate the habitual inebriate or dipsomaniac, it is the brain which is mainly affected, the result of the action of alcoholic poison upon that organ. In these cases we witness a weakness of the intellectual faculties and a state resembling dementia or idiocy, and occasionally one of the worst forms of chronic, incurable insanity.

As I had occasion to say in a former report, alcohol acts upon the stomach as a direct irritant, frequently followed by a disease of that organ, invariably creating a morbid appetite, and, arising therefrom, diseases of the liver and kidneys are very common results. The same cause produces neuroses, from muscular tremor to actual insanity; and, moreover, peculiarly prepares the system to become the prey of nearly every form of disease, more especially of epidemics and contagious diseases.

When the brain yields to the long abuse of stimulants, its submission is shown by functional disorders, and later by complicated and fearful structural changes, as previously noted.

The proposition as to the disease of drunkenness and the necessity and value of inebriate asylums is now admitted and confirmed by all the leading medical men in this country and Great Britain, as has been often and clearly set out in able and elaborate papers over their own signatures.

The only remaining questions are as to the true pathology of the disease and the best methods of successfully treating it.

No longer ago than 1858, a petition was presented to the New York State Legislature, signed by Drs. Valentine Mott, John W. Francis and Willard Parker, together with 1,500 leading physicians of the State, asking for a charter for an inebriate asylum. That appeal, coupled with individual efforts, resulted in our present institution, it being the first inebriate asylum ever established in the world. Since that time the theory that inebriety is a disease is accepted and advocated by nearly all the leading men in the medical profession.

In 1872, the British House of Commons appointed a commission to examine into the causes and best methods of dealing with and treating drunkenness. Among others who appeared before that commission were specialists of world-wide reputation in diseases of the mind, superintendents of insane asylums, commissioners of lunacy, physicians and chaplains of prisons and alms-houses, judges and chiefs of police, all of whom had had large experience with inebriates in all conditions and from all classes. Medical men will readily recognize the names of the following prominent men who gave their testimony before the commission: Drs. Forbes, Winslow, Mitchell, Druit, Christie, Dixon, Brown, Anstie, Peddie, Dalrymple, Nugent, McGill, Skae, and Balfour Brown, Esq., all of whom were unanimous in the opinion that inebriety is a disease and requires special treatment.

More recently, a meeting of the American Association of Superin-

tendents for the Insane, at Auburn, N. Y., in May, 1875, over sixty members being present, passed a series of resolutions, with only one or two dissenting voices, which are embodied in the following synopsis:

First. That each of the United States and each of the Provinces of Canada should establish and maintain a State or public institution for the custody and treatment of inebriates, on substantially the same basis, in respect to organization and support, as that upon which the insane asylums are organized and supported.

Second. It was urged that there should be in every State and province, positive constitutional provisions and statutory enactments, providing for the detention, restraint and treatment, not only of the involuntary but the voluntary patient, in such a manner and for such a length of restraint as to insure total abstinence from all alcoholic stimulants during such treatment. In their opinion such a course of treatment would offer the best prospects of cure and reform.

Third. That the treatment in institutions for the insane, of inebriates or dipsomaniacs, is exceedingly prejudicial to the welfare of the insane, and should be discontinued as soon as asylums can be provided for the inebriates.

Only one month later, a deputation, principally representative of the medical profession, urged upon the British government the desirability of measures for the control and management of inebriates. The memorial was signed by no less personages than the following: The Dean of Westminster, Sir George Burrows, M. D., Sir Thomas Watson, M. D., Sir William Fergusson, Sir James Paget, Sir William Gull, M. D., Sir Henry Thompson, C. J. B. Williams, M. D., F. R. S., Edward Sieveking, M. D., Caesar Hawkins, F. R. S., and many others of equal eminence. On presenting the memorial to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, Sir Thomas Watson, M. D., observed, that "during his very long professional life he had been incredulous respecting the reclamation of habitual drunkards, but his late experience had made him sanguine as to their cure, with a very considerable number of whom, excessive drinking, indulged in as a vice, developed itself into a most formidable bodily and mental disease, resulting from alcoholic poisoning of the system. Introduction in excess, continually, from time to time, of intoxicating drinks, led to an accumulation, in the system, of specific poisons. The tissues of the body and nervous system—which included the brain—became, at length, so impregnated, so charged with the poison, as to produce in the unhappy victim of this condition, a craving for the accustomed stimulant which became absolutely irresistible." He further remarked: "Such people as these were 'dipsomaniacs,' and for these victims there could be no doubt that there was but one remedy, absolute restraint from all access to spirituous or alcoholic drinks for a sufficient length of time, so that they should gradually recover from the mania."

In the month of August, a month later, the British Medical Association, one of the most eminently learned medical bodies in the world, had under discussion the question of asylums for the disease

of drunkenness, and adopted resolutions recommending a change of laws as applicable to this class of sufferers. At this meeting Dr. Christeson declared that inebriety was a special form of insanity and required treatment in asylums erected for that purpose. Dr. Peddie also sustained this view of the subject in an able paper read before the association.

In view of what has been said of the foregoing disease, inebriety, it would appear to be not only proper, but absolutely necessary to a thorough understanding of the subject, to give a classification of inebriates and the general practice essential for the cure of all inebriates as far as practicable; also the special treatment best adapted to each particular class.

Before considering particular or definite classes of inebriates, it may be well to observe, in a general way, that the educated and those who lead an in-door life, and those of sedentary habits (and it is principally these classes that we meet in our asylums) are more susceptible to and more readily brought under the influence of stimulants than the laborer. The latter cannot command the time and means necessary for that long-continued excess which unquestionably impairs those qualities of the cerebral substance upon which the strength of the mental powers depend; and besides labor imparts a durability to the constitution which renders it less influenced by the practice of the habit of drinking; and then again the laborer, by active exercise, throws off the stimulus more rapidly through the various functional operation of the system, while in the case of the former, nearly its whole force is concentrated upon the nervous system and brain, which although less susceptible to the evils of drinking than other organs, is made more acutely sensitive to them by a life of ease or study or in-door occupation.

To a further and still better understanding of the subject, may be taken the deductions from study and observation, from which we learn that all inebriates may be divided into four general groups or classes; and these again may be subdivided, but for all practical purposes it will only be necessary to notice the former here.

First. Those who keenly feel the evil effects of intemperance; who are not only desirous but anxious to avail themselves of every means offered for their restoration; who cheerfully and carefully comply with all sanitary measures, rules and regulations instituted for their benefit. This class is composed mostly of the constant or daily drinkers who have contracted the habit by social drinking, until a disease is manifested by a morbid appetite and loss of will-power which makes their recovery wholly dependent upon means and appliances outside of their own individual efforts. They usually have temperate and healthy parents, and may have had the advantages of good, moral and religious influences and education. A large majority of this class are permanently cured in our institution.

Second. The second class may be said to be composed of those who have an inherited tendency—an innate relish or appetite for alcoholic stimulants—a majority of whom are periodical drinkers. These subjects are less curable than those of the first

class; and after they are, to all appearances cured, are in far more danger of a relapse. It may be well to note that hereditary inebriety, like all transmissible diseases, gives but little hope of a speedy — and less of a permanent — cure; temporary relief, with a few exceptions, is all that can reasonably be expected in this, as in many other diseases of an hereditary nature.

Third. This class is made up of those who resort to the inebriate asylum for care and treatment, but have no design nor desire to wholly abstain from drinking in the future; they abstain temporarily simply to recuperate mind and body, without any fixed purpose or principle to do right by themselves or others. They are morally and intellectually weak, and often irresponsibly so.

Fourth. The fourth, and worst and most hopeless class, comprises, for the most part, persons who not only wish no cure — have no desire for reformation or improvement — but, in many cases, actively repulse all approaches and resist all efforts in their behalf. They are usually depraved in all their impulses and tastes, and are only adapted by birth, association, instincts and education, to a position in life where the gratification of their appetites and passions can be made the sole aim and object of their existence. Their moral and intellectual faculties are dwarfed and powerless to guide or control their passions and brutal propensities; and they not only become confirmed inebriates — which, alone, might be regarded with some degree of tolerance — but couple with it other excesses of a more vicious character. Their resort to an inebriate asylum is seldom voluntary, but is either indirectly or actually a compulsory step on the part of friends or guardians. Chafing under reasonable and salutary restraint (which they often affect to treat as unwarranted coercion), they not only resist all the means and appliances adopted for their benefit, but their stay is attended with petty violations of rules, and finally a more flagrant violation of an important rule necessitates their ignominious expulsion. This is the class of inebriates who bring reproach and odium upon inebriate asylums and become our most violent and unscrupulous defamers. The distinctive difference between the third and fourth classes is, that the former are merely passively vicious, while the latter are actively so. Fortunately, the number of the latter for whom admission is sought here is small; and the time has finally come when it is only necessary to be able to discriminate between the well and the evil disposed, the good and the bad, to enable us to retain the former and reject and dismiss the latter — and this should be done for the good of those who remain.

The fourth class are very improper subjects for inebriate asylums as now constituted, and legislation in coming time will, no doubt, make provision respecting them which will enable community to protect against their lawlessness and irresponsibility, if not against their overt bad example.

It might be well, in further considering this matter, to divide all inebriates into two other very obvious, general classes, viz., the constant or daily, and the periodical drinkers. Of these two classes, the constant drinkers (as previously noted) are the most susceptible of

treatment and cure. By reference to the annual reports of the asylum from May 1st, 1870, to date, it appears that the whole number of patients admitted during that time were 1,436. Of this number, 861 were constant and 675 periodical drinkers. Out of the whole number, an hereditary taint, immediate or remote, existed in 445 cases, being nearly thirty-five per cent.

It is now well established that inebriety is a formidable disease, which may be inherited or acquired, and that it is not only closely connected with insanity, but, in the judgment of competent medical men, becomes an insanity, which is not only evinced by the indulgence, but by other morbid, mental manifestations and results. It is also connected with insanity, to a certain extent, in the means to be used for its removal and cure.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

The peculiar medical treatment demanded in individual cases, as well as a thorough knowledge of the general practice necessary for the cure of all inebriates who are susceptible of it, should be left in the hands of the officer in charge, who should be an experienced physician in this specialty, and able to cope with the urgent and alarming symptoms incident to a life of dissipation. The injury done to the brain and the entire nervous system, and all the other vital organs, by the practice of alcoholic stimulation, to a casual observer would seem to be irreparable. Add to this the deprivation of their accustomed stimulus, and they fail to perform their proper functions, and the patient who was miserable before is now wretched in the extreme.

True, the sudden cessation from the use of stimulants leaves the patient with excited nerves and a general tremulous condition of the whole system, and a restlessness of mind and body apparently unbearable. Our first duty is to relieve these urgent and distressing symptoms. The practice in some institutions of appeasing patients by gradually lessening a periodical allowance of stimulus, is, in our experience, decidedly impolitic, unless the patient is in a weak and debilitated condition and likely to sink. The general rule of practice in this institution is to withhold at once and altogether alcohol in any form. More can be done by medicines and diet than can be attained by a compromise, allowing the moderate use of stimulants for a limited period. By the former practice — immediate and entire deprivation of alcohol — we see our patients rally more rapidly than by an opposite course. It is a mistake to suppose that any especial danger arises from stopping the accustomed stimulant. Alcohol is a poison, and we should discontinue its use at once, as it can be done with safety and perfect impunity, except in very rare cases.

The nervous system of the inebriate is depressed and irritable to the last degree; his moral powers and intellectual faculties are weakened and thoroughly perverted; superadded to an intense thirst, this disordered brain and nervous system seem to cry out for and demand their wonted stimulants in a manner which seems hardly to admit of denial. But in a few weeks — oftener in as many days —

after the patient has submitted to reasonable restraint, and received judicious medical treatment, the immediate effects of drinking disappear, and to a person not conversant with such cases he has the appearance of being well, physically and mentally. Unfortunately such is not the case; he is far from being well in body or sound in mind. It is a fact that the long continued and excessive use of alcoholic stimulants in his case, has caused a radical change physically, morally and mentally, which time and remedies, only, can relieve and eradicate. At the outset, by the administration of suitable remedies, viz.: Sedative, narcotic and stimulating medicines, the confused and maddened brain is soothed; the trembling and shattered nerves are quieted; the irritable or inert stomach is relieved, and, finally that anxiously and long looked-for boon, refreshing sleep, comes and relieves the tortures of the unhappy victim. Such, in brief, is an outline of the sufferings and relief of a case of acute alcoholism. This condition of the inebriate and the treatment are only temporary; these are followed by remedies calculated to correct and improve functional derangement of any of the organs; these in turn are succeeded by tonic medicines both vegetable and mineral, for the purpose of improving digestion, and thereby adding tone, flesh and strength to the system, which are powerful aids in assisting nature to work out a physical and mental reorganization.

In the treatment of the inebriate or dipsomaniac in this institution, the same theory is adopted that is pursued at our leading insane asylums, viz.: To recover and build up the mental through the physical organism. Conceding this reasonable view of the subject, the most casual observer can readily see and understand that a disordered brain and nerve-power may come from and depend on a weakened and ill-nourished body. By restoring the latter to health we can reach and build up the former, and thereby add to and fortify the disordered will-power in the same ratio. It is hardly possible to conceive of a more reasonable theory or view of the whole subject as applicable to the inebriate than this, entertained by those who have had an extensive experience and made close observations in the care and treatment of these unfortunate men.

After giving all due credit and importance to medicinal remedies in the treatment of this disease, our main reliance is finally placed upon sanitary and hygienic measures, remedial rather than medicinal, as offering the most hopeful and feasible solution of the subject, by which the general health is restored, and through these means, the brain and nerves gradually but surely are brought back to their normal condition.

At this point an equilibrium will be established between the mental and physical organizations and a healthy body will necessarily become the vehicle of a sound mind; thus enabling the patient in the future to assert and maintain his self-respect and self-control; then the cure is complete.

It is hardly necessary to repeat what has been so often said, in relation to the sanitary and hygienic measures employed and insisted upon in the treatment of this malady. First and foremost is total

abstinence from all spirituous or alcoholic stimulants, retirement from business and the usual cares of every-day life, good nourishing diet, well ventilated rooms, pure bracing air, perfect mental rest, regular hours for rising and retiring and for meals, all which should be interspersed with proper physical exercise in the open air. These measures are all conducive to a healthy state of body and mind, and will materially assist in breaking up former habits and associations, forming new thoughts, new ideas and new and better habits, driving from the mind those old companions of an intemperate life, and finally organizing an entire new being—kindling a new life in every respect—so that with health regained and rejuvenated, in its turn must follow manhood, usefulness and respectability.

The radical defect heretofore pursued in the treatment in this class of persons is the absence of a legal, compulsory detention of the voluntary patient and enforced total abstinence from spirituous liquors for a sufficient length of time to test the curative powers of the institution. The moral and intellectual powers which have been impaired by a life of reckless dissipation should, without hindrance, have the benefit of those physiological changes capable of effecting an extinction of the morbid and a restoration of the natural appetite. With the lack of legal powers in the detention of a majority of the patients admitted here, it is gratifying to know that the adoption of more stringent rules by the board of managers in April last has had a most salutary effect upon the entire body of patients. A judicious enforcement of the rules (which took effect on the first day of June last), has resulted in freeing the institution of those classes who neither sought for nor intended any reformation or improvement and the incurables. On the other hand, only those are permitted to remain who come with honest and honorable purposes for their own protection and reformation.

In our opinion the adoption of the following rules, together with the preamble and resolution has effected a radical change for the better in the management and discipline of the asylum, as much as it is possible to do without legal power to detain voluntary patients.

I may be pardoned for again referring to the excellent condition of the establishment in every respect; the moral tone among the patients is on the side of right, their obedience to the rules and the sympathies, counsel and example of all are freely given their fellow patients in the work of reform.

The same marked improvement is noticeable on the part of the attendants and employees, who perform their various duties with a cheerfulness and fidelity that merits the entire approbation of the officers. With a little more time to perfect our present organization under the revised rules, I feel confident that the institution can be made to realize in its results the anticipations of your honorable body, and merit the confidence and support of the medical profession and the public. Such is our aim and object, and we shall labor with untiring zeal until the asylum is looked upon as a model of its kind in this country or the world.

The following are the new and revised rules, together with a pre-

amble and resolution. All the rules and regulations will be found in the appendix :

7. Unless excused by the superintendent, for sickness or other sufficient cause, all patients and resident officers are required to be present at daily prayers, and the Sunday and other religious services conducted by the chaplain of the asylum.

10. Patients are not permitted to go beyond the asylum grounds, except with the written consent of the superintendent.

11. Patients who bring, or cause to be brought, within the grounds of the asylum, alcoholic or malt liquors, or opium, or any of its preparations, shall at once be expelled from the institution.

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION, ADOPTED APRIL 13, 1875.

Whereas, The continued observation of the managers of the New York State Inebriate Asylum has convinced them of the fact that the practice heretofore pursued in this institution, of permitting patients, after longer or shorter periods of treatment, to visit the city of Binghamton and other places beyond the limits of the asylum grounds, is positively detrimental to the welfare of the inebriate, and the success of the methods of reformation instituted in his behalf, by exposing him to temptation, and needlessly compromising his recovery from the alcohol habit, besides bringing reproach and criticism upon the management of the establishment ; it is therefore

Resolved, That as a test of treatment, or for any other purpose, such as making purchases and visiting friends, it is inexpedient to permit patients, subject to restraint for inebriety or the opium habit, to go beyond the grounds of the asylum ; and the superintendent is hereby charged with the execution of this rule, subject only to such extraordinary exceptions as, in his judgment, may be consistent with the interests of the persons committed to his care, the proper discipline of the house, and a just appreciation of enlightened sentiment on the subject.

I cannot consistently close this part of my report without again reverting to the necessity of a more efficient system of reformatory restraint for voluntary patients, which can only be secured by an educated public sentiment, distinctly and fully expressed in the Constitution of the State, and laws enacted in accordance therewith and enforced by the courts, that confirmed inebriates are dangerous to themselves and others, and may, and should, be legally subjected to restraint a sufficient length of time, not only for the protection of the community, but for their own safety and restoration. Our present great difficulty in the treatment of inebriates is, that their submission to it is too voluntary — with no present means to compel their detention, they too often leave before a cure which is well begun is one-half perfected. The correct discipline of an inebriate hospital must be, more or less, coercive, the more so, perhaps, where a patient is willfully inclined to rebel against and resent it, and it should be so understood ; but as inebriates are not criminals or convicts, a law might be enacted which would guard against abuse of control to be given over personal liberty, and at the same time not

impair or counteract its essential efficiency as regards discipline and treatment.

In concluding this important subject, I will say that, in my view, inebriate institutions, directed and controlled by the State, should be governed by laws which would render expulsion unnecessary, by giving to superintendents the requisite power to restrain, discipline, or even discriminatingly punish — mainly by closer detention, or by the withdrawal of privileges — all refractory patients, whether voluntary or otherwise. With such a law, properly enforced, this institution would be greatly advanced, while without it, complete success in all respects cannot reasonably be expected. When the craving for stimulants is irresistible, it is useless to make an attempt to cure and reclaim the inebriate, unless the detention is compulsory and there is complete restraint from all spirituous or alcoholic stimulants.

The length of time necessary to cure inebriety is an important consideration. A habit extending over five, ten, fifteen, or possibly twenty years, cannot be expected to be overcome and eradicated in a week or a month, as it must be remembered that the cure is not undertaken till the disease has become chronic and deeply seated. It is a fact that the excessive use of stimulants have caused a radical change in the system, physically, morally and mentally, which is the best possible evidence that its entire interdiction is not only necessary, but that the treatment should be continued till the susceptibilities and strength, both of the body and mind, become normal; then, and not till then, will the cure be likely to prove permanent.

From my experience, which has extended over four and a-half years in the care and treatment of nearly one thousand patients, I am thoroughly convinced that the shortest period of continuous restraint and treatment should not be less than six months in the most hopeful cases, and extending from one to two years with the less hopeful, and more especially for the class of periodical drinkers and those with an inherited tendency. It must be evident to all that, with sufficient time and the legal power to restrain patients, a new and satisfactory era would be inaugurated in this specialty; but, even under our present inadequate powers, with thorough discipline, we hope to avoid bringing criticism and reproach upon the future management of the institution.

THE OPIUM HABIT.

In this connection I would advert to a disease that may be termed opium inebriety, which is the excessive use of opium in any of its various forms, omitting its pathology and etiology, and confining my remarks to its prognosis and treatment. This habit is more widespread and destructive of health and happiness than the public have any definite knowledge of, and it is only medical men and those persons who dispense the drug who know of its extent and of its deplorable results in the community.

While not so speedy or obvious in its afflictive consequences as alcoholic inebriety, it is in the end all the more baleful and unyield-

ing; the very secrecy in which its indulgence may be covered, rendering it the more insidious and variable in its manifestations, and so the more difficult to treat (if not impossible to cure) outside of an asylum. Alcoholic inebriety cannot easily nor long be disguised, while opium eating may be, and in the great majority of cases is, so concealed that the victim of its potent and dreadful fascination is often far gone before even his most intimate friends have any adequate idea of his deplorable condition or suspicion of its cause. Opium is usually taken at first as a physical necessity, on professional authority; but the patient, having once felt its peculiar and indescribable effects, too often continues its use in secret. Such cases frequently occur among the most eminent and brilliant men of all classes, and notably so among professional and thinking men.

As a general rule, deduced from the careful observation and experience of the medical profession, the opium-eater, when he has persisted so long in the habit as to admit the fact, is, in a majority of cases, so enfeebled in mind and body as to be utterly incapable of exerting the volition adequate and indispensable to the abandonment of his drug. He is verily an opium-inebriate. His will-power is dormant and too inert to check his fascinating but fatal indulgence; and, when concealment is no longer possible, he has either become so lost to shame at his degraded condition as to persist recklessly to the sad and certain end, unless reclaimed, or else he is too timid, too morbidly apprehensive of suffering from a deprivation of his drug to submit willingly to treatment.

Now, if, without damage to his little remaining self-respect, he can be approached kindly; if he can be convinced that his case is by no means hopeless, and that it is no degradation to him to come to us, and can be brought to submit himself passively and willingly to the care and treatment of those able and disposed to aid him, there is not the slightest doubt that the worst cases may be cured.

Respecting the prognosis of this affection, I am convinced from observation and experience that a large majority of the cases of opium-eating may be radically cured; provided, always, we have to deal with cases of simply opium inebriety, where the general health is not impaired or the case complicated with organic disease; or that various and peculiar circumstances do not exist in individual cases, affecting the probability of a favorable result.

As regards the treatment of this malady, there is a great diversity of opinion existing as to the propriety of an immediate abandonment or a gradual withdrawal of the drug. The former may be termed the heroic plan (which I admit is in keeping and consistent with our method of treating alcoholic inebriety), and may be the more preferable in some cases in securing a successful termination. The latter plan, however, is the one I have advocated for years, and in its practicable application in this institution have found it not only satisfactory, but successful. From personal experience I have found that it is neither wise nor humane to cut off at once and altogether the use of the drug in these cases; its gradual diminution avoids the shock incident to its sudden cessation. This plan allows our patients

to improve their general physical condition, and at the same time to secure and retain their confidence, an assistance of no trifling importance.

While the disease is always generically the same, specifically it differs almost as widely as the characteristics of individuals; hence the difficulty in outlining a mode of treatment that would answer as a general rule, applicable in all cases. The first requisite is kind, but firm treatment; secondly, the gradual lessening of the amount of the drug as fast as the strength and endurance of the patient may warrant and without exciting the nervous distress and pain so much dreaded; finally, by the employment of such medicinal remedies and hygienic and sanitary measures as may tend to strengthen and build up the shattered nervous system and brain. Of the former, tonics perform an active part in restoring the brain and nervous system through the physical. In all these cases strong nerve tonics are indispensable. For the latter, the following therapeutical agents perform an active part in the cure, viz.: Rich, nutritious food in abundance, coupled with exercise in the open air, bathing and amusements of a cheerful character to distract the attention and occupy the mind. Thus, the patient is taught, by a short experience, that his imagination has played upon his fears, and that he is not to suffer so much after all.

With this experience comes self-confidence, a revival of the will power, and consequent power of endurance. Encouraged at the same time by the prospect of regaining not only health of body and mind, but lost social position and the consideration and respect of family and friends, these patients not infrequently second our efforts made for their release from the drug, by a self-denial and fortitude which surprises both us and themselves. The suggestive simile in the following quotation: "The drug-damned victim resumes the hell-invented curse," certainly finds no parallel in these cases.

Such has been my experience; and were I at liberty to point to many cases which have come under my observation and care, I could satisfy the most incredulous that the scourge of opium eating may be radically cured, in a large majority of cases, by the means I have so briefly hinted at.

It gives me pleasure to call your attention to the steward's report, which will be found to bear a favorable comparison with that of 1875, or any previous year, especially in the following particulars:

I. It shows that while there has not been an increase in the number of patients, owing, doubtless, to the stringency of hard times, and the absence of those who desire no reformation and the incurables, the loss in numbers is more than made up in the character of the patients and their good purposes in resorting here for care and treatment.

II. It shows that the current expenses of the institution have been decreased the past year—a result owing, in a great measure, to a lessened expense in carrying on the farm and garden, and greater care in the economical purchase and use of supplies. A reduction of twelve and a-half per cent has been effected in the pay-roll; also,

III. It shows that there has been an excess of receipts over expenditures greater than during any previous year for the number of patients treated.

I am happy to state that not a single death has occurred among the patients during the past year. I had the pleasure of making a like report during my previous superintendency of the asylum — three and a-half years. This fact alone should convince the most skeptical of the remedial powers and usefulness of the institution.

The county patients admitted under the law of 1873 compare favorably with the better class of private patients as regards gentlemanlike conduct and permanance of cure and reformation. In this connection I will suggest that you urge upon the Legislature the necessity of finishing the north wing of the building, which can now be done at comparatively small expense, thereby doubling the capacity of the asylum. With additional rooms the price of admission for county patients might be materially reduced, which would encourage all the counties to fill up the quota of patients apportioned to them, leaving the asylum still self-supporting by the admission of private patients, non-residents of the State. With the completion of the north wing the much needed classification of patients could be made, which is at present impracticable.

I would further suggest (with even our present accommodations) that the future rates of admission to the asylum be graduated anywhere from five dollars to twenty dollars per week at the discretion of the superintendent — the circumstances of the applicant or ability of friends to pay to determine the rate in each individual case, preference always being given to county patients and private patients, residents of this State.

Nearly all the ordinary repairs about the asylum buildings and out-buildings and furniture have been done at moderate expense by patients in part payment for board and care, and the close of the year finds them all, including the farm and garden, in good order and condition. Among some of the repairs, improvements and purchases, may be enumerated the following, viz., new hand-rail and writing desk for the general office, the making over of nearly one hundred old mattresses (now nearly as good as new), making a counter, putting up shelves, and otherwise repairing the dispensary; oiling all the wood work inside the main building, repairing and painting roofs, repairing cisterns and carriage road, overhauling and thoroughly repairing the heating apparatus, thus making the whole building far more comfortable than at any other period; repairing water tanks in the attic, and putting in a three-inch iron pipe connecting the pump with the tanks; a new cooking range for the kitchen, which answers its purpose admirably, both for cooking and in the saving of fuel; the purchase of a horse at a cost of \$200, and an expense of over \$300 for lithographs of asylum and grounds. The foregoing items have been an extra expense to the asylum, which has not been usually incurred.

The repairs and improvements, chargeable wholly to construction, a portion of which has been paid for out of the current receipts of the

house, comprise the following, viz.: Painting outside woodwork of asylum buildings, including the unfinished north wing; filling up with rubbish and earth and seeding down old cellars left open after the fire of 1870, a decided improvement in the locality; clearing away rubbish and walls of old cellars; building bulk-heads in new cisterns with iron pipe connections and stop-cocks, and grading over new cisterns. Last, but not least, the building of new and extensive cisterns in rear of the north wing, capable of holding 28,890 hogsheads of water; the laying of new four-inch water pipes to the reservoir, over a mile distant, which has thus far proved a perfect success both in construction and the water supply afforded. We now have a cistern capacity of 43,335 hogsheads of water, sufficient to carry us over a long-continued drought such as we have sometimes experienced. We may well call our present ample water supply a luxury, as we have often been under the necessity of hauling water with teams a distance of two miles, to supply the whole establishment. A new inch and a-half iron pipe has been laid to the spring, half a mile distant, which supplies the house with water for drinking and cooking purposes. We also have in course of construction, which will soon be completed, an extensive and commodious workshop for patients, and a coal-house capable of containing a good supply of fuel, entirely protected from the weather.

The new and permanent erections and improvements enumerated above, the workshop, coal-house, new cisterns, etc., exhausted the appropriation of \$6,000, made by the State for such purposes; while the other and quite extensive repairs about the out-buildings and grounds have been paid for out of the current receipts of the asylum. Too much praise cannot be awarded the executive committee for the personal interest they have taken in the supervision of the needed repairs and improvements; and too much credit cannot be given them for their tact and good judgment manifested in supplying the long neglected wants of the asylum. At this stage there is only one thing lacking in regard to construction, that is, sufficient funds to finish the north wing.

By a reference to the steward's report it will be seen that the expense of carrying on the farm and garden have been materially reduced during the past year. The garden has been highly productive the past season, yielding an abundant supply of fresh vegetables thus far and enough surplus to carry us through the winter. I wish I could speak in the same flattering terms regarding the farm; but as it is impossible to carry on a farm with hired help exclusively, without a loss, I would suggest that all the ploughed land be put into meadows which would yield a larger revenue toward the support of the asylum than under the present general management. With such an arrangement one competent man, with a team, would be all that could be kept continuously employed.

Before all this can be accomplished, however, much will have to be done in clearing and cleaning up and fencing land now partially wild, to fit it properly for meadow. Materials for fencing are ready at hand, but a season or two may necessarily elapse before this change

can be brought about. In view of these facts and the varied and manifold nature of my other duties, I would suggest that the Board of Managers, in some way, relieve me from the further supervision of the farm for the present.

To persons desirous of making application for admission here, as patients, for themselves or for friends, I would say, the asylum buildings are large and commodious, situated upon a commanding eminence, two and a-half miles from the city of Binghamton, and surrounded by scenery of uncommon beauty. Each patient is provided with a spacious room, neatly furnished and well ventilated. The price paid per week includes board, care, washing, lights, ordinary medical attendance and medicines. The table is supplied with good, wholesome food in abundance, and amusements of various kinds are provided within the building. The institution contains a large library, and in the reading room may be found the leading monthly magazines and daily and weekly newspapers of the country. The attendants and employes are not only expected, but required to be kind and courteous to the inmates.

One very important question is frequently asked by letter, viz. : What is required of patients while under treatment? The answer is, strict obedience to all the rules of the institution. These are strictly enforced, as no permanent good results can be secured unless the patient conforms his conduct to all the rules.

No formality is required to obtain admission here; an applicant only needs to present himself, and by complying with the regulations will be admitted at once. In this connection I would suggest the propriety of sending all funds for the benefit of patients direct to the superintendent. Under no circumstances should money be sent to the patient.

There is no rule or regulation of the asylum depriving friends or guardians of a correspondence with patients; all correspondence is considered here, as elsewhere, sacred.

I cannot better conclude this imperfect report, than by an extract from the annual address of Dr. Theodore L. Mason, of Brooklyn, N. Y., president of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, delivered in Philadelphia, September 27, 1876.

"To the State of New York, therefore, belongs the honor of having first acted upon the idea that inebriety was a disease, and that it should be treated in hospitals apart from the insane, and of putting it into practical operation by the establishment of an inebriate asylum.

"Since its re-opening, in 1867, the New York State Inebriate Asylum has been conducted with most gratifying results. Its ample structures, its roomy and well-ventilated apartments, its beautiful and healthful situation, its generous supply of whatever is needed for its hospital and culinary departments, its library, its extensive grounds — all these already completed, or in process of completion, afford means for the successful treatment of the unfortunates who may seek relief within its walls, not exceeded by any other institution

* * * * *

Thus, after a varied experience and prolonged struggle, has the institution first founded attained its honorable position; not only conferring invaluable benefits upon hundreds of inmates, but serving as a pioneer to those kindred institutions which have come into being since its establishment. It has been a school of instruction not only to our own countrymen, but to the civilized world; and, already, institutions similar in character have been founded in several other States of our Union, in Canada, in Nova Scotia, and across the water in England, Scotland and Australia. Concerning it, let us all unite in saying, *esto perpetua* — may it live and flourish as long as the sad necessity for its continuance exists in the continued existence of the malady which it was established to cure.”

Having completed my report of the institution for the past year, it now only devolves upon me to call your especial attention to the accompanying appendix, which contains the reports of the steward, chaplain, librarian, and an official notice of the officers of the board of managers to the county clerks, county judges, and the superintendents of the poor of the several counties of the State of New York, giving the quota of patients allotted to each county in the State; also, a circular from the superintendent containing instructions to the county officers how to proceed, in order to enable indigent inebriates to avail themselves of the advantages of the institution. These reports and papers contain, besides, much of interest respecting the present condition of the institution — such as letters from relatives and friends of patients, showing something of what has been effected in their cure and restoration; and any suggestions they may contain worthy of your consideration are confidently committed to your care and attention.

Respectfully submitted.

D. G. DODGE, M. D.,
Superintendent.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., *December 31, 1876.*

APPENDIX.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

BINGHAMTON, January 1, 1877.

To the Trustees of the New York State Inebriate Asylum :

I herewith make the report of receipts and expenditures for the year ending December 31, 1876 :

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Cash on hand January 1, 1876..... | \$6,865 33 |
| Received from patients..... | 32,379 50 |
| Received from farm..... | 4 77 |
| State appropriation | 4,000 00 |
| Construction | 225 65 |
| Rent..... | 239 00 |
| | \$43,714 25 |

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Expended for patients..... | \$27,394 51 |
| Expended for farm..... | 1,658 87 |
| Expended for garden | 719 39 |
| Construction | 8,546 26 |
| Cash on hand January 1, 1877..... | 5,395 22 |
| | \$43,714 25 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Received from Comptroller and paid for salaries.... | \$5,983 07 |
|---|------------|

GEO. PRATT,
Treas'r N. Y. S. I. A.

ADMISSION AND CONDITION OF PATIENTS.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of patients in asylum December 31st, 1875 | 75 |
| Number of patients admitted, year 1876 | 174 |
| Number of patients treated, year 1876 | 249 |
| Number of patients discharged, year 1876..... | 185 |
| Number of patients in asylum December 31st, 1876 | 64 |
| County patients admitted | 12 |
| County patients in asylum December 31st, 1876..... | 10 |

PAST AND PRESENT CONDITION OR HISTORY OF PATIENTS ADMITTED THE
PAST YEAR.

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|-----|
| Education . . . | { Common school | 86 |
| | { Academical | 65 |
| | { Collegiate | 23 |
| Constant drinkers | | 93 |
| Periodical drinkers | | 81 |
| Intemperate ancestors | | 40 |
| Use of opium | | 14 |
| Use of tobacco | | 159 |
| Married | | 94 |
| Single | | 80 |
| Deaths | | 0 |

NATIVITY.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|--------------------------|----|
| New York State | 47 | North Carolina | 1 |
| New York city | 22 | New Hampshire | 1 |
| Brooklyn | 6 | New Jersey | 8 |
| Connecticut | 9 | Nevada | 1 |
| District of Columbia | 3 | Ohio | 5 |
| Georgia | 5 | Pennsylvania | 15 |
| Indiana | 4 | Rhode Island | 2 |
| Illinois | 1 | Vermont | 4 |
| Kentucky | 1 | Wisconsin | 2 |
| Louisiana | 1 | Canada | 7 |
| Maine | 1 | Ireland | 8 |
| Maryland | 1 | Scotland | 3 |
| Massachusetts | 9 | England | 1 |
| Missouri | 1 | Germany | 1 |
| Michigan | 3 | West Indies | 1 |

RESIDENCE.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|--------------------------|----|
| New York State | 56 | Maryland | 1 |
| New York city | 36 | Michigan | 2 |
| Brooklyn | 8 | Missouri | 1 |
| Connecticut | 6 | Nevada | 1 |
| Colorado | 1 | New Hampshire | 2 |
| District of Columbia | 4 | New Jersey | 7 |
| Georgia | 5 | North Carolina | 1 |
| Indiana | 4 | Ohio | 3 |
| Iowa | 2 | Pennsylvania | 15 |
| Illinois | 5 | Rhode Island | 1 |
| Louisiana | 2 | Vermont | 2 |
| Massachusetts | 4 | Canada | 5 |

OCCUPATION.

| | | | |
|---------------------------|----|---------------------------|---|
| Actor | 1 | Machinist | 1 |
| Agents | 13 | Miner | 1 |
| Book-keepers | 8 | Physicians | 9 |
| Bankers and brokers | 5 | Publisher | 1 |
| Clerks | 27 | Printer | 1 |
| Civil engineers | 2 | Professor of music | 1 |
| Cook | 1 | Planter | 1 |
| Dentist | 1 | Painter | 1 |
| Druggist | 1 | Politicians | 2 |
| Furrier | 1 | Reporter | 1 |
| Farmers | 12 | Railroad engineer | 1 |
| Hotel-keepers | 2 | Surveyor | 1 |
| Lawyers | 6 | Students | 3 |
| Merchants | 34 | Tailors | 2 |
| Miller | 1 | Telegraph operators | 2 |
| Manufacturers | 18 | U. S. civil officer | 1 |
| Mechanics | 3 | No occupation | 9 |

STATEMENT OF EXPENSES AND RECEIPTS.

| | | |
|---|----------|-------------|
| Supplies | \$12,448 | 11 |
| Fuel | 2,673 | 54 |
| Gas and oil | 1,162 | 18 |
| Furniture and crockery | 1,783 | 00 |
| Drugs | 566 | 34 |
| Library and newspapers | 143 | 85 |
| Stationery and printing | 262 | 07 |
| Blacksmithing and wagon repairs | 294 | 01 |
| House repairs | 178 | 50 |
| Water rent and ice | 214 | 37 |
| Freights | 257 | 61 |
| American Association for the Cure of Inebriates | 100 | 00 |
| Horse | 200 | 00 |
| Lithograph plate and engravings | 315 | 00 |
| Contingencies | 906 | 80 |
| Wages | 4,996 | 20 |
| Board moneys refunded | 892 | 84 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$27,394 51 |
| Expended on farm | \$1,658 | 87 |
| Expended on garden | 719 | 39 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 2,378 26 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$29,772 77 |
| | | <hr/> |

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| County patients | \$2,077 00 |
| Other patients | 29,752 76 |
| Rents | 239 00 |
| Hides and tallow | 98 22 |
| Two horses and three cows | 192 50 |
| Pork | 164 64 |
| Laborers' board | 27 15 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$32,551 27 |
| | <hr/> |

PRODUCTS OF GARDEN FOR 1876.

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Asparagus, bushels | 12 |
| Beets, bushels | 51 |
| Corn, ears | 5,065 |
| Cabbage, heads | 802 |
| Corn-stalks, bundles | 200 |
| Celery, heads | 1,446 |
| Cauliflower, heads | 48 |
| Carrots, bushels | 85 |
| Cucumbers | 1,988 |
| Cucumbers (pickles) | 5,050 |
| Grapes, bushels | 3 |
| Horse radish, bushels | 1 |
| Lettuce, heads | 785 |
| Onions, bushels | 64 |
| Pie-plant, bushels | 17 |
| Parsnips, bushels | 31 |
| Pears, bushels | 5 |
| Peas in pod, bushels | 25 |
| Potatoes, bushels | 62 |
| Radishes, bunches | 350 |
| Spinach, bushels | 96 |
| Squash (summer), bushels | 500 |
| Squash (winter), bushels | 150 |
| String beans, bushels | 30 |
| Shell beans, bushels | 20 |
| Turnips, bushels | 69 |
| Tomatoes, bushels | 35 |

ON HAND DECEMBER 31, 1876.

| | |
|------------------------------|-------|
| Beets, bushels | 35 |
| Carrots, bushels | 80 |
| Parsnips, bushels | 25 |
| Turnips, bushels | 50 |
| Onions, bushels | 40 |
| Cabbage, heads | 400 |
| Celery, heads | 1,000 |
| Squash (winter), heads | 50 |

PRODUCTS OF FARM, 1876.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| Oats | 338 |
| Potatoes, bushels | 407 |
| Corn ears, bushels | 200 |
| Rye, bushels | 30 |
| Buckwheat, bushels | 95 |
| Hay, tons | 85 |

WORK PERFORMED OUTSIDE OF FARM BY FARM HELP AND TEAMS.

| | |
|---|--------|
| Hauling water, days | 9½ |
| Hauling gasoline, days | 2½ |
| Hauling ice, days | 9 |
| Hauling wood, cords | 33 |
| Hauling coal, tons | 492 |
| Hauling iron pipe, tons | 22 |
| Supplied asylum with pork, pounds | 555 |
| Supplied asylum with beef, pounds | 904 |
| Supplied asylum with veal, pounds | 418 |
| Supplied asylum with hay, tons | 10 |
| Supplied asylum with straw, tons | 3 |
| Supplied asylum with oats, bushels | 133 |
| Supplied asylum with buckwheat, bushels | 35 |
| Supplied asylum with ear-corn, bushels | 12 |
| Supplied asylum with apples, bushels | 21 |
| Supplied asylum with potatoes, bushels | 422 |
| Supplied asylum with milk, quarts | 21,789 |

COMPLAINT OF J. EDWARD TURNER.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK.

J. EDWARD TURNER v. THE NEW YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM ET AL.

The President of the United States of America, to the New York State Inebriate Asylum, Willard Parker, John G. Orton, Allen Munroe, Joseph E. Ely, Abel Bennett, William G. Wey, Charles Van Benthuyzen, Benjamin F. Bruce, Austin Flint and the Hon. Charles S. Fairchild as Attorney-General of the State of New York, Greeting:

You are hereby commanded that you, and each of you personally appear before the judges of the Circuit Court of the United States of America, for the northern district of New York, in the Second Circuit Court, in equity, on the first Monday of September, A. D. 1876, wherever the said court shall then be, to answer a bill of complaint, exhibited against you in the said court by J. Edward Turner, and to do further and receive what the said court shall have con-

sidered in that behalf. And this you are not to omit, under the penalty on you and each of you of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Witness, Hon. Morris R. Waite, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at the city of Utica, State of New York, on the 14th day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, and of the independence of the United States of America, the one hundredth.

CHARLES MASON,

Clerk.

[L. S.]

J. ALEX. KOONES,

Complainant's Solicitor.

The defendants are required to enter appearance in the above cause in the clerk's office of this court, on or before the first Monday of September, 1876, or the bill will be taken *pro confesso* against them.

C. M.

Clerk.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT — NORTHERN DISTRICT.

J. EDWARD TURNER v. THE NEW YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM ET AL.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York sitting in Equity:

To the judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of New York, in the Second Circuit.

J. Edward Turner, of the town of Wilton, of the county of Fairfield and State of Connecticut, and a citizen of the State of Connecticut, brings this his bill on behalf of himself and all other stockholders of the New York State Inebriate Asylum similarly situated with him, who are not citizens of the State of New York, who shall elect to unite in the suit, and contribute to the expenses thereof, against the New York State Inebriate Asylum, a corporation created by and under the laws of the State of New York as hereinafter set forth, and the following defendants, each of whom is a citizen of the State of New York: Willard Parker, of the city of New York; John G. Orton, of Binghamton, Broome county; Allen Munroe, of Syracuse, Onondaga county; Joseph E. Ely and Abel Bennett, both of Binghamton, Broome county; William G. Wey, of Elmira, Chemung county; Charles Van Benthuyssen, of Albany, Albany county; Benjamin F. Bruce, of Lenox, Madison county, and Austin Flint, of the city of New York, and the Honorable Charles S. Fairchild, as Attorney-General of the State of New York, and thereupon your orator complains and says that:

I. On or about the 15th day of April, 1854, the Legislature of the State of New York, by an act entitled "An act to incorporate the United States Inebriate Asylum for the Reformation of the Poor

and Destitute Inebriate," passed the day aforesaid, duly created all persons who should become stockholders pursuant to said act a body politic and incorporate by the name of the United States Inebriate Asylum, for the purpose of building and conducting an asylum for the cure of inebriates, as by reference to said act or a copy thereof in the Laws of the State of New York, for the year 1854, chapter 243, page 554, will more fully and at large appear, a copy of which act is hereunto annexed, marked Exhibit 1, and made a part of this bill.

II. That, on or about the 23d day of April, 1855, the Legislature of said State by an act entitled "An act to amend the charter of the United States Inebriate Asylum," passed the day aforesaid, amended said act, and thereby authorized said asylum to lease a building or buildings suitable for said asylum, and to hold such personal property as may be required to carry on said institution, and directed that the first board of directors should hold their office until the first Monday in January, 1856, when a new board should be chosen, and five of the board should constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, as will more fully and at large appear by reference to said act or a copy thereof in the Laws of said State for the year 1855, chapter 576, page 1087, which act is made a part of this bill.

III. That a book for subscriptions to the capital stock of said asylum was opened in 1854; that over \$32,000 were subscribed to the capital stock of said asylum under said charter prior to the passage of the act next hereinafter referred to; that the principal part thereof was duly paid in, and the names of the said stockholders paying in their said subscriptions were duly recorded in the stock-book of the institution.

IV. That, on or about the 27th day of March, 1857, the Legislature of said State, by an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the United States Inebriate Asylum for the reformation of the poor and destitute inebriate,' passed April 5, 1854, and the act amending the same, passed April 23, 1855, and to change the name of the institution," passed on said 27th day of March, 1857, amended the aforesaid acts, and constituted all persons who should become subscribers and stockholders pursuant to said act a body politic and corporate by the name of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, and declared the capital stock of said asylum to be personal property, the objects of said asylum to be the medical treatment and control of the inebriate, and the name of said asylum was changed to the New York State Inebriate Asylum as by reference to said act or a copy thereof in the Laws of said State for the year 1857, chapter 184, page 429, will more fully and at large appear, a copy of which act is also hereunto annexed, marked Exhibit 2, and made a part of this bill.

That, on or about the 12th day of May, 1857, the said act was duly accepted by said corporation, as amending the charter of said corporation.

V. That thereafter the subscriptions to the capital stock of said corporation amounted to \$50,000, and in the spring of 1858, the president ordered the said subscriptions to be paid in, and the principal

part thereof was duly paid in, and the names of the stockholders paying their said subscriptions were duly recorded in the stock-book of said corporation.

VI. That, on or about the 15th day of April, 1859, the Legislature of said State, by an act entitled "An act for the relief of the New York State Inebriate Asylum and for other purposes," passed on the said day, provided, among other things, for the payment of certain moneys to said asylum and the expenditure thereof, appointed certain individuals therein named trustees of said institution, and provided that any vacancy occurring thereafter in the board of trustees of said institution should be filled by the remaining trustees at any meeting duly called for that purpose, as by reference to said act or a copy thereof in the Laws of said State for the year 1859, chapter 381, page 902, will more fully and at large appear, a copy of which act is hereunto annexed, marked Exhibit 3, and made a part of this bill.

VII. That, on or about the 21st day of March, 1861, the Legislature of said State, by an act entitled "An act for the relief of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, and for other purposes," passed on said last-mentioned day, provided, among other things, for the issuing of certain bonds by said asylum to the amount of \$60,000, and directed that the election of the trustees of the said asylum should be held on the first Wednesday in June in each year, at the office of the institution, at ten o'clock A. M.; that the said trustees should be elected by ballot, by plurality of subscribers present, or represented by proxy, each and every subscription paid having one vote; that three fit and disinterested persons should be appointed by the board of trustees inspectors of the then next election; and that the annual meeting of the board of trustees of said asylum should be held on the first Wednesday of June in each year, at the office of the institution, at eleven o'clock A. M., all of which will more fully and at large appear by reference to said act or a copy thereof in the Laws of the State of New York of the year 1861, chapter 65, page 120, a copy of which act is hereunto annexed, marked Exhibit 4, and made a part of this bill.

That said act was duly accepted by said corporation as an amendment to the charter of said institution, and a board of trustees was annually thereafter elected pursuant to its provisions until June 1867.

VIII. That, before the location of said asylum had been determined upon, certain citizens of the town of Binghamton, in the county of Broome, and State of New York, proposed to said corporation that if said town should be selected as the site of the asylum, they would donate to said corporation in consideration of such selection certain lands in said town; that said corporation being induced by said offer and consideration, and by virtue of the power and authority upon it duly conferred, fixed upon said lands as the site of said asylum, and said citizens were duly notified thereof; and thereafter, in fulfillment of said agreement, and on or about the 1st day of January, in the year 1861, Elias Hawley and Adeline, his wife, Samuel H. P. Hall and Elnora, his wife, Sherman D. Phelps and Ann Elizabeth, his wife, Oliver C. Crocker and Clarissa, his wife, and Augustus Morgan,

by a certain indenture under their respective hands and seals, and duly acknowledged, delivered and recorded, granted and conveyed to the said The New York State Inebriate Asylum, for the uses and purposes specified in chapter 184 of the Laws of 1857, certain lands and premises in the town of Binghamton, and county of Broome, known and designated as the lands, grounds, premises and farm set apart for the New York State Inebriate Asylum, and purchased and donated by the citizens of Binghamton for that purpose; that said deed is duly recorded in the office of the clerk of the said county of Broome, in the State of New York, in book 56, page 489, a copy of which deed is hereunto annexed, marked Exhibit 5, and is made part of this bill.

IX. That, pursuant to the authority conferred on said corporation, by said last-mentioned law, the said corporation duly issued its corporate bonds to the amount of \$60,000, payable in ten years after the date thereof to John McKesson, George D. Wilmerding, George D. K. Gillespie and Charles H. Wilmerding, as trustee of the estate of William E. Wilmerding, deceased, and to secure the same, executed and delivered, under its corporate seal, to said trustees, a mortgage upon all the real estate then owned by said corporation, being the premises last above described.

X. That, on or about the 27th day of October, in the year 1862, William P. Pope and Cornelia E. Pope, his wife, by a certain indenture bearing date on that day, under their respective hands and seals and duly acknowledged and delivered, granted and conveyed to the said The New York State Inebriate Asylum the right and privilege of going on to that parcel of land, then owned by said William P. Pope, and lay pipes, tubs or logs across said premises for the conducting of water from premises now owned by Theron Stoughten-burg, and to go upon said premises at any and all times to repair, etc., such pipes, tubes or logs for all time thereafter; that said deed is recorded in the office of the clerk of said Broome county, in book 58, page 582; a copy of which deed is hereunto annexed, marked Exhibit 6, and make part of this bill.

XI. That, on or about the 17th day of April, in the year 1863, Park Chamberlain and Mary R. Chamberlain, his wife, by a certain indenture bearing date on that day, under their respective hands and seals, duly acknowledged and delivered, granted and conveyed to the said The New York State Inebriate Asylum a certain tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Kirkwood (late Conklin), Broome county, and State of New York, being part of lot number 23, Bingham's Patent, on the north side of the Susquehanna river, as by reference to said indenture, which is duly recorded in the office of the clerk of said county, in book 61, page 182, will more fully and at large appear; a copy of which deed is hereunto annexed, marked Exhibit 7, and made part of this bill; that the mortgages referred to in said deed have been duly paid.

XII. That, on or about the 25th day of April, in the year 1867, Henry W. Taylor, as referee, etc., by a certain indenture, under his hand and seal, bearing date on that day and acknowledged and

delivered, granted and conveyed to the said The New York State Inebriate Asylum, a certain tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Binghamton, county of Broome, and State of New York, containing three and fifty-two one-hundredths of an acre, by strict measurement, as by reference to said indenture, which is recorded in the office of the clerk of said county, in book 74, page 115, will more fully and at large appear, a copy of which deed is hereunto annexed, marked Exhibit 8, and is made part of this bill.

XIII. That, on or about the first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, Charles W. Sanford and Julia A. Sanford, his wife, by an indenture under their respective hands and seals, bearing date on that day, and acknowledged and delivered, granted and conveyed, to the said The New York State Inebriate Asylum a certain tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Binghamton aforesaid and described as fifty acres of land on the north side of "Bingham's Patent," north side of the Susquehanna river, as by reference to said indenture, which is recorded in the office of clerk of said Broome county, in book 72, page 430, will more fully and at large appear; a copy of which indenture is hereunto annexed, marked Exhibit 9, and made part of this bill.

XIV. That some time in the year 1866, Willard Parker, William R. Osborn, Richard Mather, Charles W. Sanford, William P. Pope, Ausburn Birdsall, Horace S. Griswold, Peter S. Danforth, Allen Munroe and John Conklin, at that time members of the board of trustees of said corporation, but owning together not exceeding twelve shares of the capital stock of said corporation, conspired together for the purpose of changing the original plan of conducting said asylum, and of getting and keeping control of the property, management and affairs of said corporation, and of the moneys which the said corporation was receiving each year from the treasurers of the counties of the State of New York, pursuant to chapter 381 of the Laws of 1859 aforesaid, and of expending the same in such manner that they might derive personal profit and advantage therefrom; that in and during the year 1867 there was unlawfully paid by said defendants, last above named, from the treasury of said corporation and out of its corporate funds, to the said Ausburn Birdsall, the sum of \$2,500 and to said Peter S. Danforth the sum of \$2,500 for going to Albany to procure the legislation referred to in the next paragraph of this bill.

XV. That thereafter, and on or about the 25th day of April, 1867, in an act entitled "An act to enable the board of supervisors of the county of New York to raise money by tax for certain county purposes; to extend the power of the metropolitan police, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said county," passed the said day by the Legislature of said State, and being section 6, of chapter 806 of the Laws of 1867, page 1997, was the following clause or provision:

"The metropolitan board of health, created by the act, chapter seventy-four, of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, acting as the board of excise, as authorized by the act, chapter five hundred and

seventy-eight, of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, is hereby authorized and directed, from and after the passage of this act, through the person acting as treasurer of the said board of excise, to pay, over, monthly, to the chamberlain of the city of New York, for the use of the commissioners of the sinking fund of said city; and to be applied by the said commissioners, as provided by law, for the redemption of the city debt, all license fees and fines which may be collected by the said board of excise in the county of New York, in pursuance of the act chapter five hundred and seventy-eight, before mentioned, after deducting thereon twelve per cent of all such moneys received since the 1st day of April, 1867, which are now provided by law to be paid annually to the commissioners of charities and corrections, and also deducting ten per cent of all such moneys received prior to April 1st, 1868, which ten per cent shall be paid to the New York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, which ten per cent shall be paid to the New York State Inebriate Asylum as now required by law. Provided, that the trustees of the said asylum shall, within sixty days after the passage of this act, make and execute a conveyance to the State of New York, by deed duly acknowledged and recorded, of all the real estate, with the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereto, owned by said asylum, in the county of Broome, in said State; which conveyance the said trustees are hereby empowered to make; and also deducting the necessary expenses and salaries incurred in collecting said fees as authorized by law; and no portion of license fees and fines, except as above provided, shall be paid over to any commission or corporation. The treasurer of the board of excise shall receive for his compensation in collecting such fees and fines, the sum of \$1,500 per year."

That the insertion of said provision, for the transfer of said asylum, in said act, was procured to be passed by, or with the authority of, the persons named in paragraph 14 of this bill, in pursuance of such conspiracy and without lawful power in them vested therefor, and without the authority, knowledge or consent of the stockholders of said corporation.

XVI. That, at some time prior to the first Wednesday of June, 1867, the persons named in paragraph 14 of this bill, in furtherance of their unlawful plans and purposes, prepared a list of names to be voted for as trustees of said corporation for the then following year, and to secure the election of the ticket so nominated by them, the said persons unlawfully appointed for inspectors of election, John G. Orton, George Burr and Samuel W. Bush, neither of whom was a fit or disinterested person, as required by the charter of said corporation, but, on the contrary, the said Bush was then an employe of said corporation, and all three of said inspectors were in sympathy and collusion with said persons.

XVII. That the first Wednesday of June, 1867, was the regular charter day of said corporation for that year, and on that day Humphrey S. Anderson duly attended at the said institution in Binghamton, with the proxies of a large number of the stockholders of said

corporation, representing about 1,500 shares of said stock (which was greatly in the majority of all the shares then and there represented), for the purpose of voting at the election, so appointed by law, to be held at that time and place; that said Anderson then and there found the three inspectors aforesaid; that said Anderson then and there offered to vote on the shares for which he had proxies as aforesaid, but the said inspectors refused to receive his votes or to hold any election, unless the said Anderson would state how many proxies he had and whom he proposed to vote for; which said Anderson refused to state; and thereupon a pretended meeting of the stockholders present was then and there organized, although no such meeting had ever been called, and no such meeting is or was authorized by law; that said meeting was composed almost entirely of residents of Binghamton and friends of the ticket opposed by said Anderson; that all the votes at such meeting were given *viva voce* and *per capita*, so that each person present cast one vote, without reference to the number of shares he held, and no stockholder who was represented by proxy, and who was not present in person, was allowed to vote; that a vote was passed by said meeting that the election of trustees be postponed to the 21st day of June, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon; that said Anderson then and there protested against any such adjournment, and insisted that the said election should be at once proceeded with, but the said inspectors refused to proceed with such election; that the said Anderson then and there, in the hearing of all persons in the rooms, offered his proxies for examination, and tickets having printed thereon the names of the candidates for whom he had been instructed to vote, and offered to vote for trustees of said corporation; but his said votes were not received, although no person then and there challenged or questioned his right to vote, as aforesaid.

XVIII. That, on the 21st day of June, 1867, at twelve o'clock noon, the said Anderson again attended, with said proxies, at the said institution, and then and there proceedings similar to those which had taken place on the first Wednesday in June were had; the said pretended inspectors attended as before, but refused to hold an election; that a pretended meeting of the stockholders was again held, and a pretended adjournment of the election was again made (against the objection of said Anderson, and for the purpose of giving the persons mentioned in paragraph 14 of this bill time to consult with stockholders) to the 23d day of July, 1867, at twelve o'clock, noon; that on said last mentioned day said Anderson again attended at the same place; that the said pretended inspectors proceeded to hold a pretended election and to receive votes for trustees; that the said Anderson, after voting on a portion of the proxies in his hands, found that names of stockholders for whom he held proxies were wrongfully erased from the books of the corporation and other names wrongfully entered, so that it was impossible to tell from the books who was entitled to vote and who were not; that said Anderson then and there held proxies, among others, from the Union Steam & Water Heating Company, and "The J. L. Mott Iron Works"—stockholders in said corporation—but the names of

said stockholders could not be found in the subscription book of said corporation; that he called to his aid T. Jefferson Gardiner, who held the office of register of said corporation from the organization thereof to the month of June, 1867, and as such register had made up the stock books of said corporation, but said Gardiner, in consequence of the alterations made in said books by the persons mentioned in paragraph 14 of this bill, since he had ceased to be register, could not tell who were entitled to vote, although when said Gardiner had ceased to be register said books showed correctly and truly the names of all persons who were stockholders of said corporation; that while the said pretended election was in progress, people, not stockholders, were being brought in omnibuses from the city of Binghamton, to vote; and said Birdsall sat at the table with the said pretended inspectors, and was constantly engaged in wrongfully entering the names of such people in said books; and the people so brought having their names so entered, notwithstanding that said Anderson challenged their right; the said pretended inspectors wrongfully allowed to vote, and at the same time wrongfully refused to receive the greater part of the votes duly offered by said Anderson, on the authority of proxies given him by stockholders, who were, in fact, entitled to vote at a regular election for trustees; that said Anderson then and there protested against said unlawful proceedings of said pretended inspectors; that thereafter the persons named on the ticket nominated by the said persons mentioned in paragraph 14 of this bill were declared by said pretended inspectors to be elected trustees of said institution for the ensuing year.

XIX. That, on or about the 5th day of February, 1868, Noah Worrall — one of the stockholders and original corporators of said corporation, owning ten shares of said stock — applied to the Supreme Court of the State of New York to have said pretended election declared null and void, and to enjoin said pretended trustees from acting as trustees or officers of said corporation, or in any manner interfering with its affairs; and prayed said court to order the books and papers of said corporation to be produced before a referee, to be appointed by said court, with sufficient power to ascertain what persons were entitled to vote for trustees on the first Wednesday of June, 1867; and to order an election for trustees, to be held at such time and place as said court might appoint, under the direction of inspectors, to be appointed by the court, with specific directions from said court as to what persons should be allowed to vote, and that the persons who should be so elected be declared and adjudged to be the trustees of said corporation, to hold office to the first Wednesday of June, 1868.

That, on or about the 25th day of May, 1868, said application came on to be heard at Special Term of said court, before Hon. Albert Cardozo, one of the justices of said court, who thereupon rendered the opinion set forth in Exhibit 10, hereunto annexed, and which is made part of this bill.

XX. That thereafter, on or about the said charter day in each year, to and including 1870, said Parker and the other persons mentioned

in paragraph 14 of this bill, or some of them, wrongfully caused certain persons to be nominated and elected trustees of said institution, such persons having been principally voted for by persons whose names were wrongfully entered, as aforesaid, on the stock-book of said corporation, and on proxies of deceased stockholders; that the persons last so elected by defendants were: Willard Parker, William T. McCoun, Henry Ward Beecher, William E. Dodge, Stephen H. Tyng, Alfred C. Post, Charles P. Kirkland, William M. Tweed, Jared Linsly, Benjamin F. Manierre, James M. Nelson, James W. Husted, Homer Ramsdell, John P. H. Tallman, Samuel B. Woolworth, William L. Learned, John L. Flagg, Smith M. Weed, Peter S. Danforth, Delos De Wolf, Henry A. Foster, Henry W. Rogers, Arthur M. Beardsley, Allen Munroe, Eaton N. Frisbie, Jarvis Lord, Thomas J. Wheeler, Richard Johnson, Seth M. Richmond, Henry Foster, George M. Boardman, Charles W. Sanford, Charles McKinney, George Burr, Ausburn Birdsall, Francis T. Newell, William P. Pope, Simon C. Hitchcock, John G. Orton and Horace S. Griswold.

XXI. That of said persons so last and wrongfully elected trustees, Horace S. Griswold and John L. Flagg have since departed this life; that Henry W. Rogers now resides at the city of Ann Harbor, in the State of Michigan; and George N. Boardman resides at the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois; that William M. Tweed has fled the country; that said Danforth, Munroe, Birdsall, Pope, Orton and Sanford have since accepted appointments, from the Governor of the State of New York, as trustees or managers of said asylum; that of said persons Henry Ward Beecher never attended a meeting of the board at Binghamton; that of said persons the following have since duly transferred and assigned their stock to this complainant: William T. McCoun, William E. Dodge, Homer Ramsdell, Delos De Wolf, Arthur M. Beardsley, Seth M. Richmond, Charles McKinney, Benjamin F. Manierre and Francis T. Newell; that said Richard Schell has since transferred and assigned all the shares of stock owned by him in said corporation; that said Willard Parker was, in 1865, elected president of said asylum by the board of trustees thereof, and he has not been removed from said office of president, nor has he vacated the same; that since on or about the 1st day of June, 1871, none of the others of said persons have performed any act as trustee under said charter of said defendant corporation, under which they claimed their election.

XXII. That said adjournments were moved and procured by the persons named in paragraph 14 of this bill in order to give them, while continuing trustees of said corporation, an opportunity to make the alleged conveyances and assignments hereinafter mentioned.

XXIII. That between said charter day and the 23d day of July, 1867—that is to say, on or about the 11th day of June, 1867—the persons mentioned in paragraph 14 of this bill, in furtherance of their said unlawful plans and purposes, caused to be prepared a deed or conveyance, purporting to be a deed of conveyance of all the real estate then owned by said corporation (excepting the easement here-

inbefore mentioned) to the people of the State of New York ; that said alleged deed of conveyance was alleged to have been made by virtue of the aforesaid clause or provision of chapter 806 of the said Laws of 1867, and upon the nominal consideration of one dollar ; that said alleged deed of conveyance was made without the knowledge or consent of the stockholders of said corporation, and without any consideration to said corporation, and the same is fraudulent, void and beyond the power of said corporation to execute ; that said alleged deed was never duly executed nor proved ; that a copy of said alleged deed is hereunto annexed, marked Exhibit 11, and is made a part of this bill.

XXIV. That, on or about the 21st day of June, in the year 1867, the said persons also, in furtherance of their said unlawful plans and purposes, caused to be prepared and delivered a certain other deed of conveyance purporting to be a deed of conveyance to the people of the State of New York of the aforesaid easement granted to said corporation by William P. Pope, by the deed, Exhibit 6, and referred to in paragraph 10 of this bill ; that the said alleged deed or conveyance was also made without the knowledge or consent of the stockholders of said corporation, and without any consideration to said corporation ; and the same is fraudulent, void, and beyond the power of said corporation to execute ; that said alleged deed was never duly executed or proved.

XXV. That, on or about the twenty-first day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, the said persons also, in furtherance of their said unlawful plans and purposes, wrongfully caused to be prepared and delivered a certain assignment purporting to be an assignment of all the personal property of said corporation to the people of the State of New York ; that the said alleged assignment was also made without the knowledge or consent of the stockholders of said corporation, and without any consideration to said corporation, and the same is fraudulent and void and beyond the power of the board of trustees of said corporation, or of said corporation, to execute ; that said alleged assignment was never duly executed or proved, and said alleged assignment is made part of this bill.

XXVI. That the following members, besides others, to this complainant unknown, of the board of trustees at that time were opposed to the making of any conveyance or assignment of the real or personal property of said corporation to said State, and did not co-operate in making, nor were they consulted about the alleged conveyances or assignment last aforesaid ; nor were they ever notified that a special meeting of said board was called for the purpose of authorizing the conveyance of the property of said corporation to the said State, and the said alleged conveyance and assignment were prepared and delivered without their knowledge or consent :

William T. McCoun, Reuben H. Walworth, Charles H. Doolittle, Joseph Mullin, Edward A. Lambert, Noah Worrall, James W. Beekman, Henry P. Alexander, Charles P. Wood, George J. Pompelly, John F. Rathbun, Otis D. Swan, Robert Campbell, Samuel B. Ruggles, William Harris, Edward Sumner, Frederick Juliard, Washing-

ton Hunt, Joseph G. Allen, Richard Schell, Josiah B. Williams, and Edward F. Shonnard.

XXVII. That at the time of the preparation and delivery of the alleged conveyances last aforesaid, the lands, tenements and hereditaments, with the appurtenances to the said corporation belonging, were of the value of upwards of \$700,000; that of the moneys paid, laid out, and expended for the purchase of said lands, and the erecting of said buildings, the sum of about \$118,000 was donated by the counties of said State, and the balance was subscribed and contributed by individuals and corporations; that the personal property of said corporation attempted to be transferred and assigned, as aforesaid, was worth about \$20,000.

XXVIII. That, on or about the 11th day of July, 1867, Charles Jones, Esq., on behalf of the stockholders of said corporation, notified the Hon. John H. Martindale, then Attorney-General of said State, that the said alleged deeds and assignment were made without the knowledge and consent of the stockholders of said corporation, and protested against the acceptance of the same by said Attorney-General as agent of the said State; that the said Attorney-General, notwithstanding said protest, thereafter accepted and received said alleged deeds and assignment, and refused to and neglected to pass upon the validity of the objections set forth in said protest.

XXIX. That, on or about the thirtieth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, George Pease and Angeline, his wife, by a certain indenture, bearing date on said day, under their respective hands and seals, and duly acknowledged and delivered, granted and conveyed to the said The New York State Inebriate Asylum all that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Kirkwood, in the county of Broome, and State of New York, known as the "Spring House" or "Green Horn" and which is more fully and particularly described in said deed. That said deed is recorded in the office of the clerk of said county, in book 73, page 420, and is made part of this bill, and marked Exhibit 12.

That, no deed or conveyance of said land has been made by said The New York State Inebriate Asylum.

XXX. That, on or about the 29th day of May, 1871, the Legislature of said State, by an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the United States Inebriate Asylum for the Reformation of the Poor and Destitute Inebriate,' passed April 5, 1854, and the act amending the same, passed April 23, 1855, and the act amending the same, passed March 27, 1857, and to amend the several acts in relation to The New York State Inebriate Asylum, and to change the number of its trustees and the mode of their appointment, and directing the management of said asylum" — authorized the Governor of said State to appoint the trustees of said asylum and their successors, and enacted among other things that the property, affairs and concerns of the said asylum should be vested in, managed and conducted by, the said board of trustees, and thereby declared the several acts in relation to said asylum repealed only so far as to give said act full force and effect; all of which will more

fully and at large appear by reference to said act or a copy thereof in the Laws of the State of New York for the year 1871, chapter 935, page 2150, a copy of which act is hereunto annexed, marked Exhibit 13, and made part of this bill.

XXXI. That said act was procured to be passed by or with the authority of the said Parker and the persons named in paragraph 14 of this bill, or some of them, in pursuance of the aforesaid conspiracy, and without lawful authority in them, or either of them, vested therefor, and without the knowledge or consent of the stockholders of said corporation.

XXXII. That under the foregoing act the Governor of said State appointed as trustees of said asylum said Willard Parker, Pierson Mundy, William W. Gordon, Asher P. Nichols, John G. Orton, Peter S. Danforth, and other persons to this complaint unknown, and as to whom he prays a discovery.

XXXIII. That, on or about the 15th day of May, 1872, the Legislature of said State, by an act entitled "An act making appropriations for certain expenses of government, and for supplying deficiencies in former appropriations," passed on said day, enacted, among other things, as follows: "The following amounts are hereby appropriated for the several objects specified, namely: From the General Fund. For the Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, to purchase a certain mortgage on the property thereof, authorized by the Legislature of 1861, for principal and interest, the sum of \$66,300; the commissioners of the land office shall take an assignment and transfer of, and hold said mortgage for the benefit of the State. Allen Munroe is hereby appointed a trustee of said asylum in the place of Pierson Mundy, Lotus Ingalls in the place of William W. Gordon, Benjamin F. Bruce in the place of Asher P. Nichols, Joseph E. Ely in the place of John G. Orton, and Charles Van Benthuyssen in the place of Peter S. Danforth; and the said Pierson Mundy, William W. Gordon, Asher P. Nichols, John G. Orton, and Peter S. Danforth, are hereby removed as such trustees, and the State Comptroller is hereby added to the board of trustees of said asylum." All of which will more fully and at large appear by reference to said act or a copy thereof in the Laws of said State for the year 1872, chapter 733, page 1731, which act is made part of this bill; that said clause or provision was procured to be inserted in said act by said Parker and Birdsall.

XXXIV. That, in the year 1872, the stockholders of said corporation made an offer to the Governor of the State of New York, to pay within sixty days after acceptance of such offer, the bonds issued to the trustees of Wilmerding, as aforesaid, provided the Legislature of said State would, by an act duly passed and approved, reinstate the said stockholders in their vested rights under the charter of said defendant corporation; that such offer was referred to the Committee of Finance of the Senate of said State and rejected by said committee.

XXXV. That, prior to the passage of said act, said State had not contributed a dollar to said corporation; that the said Parker, Munroe, Ingalls, Bruce, Ely, Van Benthuyssen and the then Comptroller

of said State, and the other persons appointed by the Governor of said State, to this defendant unknown, acted as trustees of said asylum, until on or about June 30th, 1873.

XXXVI. That, on or about the 27th day of May, 1873, the Legislature of said State, by an act entitled "An act to reorganize the New York State Inebriate Asylum, and to provide for the better support and maintenance of the same," passed on that day, provides for the appointment of nine persons as managers of the State Inebriate Asylum, and that such managers should have the general direction and control of all the property and concerns of the institution not otherwise provided for by law, and to take charge of its general interests, and see that its designs be carried out, and every thing done faithfully, according to the requirements of the Legislature and the by-laws, rules and regulations of said asylum, as by reference to said act or a copy thereof in the Laws of said State for the year 1873, chapter 625, page 950, will more fully and at large appear; that a copy of said act is hereunto annexed, marked Exhibit 14, and made part of this bill.

XXXVII. That the said act refers to the property and concerns of the said defendant corporation, and was procured to be passed by the said Parker and the persons wrongfully acting with him at that time as trustee of said asylum, or some of them, and that on or about the 30th day of June, 1873, the said Parker and such other persons wrongfully and voluntarily delivered to the persons appointed by the Governor of said State managers of said asylum, pursuant to said act, the possession and occupancy of all the real and personal property of said corporation then in their possession.

XXXVIII. That under the foregoing act Willard Parker was appointed by the Governor of said State one of the managers of said asylum, and has ever since been and is now a manager thereof; that under the foregoing act, Austin Flint, Allen Munroe, John G. Orton, Joseph E. Ely, Abel Bennett, William C. Wey, Charles Van Benthuyzen and Benjamin F. Bruce have been appointed by the Governor of said State managers of said corporation, and are now acting as managers of the same.

XXXIX. That said Parker and the defendants last above named claiming as managers under said last mentioned act, are now wrongfully in possession of all the real and personal property of said corporation, which was pretended and attempted to be conveyed and transferred to said State by the alleged deeds and conveyances, and the alleged transfer and assignments aforesaid, and also of the premises conveyed to said The New York State Inebriate Asylum by the said George Pease and wife, referred to in paragraph 29 of this bill, and said defendants wrongfully retain and hold possession of the same to the great detriment and damage of this complainant and the other stockholders of said corporation.

XL. That the passage of the foregoing acts, provisions and parts of acts, or either of them, mentioned, set forth and referred to in the foregoing 15th, 30th, 33d and 36th paragraphs of this bill, was not authorized by the body of stockholders of said corporation

to be procured, and said acts, provisions and parts of acts have not, nor has either of them, been accepted by said corporation or the stockholders thereof, as and for an amendment to, or a modification or repeal of its said charter, but the said acts, provisions and parts of acts are, and each of them is, null and void and contrary to the Constitution of the United States, and also contrary to the Constitution of the State of New York.

XLI. That some time in the month of February, 1876, the stockholders of said corporation procured a petition to be presented to the Legislature of said State, asking for a repeal of all laws which have been enacted by said Legislature relating to the reorganization of the said The New York State Inebriate Asylum, and which placed the property of said corporation beyond the control of its stockholders; that the said stockholders also caused to be drawn up a bill designed to secure the objects of said petition, which bill was referred to the finance committee of the Senate of said State, and, on the 1st day of March, 1876, was reported adversely by said committee.

XLII. That the said act of 1873, Exhibit 14, referred to in paragraph 36 of this bill has not been repealed.

XLIII. That the said asylum is not now insured, and should it be destroyed by fire, great loss and damage would be caused to said corporation and its stockholders, and that the chances of said building being destroyed by fire are very much increased on account of the dangerous class of patients residing in said asylum; that the defendants now in possession of said asylum are irresponsible persons; that should said asylum be destroyed by fire, or should any of said defendants wrongfully dispose of the funds or property of said asylum the stockholders would be remediless and irreparably damaged.

XLIV. That some time in the year 1869 a portion of said asylum was destroyed by fire, and said asylum was thereby damaged to the extent of \$125,000; that said corporation had insurance on said asylum, but through the negligence and wrongful acts of the persons mentioned in paragraph 14 of this bill, or some of them, no part of the insurance on said asylum has been, or can be, recovered for said corporation; that except a small building, used as a kitchen and dining-room, no portion of the burnt part of said asylum has been restored by said defendants; that said small building would not cost \$8,000 if built in accordance with the economic plan on which the said asylum was originally built.

XLV. That said Parker and the persons conspiring with him, as aforesaid, have, since 1867, taken from the corporate funds of said asylum about \$30,000, for alleged services as trustees and for alleged professional services; that services of a similar character, and services greater in amount and importance, were performed for said corporation by the former trustees of said corporation, from the organization of the same to the year 1867, without any compensation or expected compensation, or any expense to said corporation; that the said Parker and the persons conspiring with him, as aforesaid, have spent over \$300,000 from the funds of said asylum without having added to said asylum a single room for patients.

XLVI. That this complainant was the originator and founder of said asylum; was one of the original stockholders thereof; and procured over ninety-seven per cent of the subscribers to the capital stock of said defendant corporation; that over 100 shares of the capital stock of said corporation were duly transferred and assigned, by the original stockholders of said corporation to this complainant, prior to June 1, 1873, and that he is now the lawful holder and owner of the same; that there is no by-law of said defendant corporation which requires the transfers of shares of its stock to be entered upon the books of said corporation.

XLVII. That the Legislature of said State has, by section 8, title 3, chapter 18, of part 1 of the Revised Statutes of said State, provided, and the same is a part of the contract made between said State and said defendant corporation, except as the same may be modified by the charter of said corporation that upon the dissolution of said corporation the money and property, real and personal, of said corporation remaining, after the payment of its debts and necessary expenses, shall be divided among the stockholders of said corporation.

To the end, therefore, that the said defendants may, if they can, show why your orator should not have the relief hereby prayed, and may, upon their several and respective corporal oaths, and according to the best and utmost of their several and respective knowledge, remembrance, information and belief, full, true, direct and perfect answer make to such of the several interrogatories hereinafter numbered and set forth, as by the note hereunder written they are respectively required to answer; that is to say:

1. Whether the persons mentioned in paragraph 14 of this bill were not, in the year 1866, members of the board of trustees of the said corporation, and how many shares of stock were then owned by said Parker and Munroe and said other persons, each respectively.

2. Whether a resolution was, some time in the year 1866 or 1867, passed by the board of trustees of said corporation, authorizing Peter S. Danforth and Ausburn Birdsall, or either of them, or any other person, to procure the legislation mentioned in paragraph 15 of this bill, and if yea, that they annex to their answer to this interrogatory a copy of said resolution; whether the persons mentioned in paragraph 14 of this bill, or either of them, voted in favor of such resolution, and who of the other trustees of said corporation were present and voted for such resolution.

3. Whether a resolution was, some time in the year 1867, passed by the board of trustees of said corporation, authorizing the payment, out of the funds of said corporation, to Ausburn Birdsall the sum of \$2,500, and to said Peter S. Danforth the further sum of \$2,500, for going to Albany to procure the legislation referred to in paragraph 15 of this bill, and if yea, that they annex to their answer to this interrogatory a copy of said resolution; whether the persons mentioned in paragraph 14 of this bill, or either of them, voted in favor of such resolution, and who of the said trustees of said corporation were present and voted for such resolution.

4. Whether the persons mentioned in paragraph 14 of this bill,

or some or either of them, on or about the 11th day of June, 1867, the alleged deed, Exhibit 11, caused to be prepared and delivered as and for the deed of said corporation, and on or about the 21st day of June, 1867, the other alleged deed, referred to in paragraph 24 of this bill, also caused to be prepared and delivered as and for the deed of said corporation. And on or about the 21st day of June, 1867, the pretended assignment referred to in paragraph 25 of this bill, caused to be prepared and delivered as and for an assignment of the personal property of said defendant corporation.

5. Whether the board of trustees passed a resolution, or resolutions, authorizing said Willard Parker, or any person, to prepare and deliver said alleged deeds, or either of them, or said alleged assignment, and if yea, that they annex to their answer to this interrogatory a copy of such resolution or resolutions, and who of the board of trustees of said corporation were present at such meeting, and who then and there voted in favor of said resolution or resolutions, and whether any meeting of the stockholders of said corporation was ever held for the purpose of authorizing or confirming said alleged deeds, or either of them, or said alleged assignment, and whether any notice of any meeting called for either purpose, aforesaid, was served upon all the stockholders, or upon all the trustees, of said corporation.

6. Whether the persons, or some or either of them, mentioned in paragraph 14 of this bill, in June, 1867, caused to be made a list of names of persons to be voted for as trustees of said asylum and caused to be appointed John G. Orton, George Burr and Samuel W. Bush inspectors of the election that was to have been held on the first Wednesday of June, 1867.

7. Whether the said inspectors were present on the said last-mentioned day at the asylum, in Binghamton, and whether one Humphrey S. Anderson was also then and there present; whether any stockholders of said corporation were present in person, and who were they; whether any stockholders of said corporation, other than represented by said Anderson, were then and there represented by proxies, if yea, how many so represented, and who held such proxies.

8. Whether a meeting of persons was held at the same place on that day and voted *viva voce*, or without regard to the number of shares any of such persons may have held, that such election be adjourned to the 21st day of June, 1867, at twelve o'clock, noon; whether such persons were principally residents of the town of Binghamton and friends of the ticket mentioned in the foregoing sixth interrogatory; whether any stockholders of said corporation, then and there represented by proxy, were allowed to vote for or against such adjournment, and whether said Anderson objected to said adjournment.

9. Whether said Anderson then and there offered, in the hearing of all persons in the room, his proxies for examination and ballots having printed thereon names of candidates for the office of trustee, for whom he offered to vote, whether any person offered to receive his vote, or whether the right so to vote was challenged or questioned.

10. Whether, on the twenty-first day of June, at twelve o'clock, noon, a meeting of persons was held at the office of the asylum, at Binghamton; whether the said inspectors and the said Anderson were present; what stockholders were present in person; whether the regularity of said meeting was objected to by said Anderson, and whether against the objection of said Anderson the said meeting was adjourned to the 23d day of July, 1867, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of giving additional time to the persons mentioned in paragraph 14 of this bill, or some of them, to consult with stockholders, and whether the said Anderson then and there offered to vote for trustees of said asylum on the proxies then in his possession.

11. Whether, on the 23d day of July, 1867, at twelve o'clock, noon, another meeting of persons was held at said asylum, in Binghamton; whether the said inspectors and the said Anderson were present; what stockholders were present in person and what stockholders were represented by proxy; whether the regularity of said meeting was objected to by said Anderson; how many votes were cast for each ticket; whether any votes were cast by or on the proxies of Fox & Co., and whether said Fox & Co. had ever subscribed for any stock of the defendant corporation and paid for all the same in money; what ticket was declared elected.

12. Whether, at or prior to the time of holding such pretended election, the name of the Union Steam and Water-heating Company was erased from the subscription or stock-book of said corporation; whether said Anderson then and there had in his possession proxies from said company and the J. L. Mott Iron Works, authorizing him to vote, and did he then and there offer to vote on such proxies for trustees of the defendant corporation, and were the votes so offered by him received by said inspectors.

14. Whether the clause or provision of the act referred to in paragraph 15 of this bill, was procured to be passed by the persons mentioned in paragraph 14 of this bill, or either of them; whether the said persons, or either of them, was connected with, instrumental or interested in procuring the passage of said act, and whether said Parker, or any other person, was ever authorized by the stockholders of said defendant corporation to procure the passage of said clause or provision in said act.

15. Whether the act (Exhibit 13) was procured to be passed by the said Parker, or any of the other persons mentioned in paragraph 14 of this bill; whether such Parker or such persons, or either of them, were in any way connected with, or instrumental or interested in, the procuring the passage of said act; whether there was any resolution of any board of trustees *de facto*, or of the body of stockholders of said corporation authorizing said Parker, or any other person, to procure said act to be passed, and who were such trustees that voted in favor of such resolution; whether, under said act, said Parker was appointed by the Governor of said State a trustee of said corporation, and what other persons were so appointed.

16. Whether the passage of the act referred to in paragraph 33 of this bill was procured by said Parker, or any of the per-

sons acting with him at the time of its passage as trustees of said asylum; whether said Parker or such persons, or either of them, were connected with, instrumental or interested in, the procuring the passage of said act; and whether there was any resolution of the body of stockholders of said defendant corporation authorizing the passage of said act to be procured.

17. Whether the act (Exhibit 14) was procured to be passed by said Parker or any one of the persons acting with him at the time of its passage as trustees of said asylum; or whether said Parker or such persons, or either of them, were connected with, instrumental or interested in, the passage of said act; and whether there was any resolution of the body of stockholders of said defendant corporation authorizing the passage of said act to be procured.

18. Whether the persons acting as trustees of said asylum, immediately preceding the 30th day of June, 1873, delivered to the persons appointed managers of said asylum by the Governor of the State of New York, the possession and occupancy of all the real and personal property of said corporation then in their possession; and whether such persons acting as trustees, as aforesaid, prepared and filed, or caused to be prepared and filed, with such managers, an inventory of all the property belonging to said asylum; if yea, annex to your answer a copy of such inventory.

That the defendant, Willard Parker, is required to answer each and every of the foregoing interrogatories, and defendant, Allen Munroe, the first interrogatory.

And your orator prays that your honors will decree, adjudge and declare —

First. That the aforesaid acts, and parts of acts, passed by the Legislature of the State of New York, in reference to the property, affairs and concerns of said defendant corporation set forth in paragraphs 15, 30, 33 and 36 of this bill were, and every of them was, in contravention of the Constitution of the United States and of the Constitution of the State of New York, and were and are unconstitutional, illegal, void and of no effect.

Second. That the pretended conveyances referred to in paragraphs 23 and 24 of this bill, and the pretended assignment referred to in paragraphs 25 of this bill, and each of them were and are null and void and of no force or effect, and that they may be declared void as having been prepared and delivered in fraud of, and without authority from, and consideration to, said defendant corporation, and as being beyond the power of said corporation to execute.

Third. That a receiver be appointed to take charge of the property of said corporation in possession of said defendants, Willard Parker, John G. Orton, Allen Munroe, Joseph E. Ely, Abel Bennett, William O. Wey, Charles Van Benthuyssen, Benjamin F. Bruce and Austin Flint, and each of them, and to conduct and manage the affairs and concerns of said asylum during the pendency of this suit, or until the further order of this court, and that he have power and authority to insure and otherwise care for and protect said property.

Fourth. That the said defendants, and each of them, be ordered

and directed to deliver to such receiver all the real and personal property of said corporation, together with all the deeds, books, vouchers, documents and written instruments belonging to said defendant corporation, in their or either of their possession, or under their or either of their control.

Fifth. That the said defendants, and each of them, as such trustees and managers, as aforesaid, their, and each of their servants, workmen, and agents, may be, during the pendency of this suit, and forever and perpetually thereafter, restrained and enjoined from interfering with the property, concerns and affairs of said defendant corporation, or of any part thereof.

Sixth. That a master in chancery be appointed herein to take and state an account between the State of New York and the said defendant corporation, in respect to the amount due upon the bond and mortgage aforesaid, allowance being made for the use and occupation of said premises, and that upon the payment of any balance that may be ascertained to be due the State, the said bond and mortgage may be surrendered, and a satisfaction-piece thereof by the People of the State of New York may be duly executed and delivered to the said defendant corporation, and that upon such payment being made, the defendants above named, as such managers, shall surrender and deliver up said premises to said defendant corporation.

Seventh. That the defendant corporation may be decreed and adjudged to be entitled to the possession of the premises described in Exhibit 11 and Exhibit 12 of this bill, together with the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and to the possession and enjoyment of the easement described in Exhibit 6, and to the possession of all the personal property to said defendant corporation belonging, now or heretofore in the possession of said defendants or some or either of them, or the value thereof.

Eighth. That the said defendants, Willard Parker, John G. Orton, Allen Munroe, Joseph E. Ely, Abel Bennett, William G. Wey, Charles Van Benthuyzen, Benjamin F. Bruce and Austin Flint, and each of them, may come to a just and fair account with said defendant corporation of the rent, income and profits of the property, real and personal, of said defendant corporation at any time in their or either of their possession, or under their or either of their control.

Ninth. And that your orator may have such other and further relief in the premises, as the nature of this case shall require, and to your honors shall seem meet.

May it please your honors, to grant unto your orator the most gracious writ of subpoena of the United States of America, to be directed to the said The New York State Inebriate Asylum, Willard Parker, John G. Orton, Allen Munroe, Joseph E. Ely, Abel Bennett, William G. Wey, Charles Van Benthuyzen, Benjamin F. Bruce and Austin Flint, thereby commanding them and every of them at a certain day and under a certain pain therein to be specified, personally to be and appear before your honors in this honorable court, and then and there to answer all and singular the premises, and to stand,

to, perform and abide such order and decree therein, as to your honors shall seem meet, and your orator shall ever pray.

May it please your honors, that the Hon. Charles S. Fairchild, Attorney-General of the State of New York, being attended with a copy of this bill, may appear and put in his answer thereto, and may stand to and abide such order, direction and decree in the premises, as to your honors may seem meet, and your orator shall ever pray.

J. EDWARD TURNER,
Complainant.

J. ALEXANDER KOONES,
Solicitor for Complainant.

WM. HENRY ARNOUX,
Of Counsel.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, {
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

J. Edward Turner, being duly sworn, deposeeth and saith: That he is the complainant in the foregoing bill named, and has read the same, and knows the contents thereof.

That the said bill is true of his own knowledge, except as to those matters which are stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

[L. s.]

J. EDWARD TURNER.

Sworn to before me, this 10th {
day of August, 1876. }

JOHN A. SHIELDS,
U. S. Commissioner, S. D. of New York.

EXHIBIT 1.

CHAPTER 243.

AN ACT to incorporate the United States Inebriate Asylum for the reformation of the poor and destitute inebriate.

PASSED April 15, 1854.

The People of State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. All persons who shall become stockholders, pursuant to this act, shall be, and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the United States Inebriate Asylum.

§ 2. The said asylum shall continue for the period of fifty years, with the power to sue and be sued, make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure.

§ 3. The said asylum shall have power, in and by their corporate name, to purchase, hold and convey real or leasehold estate, in the city of New York, and to erect thereon a building or buildings suit-

able for the purpose of an asylum hereinbefore named, and such other buildings as may be necessary for manufacturing and mercantile purposes connected with such institution, and to purchase, hold and convey such personal property as may be necessary for the objects above specified, and for no other purpose whatever.

§ 4. The capital of said asylum shall be fifty thousand dollars, but may be increased to two hundred thousand dollars at any time the board of directors may think it compatible with the best interest of said asylum, and shall be divided into shares of ten dollars each, and shall be deemed personal property, and transferable in such a manner as the said asylum shall by by-laws direct. And said asylum shall be deemed fully organized, and may commence operations when ten per cent of its capital is paid in.

§ 5. On the first Monday of each year, fifty per cent of the income of said institution shall be appropriated for the exclusive purpose of supporting poor and destitute inebriates and their families. The remaining fifty per cent shall be a fund to be appropriated for the payment of interest on the capital stock of said asylum, which shall in no case exceed seven per cent and other incidental expenses.

§ 6. All the affairs and concerns of said asylum shall be managed and conducted by and under the direction of twenty directors, who shall be stockholders and citizens of the State of New York, and who shall be elected by the stockholders annually on the first Monday of January, in each year, by ballot, by plurality of the stockholders present and represented by proxy, each share having one vote; and if, for any cause, such election shall not be so held, the said asylum shall not be deemed dissolved, but such election shall be held within six months thereafter. Notice of the time and place of each election shall be published for two weeks immediately preceding the day appointed therefor, in two daily newspapers printed and published in the city of New York.

§ 7. The board of trustees, annually, from their own body, and as soon as may be after their election, shall proceed to elect, by ballot, a president and treasurer of the asylum, who, so long as they shall continue directors of said asylum, shall hold their offices respectively during the pleasure of the board of directors, and said directors shall have the power to fill vacancies in their own body, caused by the death, resignation, the ceasing to be a shareholder or removal from the State of New York, or otherwise, of any director or directors, and to make all such by-laws not inconsistent with the Laws of this State or the United States, as they may deem proper for the management of the affairs of said asylum; and shall appoint annually, by ballot, at least thirty days before such election of directors of said asylum, after the first, three fit and disinterested persons, inspectors of the then next election of directors, and at any time before the election, supply any vacancy which may occur in the office of any such inspector; and ten of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and all committees, physicians, agents and officers authorized by this act or by the by-laws of this asylum, shall be appointed by the board of directors.

§ 8. No shareholder of this asylum shall be liable, in his or her individual capacity, for any contract, debt or engagement of said asylum after the full amount of their stock is paid in.

§ 9. The indebtedness of this asylum shall not at any time exceed an amount equal to fifty per cent of the capital paid in; and if the indebtedness of said asylum shall at any time exceed such amount, the directors of said asylum shall be personally and individually liable for such excess to the creditors of said asylum.

§ 10. The board of directors shall make an annual report on the third Wednesday of January in each year, in detail, of their proceedings, expenditures, income, and the affairs of said asylum, verified by the affidavit of the president and treasurer, which report shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

§ 11. G. P. Parker, A. G. Phelps, E. A. Lambert, J. B. Wright, Jacob S. Miller, A. Stuart, James Brown, N. A. Prince, Jeremiah Terbell, C. C. North, Robert Embree, Alfred Bush, J. Edward Turner, Z. Pratt, Washington Hunt, E. B. Morgan, Noah Worrall, Henry Dubois, Robert L. Stevens, and G. B. Alvord, shall constitute the first board of directors, who shall hold their offices until the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, when the regular election shall take place, and they shall be commissioners, whose duty it shall be, within five months after the passage of this act, at some suitable place or places in the city of New York, and such other places as they may determine, to open books to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said asylum for the period of sixty days, or until the said capital stock shall be subscribed for.

§ 12. This act shall continue in force for the period of fifty years, subject, however, to amendments, modifications and repeal by the Legislature; and at the dissolution of said institution, the asylum and the grounds attached thereto shall be ceded to the State of New York, to be used by said State for some benevolent institution.

§ 13. Nothing herein contained shall be construed or held as intending to confer any banking or insurance privileges.

§ 14. This act shall take effect immediately.

EXHIBIT 2.

CHAPTER 184.

AN ACT to amend an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the United State Inebriate Asylum for the Reformation of the Poor and Destitute Inebriate," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the act amending the same, passed April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and to change the name of this institution.

PASSED March 27, 1857.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The act entitled "An act to incorporate the United States Inebriate Asylum for the Reformation of the Poor and Desti-

tute Inebriate," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the act amending the same, passed April twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, are hereby amended so as to read as follows:

§ 2. All persons who shall become subscribers pursuant to this act shall be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of the New York State Inebriate Asylum.

§ 3. Any person donating the sum of ten dollars to the asylum hereby incorporated shall be deemed a subscriber and a stockholder.

§ 4. The object of this institution shall be for the medical treatment and control of the inebriate, and for that purpose it shall have power, in its corporate name, to take, purchase and hold real estate in the State of New York, and erect thereon a building or buildings suitable for the purpose of an asylum hereinbefore named, and to take, purchase, hold and convey such personal property as may be necessary to carry out the object of said asylum, and for no other purpose whatever. Said asylum shall have power to sue and be sued, to make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure; to take and hold any grant or devise of land, or any donation or bequest of money, or other personal property to be applied to the founding and maintenance of said asylum.

§ 5. The fund of said institution shall be fifty thousand dollars, but may be increased to three hundred thousand dollars at any time the board of trustees may think it compatible with the best interest of said asylum, and it shall be deemed personal property.

§ 6. All the affairs and concerns of said asylum shall be managed by, and conducted under, the direction of forty trustees, who shall be subscribers and citizens of the State of New York, and who shall be elected by the subscribers, after the present year, annually on the first Monday in February of each year, by ballot, by plurality of subscribers present or represented by proxy, each and every subscription of ten dollars having one vote. If for any cause such election shall not be so held, the said asylum shall not be deemed dissolved, but said election shall be held within twelve months thereafter; notice of the time and place of each election shall be published for two weeks immediately preceding the day appointed therefor, in the State paper. The said board of trustees, annually from their own body, and as soon as may be after their election, shall proceed to elect by ballot, a president and treasurer of said asylum, who so long as they shall continue trustees of said asylum shall hold their offices respectively during the pleasure of the board of trustees; and said trustees shall have the power to fill vacancies in their own body, caused by the death, resignation, or removal from the State of New York, or otherwise, of any trustee or trustees, and to make all such by-laws, not inconsistent with the law of this State, as they may deem proper for the management of the affairs of said asylum, and shall appoint annually, by ballot, at least thirty days before such election of trustees of said asylum, three fit and disinterested persons, inspectors of the then next election of trustees, and at any time before the election, supply any vacancy which may occur in the office of any such inspector. Five of the board of trustees shall constitute a quorum

for the transaction of business. All committees, physicians, agents and officers authorized by this act, or by the by-laws of this asylum, shall be appointed by the board of trustees. Each senatorial district of this State shall be entitled to one or more of the trustees of said institution who shall reside in said district which he represents in the board of trustees.

§ 7. No subscriber of this asylum shall be liable in his or her individual capacity for any contract, debt or engagement of said asylum, after the full amount of their subscription is paid in.

§ 8. John W. Francis, Washington Hunt, Benjamin F. Butler, Anson G. Phelps, Edward A. Lambert, William E. Dodge, N. A. Prince, David Hoadley, Jacob S. Miller, Noah Worrall, J. H. Ransom, Franklin Johnson, J. Edward Turner, Thomas W. Olcott, Henry A. Brewster, George W. Tift, C. P. Wood, Hamilton Murray, Henry P. Alexander, Allen Munroe, Charles H. Doolittle, William T. McCoun, Walter L. Sessions, Josiah B. Williams, Charles Cooke, John Greig, R. H. Walworth, Charles H. Ruggles, Edward F. Shonnard, Ransom Balcom, S. N. Sherman, Lucius S. May, Joseph Mullin, John Conkling, T. C. Brinsmade, John F. Rathbone, Peter S. Danforth, P. Richards, Frederick Juliand and Danforth K. Olney shall constitute the first board of trustees, who shall hold their offices until a new board of trustees is elected, and they shall be commissioners whose duty it shall be to locate said asylum and to receive subscriptions to the funds of said institution.

§ 9. Said institution shall have power to receive and retain all inebriates who enter said asylum either voluntarily or by the order of the committee of any habitual drunkard. All poor and destitute inebriates who are received into said asylum shall be employed in some useful occupation in or about the said asylum; said inebriates shall have all moneys accruing from their labor, after the expenses of their support in said asylum shall have been paid, which shall be sent to their families, monthly; if said inebriates have no families, it shall be paid to him or her at their discharge from said institution.

§ 10. The committee of the person of any habitual drunkard, duly appointed under existing laws, may, in his or their discretion, commit such habitual drunkard to the custody of the trustees or other proper officers of said asylum, there to remain until he shall be discharged therefrom by such committee.

§ 11. The board of trustees of said asylum shall make an annual report on the third Wednesday of January of each year, in detail, of their proceedings, income, expenditures, the number of patients admitted, discharged, and remaining in said institution, verified by the affidavit of the president and treasurer, which report shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

§ 12. This act shall continue in force for the period of fifty years, subject, however, to amendment and repeal by the Legislature, and at the dissolution of said institution, the asylum and the grounds attached thereto, shall be ceded to the State of New York, to be used by said State for some benevolent institution.

§ 13. This act shall take effect immediately.

EXHIBIT 3.

CHAPTER 386.

AN ACT for the relief of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, and for other purposes.

PASSED April 15, 1859; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The treasurer of each and every county of this State shall pay to the treasurer of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, or his order, on the first Monday of July, in each year, ten per cent of all the moneys received by said county treasurer from the board of commissioners of excise in and for said county.

§ 2. The land situate in Binghamton, in the county of Broome, selected by the trustees of said asylum for the site of the asylum buildings, shall be the site thereof; and the acts of the trustees in selecting and fixing said site are hereby confirmed.

§ 3. The trustees of said asylum shall expend the said moneys in completing the asylum building commenced on said land, and such other buildings and improvements as shall be required for the comfort and convenience of the patients.

§ 4. The treasurer of said asylum shall not receive any of said moneys until after he shall have given a bond, with at least two sufficient sureties to the New York State Inebriate Asylum, in such penalty and upon such condition as the board of trustees, at a monthly meeting thereof, shall fix by resolution; and the sufficiency of such sureties shall be approved of by the president or vice-president of said board.

§ 5. Ruben H. Walworth, John W. Francis, William T. McCoun, James Boorman, James S. Wadsworth, Daniel S. Dickinson, Washington Hunt, Charles H. Ruggles, Charles Cook, Josiah B. Williams, Hamilton Murray, Edward A. Lambert, William E. Dodge, Jonathan H. Ransom, Jacob S. Miller, Thomas C. Brinsmade, Thomas W. Olcott, John F. Rathbone, Ransom Balcom, Sherman D. Phelps, Vincent Whitney, Allen Munroe, Henry P. Alexander, Joseph Mullen, Charles P. Wood, Noah Worrall, Franklin Johnson, George Folsom, Charles Butler, Lorenzo Draper, Edward F. Shonnard, Gerrit Smith, John Conkling, Frederick Juliard, Tracey Beadle, Peter S. Danforth, George W. Tift, Henry A. Brewster, Charles Doolittle, and J. Edward Turner, shall constitute the board of trustees of this institution. Any vacancy that may hereafter occur in the board of trustees of said institution shall be filled by the remaining trustees at any meeting duly called for that purpose.

§ 6. The Senate, upon recommendation of the Governor, for cause to be specified, may remove any trustee of said asylum.

§ 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

§ 8. This act shall take effect immediately.

EXHIBIT 4.

CHAPTER 65.

AN ACT for the relief of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, and for other purposes.

PASSED March 31, 1861.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The Trustees of the New York State Inebriate Asylum shall have power to issue bonds to the amount of \$60,000. The payment of said bonds shall be secured by a pledge of all the lands and buildings belonging to said New York State Inebriate Asylum. The said bonds shall be issued for the period of ten years, and said bonds shall draw seven per cent interest, payable semi-annually in the city of New York. Each bond shall be signed by the president or vice-president and treasurer of said asylum. No bond shall be issued for a less sum than \$100, or for a greater sum than \$5,000. No bond shall be sold by said asylum for less than par value. All moneys which shall arise from the sale of said bonds shall be expended in the building of said asylum.

§ 2. If the said Inebriate Asylum shall fail to pay the interest on said bonds semi-annually, or neglect to pay the said bonds at maturity, then any owner or owners of said bonds may, by action in the Supreme Court, foreclose the same in the same manner as in the case of foreclosures of mortgages upon real estate by the sale of said lands and buildings.

§ 3. Duplicates of all bonds issued in pursuance of the foregoing sections shall be filed with the clerk of the county in which the said asylum is located, and when thus filed shall be a mortgage lien upon the corporate property of said asylum. No bond-owner shall have any priority over any other bond-owner, but shall share alike in all the property of said asylum, provided the said asylum shall fail to pay interest on said bonds or principal when due.

§ 4. The election of trustees of the New York State Inebriate Asylum shall be held on the first Wednesday in June of each year, at the office of the institution, at ten o'clock, A. M. The said trustees shall be elected by ballot, by plurality of subscribers present, or represented by proxy, each and every subscription of ten dollars paid having one vote. Three fit and disinterested persons shall be appointed by the board of trustees three weeks previous to each election of trustees of said asylum, inspectors of the next election. The said board of trustees, annually, from their own body, shall elect by ballot a president and treasurer of said asylum on the first Wednesday in June of each year, at eleven o'clock, A. M. The annual meeting of the board of trustees of said asylum shall be held on the first Wednesday of June in each year, at the office of the institution, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

§ 5. Any person who shall donate or leave by legacy the sum of

\$5,000 to the New York State Inebriate Asylum shall establish forever a free bed in said asylum. Two thousand five hundred dollars shall provide a free bed in said asylum for six months in each year; \$1,250 shall provide a free bed in said asylum for three months in each year. The donor or legator shall name the patient who shall occupy the said free bed. But in case the donor or legator shall fail to name a patient to occupy the free bed which said donor or legator shall have endowed, then the trustees of said asylum shall fill the said free bed with a poor patient. The said patients in said free beds shall be provided with medical treatment and board free of charge; and said patients shall be subject to the rules and regulations of said asylum.

§ 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

§ 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

EXHIBIT 5.

This indenture — made this first day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, between Elias Hawley and Adeline, his wife, Samuel H. P. Hall and Elnora, his wife, Sherman D. Phelps and Ann Elizabeth, his wife, Oliver C. Crocker and Clarissa, his wife, and Augustus Morgan, of the county of Broome, N. Y., of the first part, and The New York State Inebriate Asylum of the second part — witnesseth that the said parties of the first part, in consideration of the sum of one dollar, and of divers other good considerations to them duly paid, have sold, and by these presents do grant and convey to the said party of the second part, all those tracts or parcels of land situate in the town of Binghamton, Broome county, New York, which were conveyed to the parties of the first part and described in the following deeds of conveyance thereof to them, viz.: A deed dated the first day of August, A. D. 1858, executed by Isaac D. Lyon and Ruth, his wife, recorded in the office of the clerk of Broome county on the first day of September, 1858, in liber 53 of deeds, at page 431; a deed dated the 19th day of June, A. D. 1858, executed by George C. Lyons, Sally M. Sturdevant and Louisa W. Higby, recorded in the office of the clerk of Broome county on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1858, in Book 53 of Deeds at page 416, etc.; a deed dated the 19th day of June, A. D. 1858, executed by Elijah Sturdevant and Henry L. Higby, recorded in the office of the clerk of Broome county the 26th day of August, A. D. 1858, in liber 53 of deeds, at page 415. Said deeds are referred to for a more particular description of the lands hereby granted and conveyed; and said lands are granted and conveyed for the uses and purposes specified in chapter one hundred and eighty-four (184) of the Laws of 1857. Said lands and premises hereby conveyed are the lands and premises known and designated as the lands, grounds, premises and farm set apart for the New York State Inebriate Asylum, and purchased and donated by the citizens of Binghamton for

that purpose, with the appurtenances and all the estate, title and interest therein of the said parties of the first part. And the said Elias Hawley, Oliver C. Crocker, Samuel H. P. Hall, Sherman D. Phelps and Augustus Morgan do hereby covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part, that the premises thus conveyed in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part will forever warrant and defend against any person whomsoever lawfully claiming the same or any part thereof.

In witness whereof the parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| E. HAWLEY. | [L. S.] |
| ADELINE HAWLEY. | [L. S.] |
| SAMUEL H. P. HALL. | [L. S.] |
| ELNORA S. HALL. | [L. S.] |
| SHERMAN D. PHELPS. | [L. S.] |
| ANN E. PHELPS. | [L. S.] |
| OLIVER C. CROCKER. | [L. S.] |
| CLARISSA CROCKER. | [L. S.] |
| AUGUSTUS MORGAN. | [L. S.] |

Sealed and delivered in presence of

RANSOM BALOOM.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
BROOME COUNTY, }

On this 17th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, before me, the subscriber, personally came Adeline Hawley, wife of Elias Hawley, to me known to be the same person described in, and who executed the within instrument, and acknowledged that she executed the same; and the said Adeline on a private examination, separate and apart from her said husband, acknowledged that she executed the same, without any fear or compulsion of her said husband.

F. A. DURKEE,
Justice of the Peace.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
BROOME COUNTY, }

On this 18th day of March, in the year 1861, before me, the subscriber, personally appeared Elias Hawley, Samuel H. P. Hall, Elnora L. Hall, his wife, Sherman D. Phelps, Anna E. Phelps, his wife, Oliver C. Crocker, Clarissa Crocker, his wife, and Augustus Morgan, to me known to be the same persons described in, and who executed the within instrument, who severally acknowledged that they executed the same; and the said Elnora L. Hall, Anna E. Phelps and Clarissa Crocker, on a private examination by me, apart from their said husbands, acknowledged that they executed the same freely and without any fear or compulsion of their said husbands.

RANSOM BALCOM,
Justice of the Supreme Court.

EXHIBIT 6.

This instrument, made October 27, 1862, between William P. Pope and Cornelia E. Pope, his wife, both of Binghamton, N. Y., grantors, and the New York State Inebriate Asylum, grantee: Witnesseth, That said grantors, in consideration of one dollar to them paid, hereby sell, grant and convey to said grantee, its heirs, successors, and assigns the right and privilege of going on to that parcel of land now owned by said William P. Pope, and which is described in a deed executed September 17, 1860, by Robert Reade and wife to said William P. Pope, and recorded in Broome County Book of Deeds, No. 56, pages 164, 165, and lay pipes, tubes or logs across said premises, for the conducting of water from premises now owned by Theron Stoutenburgh, and at any one place across said premises, provided the place or course shall not strike any buildings thereon, and to go on to said premises at any and all times to repair, renew or rebuild such pipes, tubes or logs for all time hereafter. In case of any injury or damage accruing to any owner of said premises from the injury to any crops or grass or fences being or growing on said premises, by the laying or repairing or rebuilding such pipes, tubes or logs, or from water that may flow from their bursting or otherwise, then the said grantee, its heirs, successors or assigns, shall pay the amount of such damages to the then owner of said premises; and so from time to time, as damages may from the aforesaid causes accrue, all undertaking herein contained shall run with the land and shall bind the respective heirs, assigns, successors and grantee, or grantees, of said respective parties, and all and every grantee, heir, assign and successor who may hereafter own said premises, or who may hereafter claim the right to the laying and continuing said pipes, tubes or logs, to be laid with dispatch when commenced, and with as little trouble to the owners of the land as possible, and the ground over them to be left level with its surrounding land.

Witness our hands and seals the day and year first above mentioned. In presence of

W. P. POPE. [SEAL.]
 CORNELIA E. POPE. [SEAL.]

STATE OF NEW YORK,)
 BROOME COUNTY,) ss.:

On this 28th day of October, 1862, before me personally came William P. Pope and Cornelia E. Pope, his wife, both to me known to be the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument in writing, and who severally acknowledged that they had executed the same; and the said Cornelia E., on a private examination by me, made separate and apart from her said husband, acknowledged that she had executed the same freely and without any fear of compulsion of her said husband.

H. S. GRISWOLD,
County Judge of the County of Broome.

EXHIBIT 7.

This indenture, made this 17th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1863, between Parker Chamberlain and Mary R. Chamberlain, his wife, both of the town of Kirkwood, Broome county, New York, of the first part, and The New York State Inebriate Asylum, of the second part, witnesseth that the said party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of \$4,000 to them duly paid, have sold, and by these presents do grant and convey to the said party of the second part, its successors, heirs and assigns, all that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Kirkwood (late Conklin) Broome county, New York, being part of lot number twenty three (23), Bingham's patent, on the north side of the Susquehanna river, bounded north by land of Susan W. Newton; east, by land of Ira Stow; south, by the Susquehanna river, and west, by land of said party of the second part, containing eighty acres, be the same more or less, excepting out therefrom a parcel of land of about one acre, used for tavern purposes, and the appurtenances and privileges of water, as conveyed by said Chamberlain and wife to Nathan A. Newton, by deed recorded in Broome County Book of Deeds, No. 48, page 313, also excepting so much of said premises as are owned, or were once owned, by the New York and Erie Railroad Company, for the purposes of their railroad. The premises hereby conveyed are thus described in a deed executed by Horatio Evans and others to said Park Chamberlain, by deed recorded in Broome County Book of Deeds, No. 35, pages 375 and 376, deducting therefrom about forty acres, taken from the northerly part thereof, conveyed by said Chamberlain and wife to Susan W. Newton, and, in addition thereto, are there described in a deed executed July, 13, 1861, by said Susan W. Newton and her husband to said Park Chamberlain, the deed recorded in Broome County Book of Deeds, No. 59, page 189, also excepting out of said premises said tavern premises as above expressed, and said land owned by said railroad company, as above expressed. This conveyance is made subject to two real estate mortgages, one for \$1,600 of principal and some interest, executed by said Chamberlain and wife to Daniel B. St. John, Superintendent of the Banking Department, the mortgage recorded in Broome County Book of Mortgages, No. 20, page 434, and the other executed by said Park Chamberlain to Rufus K. Amory, for \$425 of principal, and some interest, the mortgage recorded in Broome County Book of Mortgages, No. 30, page 45, which said mortgages are accompanied severally by a bond, all of which said party of the second part is to pay and save said Chamberlain harmless from the amount of said mortgages, being a portion of the consideration of this deed, with the appurtenances and all the estate, title and interest therein, of the said party of the first part; and the said Park Chamberlain does hereby covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part, its successors, heirs and assigns, that the premises thus conveyed in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, its successors, heirs and assigns, he will forever warrant and

defend against any person whomsoever lawfully claiming the same, or any part thereof, except as against said two mortgages.

In witness whereof the parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

PARK CHAMBERLAIN. [L. S.]
REBECCA CHAMBERLAIN. [L. S.]

Word "successors" interlined in two places before execution.

Sealed and delivered in presence of

H. S. GRISWOLD.

[^{\$2} U. S.
Rev. Stamp.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss. :
BROOME COUNTY, }

On this 17th day of April, in the year 1863, before me the subscriber personally appeared Park Chamberlain and Mary R. Chamberlain, his wife, both to me known to be the same persons described in and who executed the within instrument, who severally acknowledged that they executed the same; and the said Mary R. Chamberlain, on a private examination by me, apart from her said husband, acknowledged that she executed the same freely and without any fear or compulsion of her said husband.

H. S. GRISWOLD,
County Judge of the County of Broome.

EXHIBIT 8.

This indenture, made the 25th day of April, in the year 1867, between Henry M. Taylor, of the city of Poughkeepsie, referee, in the action hereinafter mentioned, of the first part, and the New York State Inebriate Asylum, located at Binghamton, Broome county, New York, of the second part. Whereas, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, held at the city of Poughkeepsie, on the 2d day of February, 1867, it was, among other things, ordered, adjudged and decreed by the said court, in a certain action then pending in the said court between Hazard P. Wiley and Sarah, his wife, and Frances C. Graves, plaintiffs, against Ann Maria Wiley-Wetha, Ann Wiley, George W. Wiley and others, defendants: That all and singular the premises mentioned in the complaint in said action and hereinafter described, be sold at public auction, according to the course and practice of said court, by or under the direction of the said Henry M. Taylor, who was appointed a referee in said action, and to whom it was referred by the said order and judgment of the said court, among other things, to make such sale; that the said sale be made in the county where the said premises, or the greater part thereof, are situated; that the referee give public notice of the time and place of such sale, according to

the law and the rules and practice of said court, and that any of the parties in said action might become a purchaser on such sale; that the said referee, after said sale, make report thereof to said court; and after his report of sale shall have been duly confirmed, then that he execute to the purchaser or purchasers of the said premises, or such part or parts thereof as shall be so sold, a good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance for the same. And, whereas, the said referee, in pursuance of the order and judgment of the said court, did, on the 28th day of March, 1867, sell at public auction, at the court-house, in Binghamton, in the county of Broome, the premises in the said order and judgment mentioned, due notice of the time and place of such sale being first given agreeably to the said order; at which sale the premises hereinafter described were struck off to the said party of the second part for the sum of \$560, that being the highest sum bidden for the same, and the said referee's report of said sale having been duly confirmed. Now this indenture witnesseth, that the said referee, the party of the first part to these presents, in order to carry into effect the sale so made by him as aforesaid, in presence of the order and judgment of the said court, and in conformity to the statute in such case made and provided, and also in consideration of the premises, and of the said sum of money so bidden as aforesaid, being first duly paid by the said party of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath bargained and sold, and by these presents doth grant and convey unto the said party of the second part all that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Binghamton, county of Broome and State of New York, and described as follows: Commencing at a stake in the center of the highway leading from Binghamton to the Great Bend on the north side of the Susquehanna river, being the south-east corner of lot formerly sold by said Brown to James Lester; thence (N. 18° 13' E.) north eighteen degrees and thirty minutes east (2.62) two chains and sixty-two links to the north-east corner of said lot; thence (N. 70° W.) north seventy degrees west (2 ch.) two chains to the north-west corner of said lot, thence (S. 80° 45' E.) south eighty degrees and forty-five minutes east (13. 88 ch.) thirteen chains and eighty-eight links to the west line of the asylum farm; thence along said west line (S. 10° W.) south one degree west (3 ch.) three chains to a stone set in the ground, being the north-east corner of a piece of land formerly sold by said Brown to Isaac H. Lyons, and now owned by the Inebriate Asylum; thence (N. 79° W.) north seventy-nine degrees west (11. 45 ch.) eleven chains and forty-five links along the north side of said piece of land to a stone set in the ground, on the north side of, the highway leading from Binghamton to the Great Bend, thence (S. 2° W.) south two degrees west (50 links) fifty links to the center of said highway, thence (N. 67° 45' W.) north sixty-seven degrees and forty-five minutes west (1. 16 ch.) 1 chain and sixteen links along the center of highway to the place of beginning, containing three and fifty-two-one hundredths (3. 52-100) of an acre, by strict measurement. To have and to hold, all and singular, the premises above mentioned and

described, and hereby conveyed, or intended so to be, unto the said party of the second part, its successors and assigns to its and their only proper use, benefit and behoof forever. In witness whereof the said party of the first part referee as aforesaid hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

[SEAL.]

HENRY M. TAYLOR,

Referee.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

J. H. WEEKS.

[STAMPS, \$1.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss. :
 DUTCHESS COUNTY,

On this 23d day of April, in the year of our Lord 1867, before me appeared Henry M. Taylor, to me personally known to be the same person described in, and who executed the within deed and acknowledged that he executed the same.

J. H. WEEKS,

Notary Public.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss. :
 COUNTY OF DUTCHESS,

I, Edgar Vincent, clerk of the county of Dutchess, and of the County Court of said county, and of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, in and for said county, the same being courts of record, do hereby certify that J. H. Weeks, whose name is subscribed to the annexed jurat or certificate, and thereon written, was, at the time of taking the same, a notary public, in and for the county aforesaid, dwelling in the said county, duly commissioned, sworn and authorized to do the same, and further, that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of the said notary, and verily believe that the signature to the said jurat or certificate is genuine. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said county the 28th day of April, A. D. 1867.

[SEAL.]

[STAMP, 5c.]

EDGAR VINCENT,

Clerk.

EXHIBIT 9.

This indenture, made this 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1867, between Charles W. Sanford and Julia A. Sanford, his wife, of the village of Binghamton, county of Broome, and State of New York, parties of the first part, and "The New York State Inebriate Asylum" at Binghamton, aforesaid party of the second part — witnesseth, That the said party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of \$2,500, to them duly paid, have sold, and by these presents do grant and convey to the said party of the second part, their heirs and assigns, all that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Binghamton aforesaid, described as fifty acres of land on the

north side of "Binghamton Patent," north side of the Susquehanna river. Said fifty acres are bounded on the south by land formerly owned by Eleazer Brown, and conveyed by him to J. Edward Turner; east by land now and in the past time owned by said "New York State Inebriate Asylum;" on the north by the highway on the north line of "Binghamton Patent;" and on the west by land owned by the widow of German S. Brown, deceased, and premises formerly conveyed by said German S. Brown, deceased, to Giles Orcutt or his wife Delia Orcutt, being the same and all the premises formerly conveyed to Aaron Williams by two several deeds from said German S. Brown, which are both recorded in Broome county clerk's office, as see Book of Deeds No. 32, page 98, and book No. 38, page 243, together with all the right of said party of the first part in and to a right of way given in said deed, leading from the highway to said land. This conveyance is made subject to a reservation by said Brown, in his deed to Williams, of one-half the water in a spring on said premises and to the maintaining of a fence on the north side of a private road to said farm, with the appurtenances and all the estate, title and interest therein of the said party of the first part. And the said Charles W. Sanford does hereby covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part, their heirs and assigns, that the premises thus conveyed in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part, their heirs and assigns, he will forever warrant and defend against any person whomsoever lawfully claiming the same or any part thereof. In witness whereof the parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

CHARLES W. SANFORD. [SEAL.]
JULIA A. SANFORD. [SEAL.]

[STAMPS, \$2.50.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
BROOME COUNTY, } ss.:

On the first day of May, in the year 1867, before me, the subscriber, personally appeared Charles W. Sanford and Julia A. Sanford, his wife, to me known to be the same persons described in and who executed the within instrument, who severally acknowledged that they executed the same; and the said Julia A. Sanford, on a private examination by me, apart from her husband, acknowledged that she executed the same freely and without any fear or compulsion of her said husband.

WILLIAM R. OSBORN,
Notary Public.

EXHIBIT 10.

SUPREME COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE NEW YORK STATE INEBRIATE ASYLUM.

CARDOZO, J. "It is manifest that the adjournment of the election from the charter day was a maneuver to enable those who had control of the institution to obtain time to procure sufficient votes to overcome the opposition with which they were surprised, and thus to retain their power. That a majority of the voters on the charter day favored a change of the board of trustees was not good cause for an adjournment, and the adjournment was a method of manipulating the election for the purpose of retaining control of the institution, which is deserving of the severest censure. But whether the adjournment was merely an irregularity, as I am inclined to think, or a void act, is not material, because the omission to hold the election on the charter day, 'from any cause' does not dissolve this corporation. An election is to be had within the year upon due notice. Such election has been had. The statute applicable to this corporation does not require, or indeed permit, the notice to be given for two weeks, thirty days before the election, but provides that it shall be given for two weeks immediately preceding the election. Notwithstanding that upon all the affidavits before me, I must conclude that different rulings of the inspectors, as to the votes received and rejected, would not have altered the result, I think it very likely that I should, under all the circumstances attending the election, have felt that right and justice demanded a new ballot, so as to see whether, when the stockholders fully understood the maneuvers by which the board had been retained, they would continue their confidence in the present management, but that the regular annual election is so close at hand that an early opportunity, without the interference of the courts, will arise to enable the stockholders to ascertain the real merits of the matter, and to do what they may think right and best for the institution. For this reason I refuse to interfere. I cannot in this proceeding, as the counsel for the petitioner desired me to, determine who are entitled to have their names on the stock-book as voters at the next election.

"If any person feels aggrieved by the erasure or omission of his name, he must in due time seek his remedy by mandamus. The prayer of the petitioner is denied, without costs."

EXHIBIT 11.

This indenture, made the 11th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1867, between the New York State Inebriate Asylum and the trustees of said New York State Inebriate Asylum, acting as and for the corporation of said asylum, parties of the first part, and the people of the State of New York, party of the second part, witnesseth, that

the said parties of the first part, by virtue of the power and authority contained in the sixth section of chapter 806 of the Laws of the State of New York, passed April 25, 1867, and for and in consideration of the provisions contained in said section for the benefit of the said New York State Inebriate Asylum, and of one dollar to the parties of the first part, duly paid by the said party of the second part, and in pursuance of a resolution of the board of trustees of the said New York State Inebriate Asylum, this day duly passed, have granted, remised, released and conveyed, and by these presents do grant, remise and convey unto the said party of the second part, the following described pieces and parcels of land, situated in the towns of Binghamton and Kirkwood, in the county of Broome and State of New York, that is to say : All those tracts or parcels of land situated in the towns aforesaid, which were conveyed to the said New York State Inebriate Asylum by Elias Hawley and Adeline, his wife, Samuel H. P. Hall and Elnora, his wife, Sherman D. Phelps and Ann Elizabeth, his wife, Oliver C. Croker and Clarissa, his wife, and Augustus Morgan, by deed dated the 1st day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1861, and recorded in Broome county clerk's office in Book of Deeds, No. 56, pages 489 and 490, said lands and premises being known and distinguished as the lands, grounds, premises and farms set apart for the said New York State Inebriate Asylum, which were donated by the citizens of Binghamton to the said asylum, and whereon the buildings of the said asylum now stand, which said lands and premises are now particularly described in said deed, and the references therein contained ; to which said deed and the said references the said party of the first part refer for more particular description of said lands and premises ; said premises containing a little over 250 acres of land. Also all that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Kirkwood (late Conklin), in the county of Broome aforesaid, adjoining the premises hereinbefore described on the east, conveyed to the said New York State Inebriate Asylum by Park Chamberlain and wife, by deed, dated the 17th day of April, 1863, recorded in Broome county clerk's office, Book of Deeds 61, page 182, being a part of lot No. 23 in Bingham's Patent, on the north side of the Susquehanna river, containing eighty acres of land, be the same more or less ; excepting therefrom about one acre used for farm purposes, and the appurtenances and privileges of water as conveyed by said Chamberlain and wife to Nathan A. Newton. Also, excepting so much of said premises as are used by the Erie Railway Company, for the purposes of their railroad — reference may be had to said deed for a more particular description of said eighty acres. Also, all that tract or parcel of land, situated in the town of Binghamton aforesaid, described as fifty acres on the north side of Bingham's Patent, north side of the Susquehanna river, being the same premises conveyed to the said New York State Inebriate Asylum by Charles W. Sanford and wife, by deed dated the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord, 1867, and recorded in the Broome county clerk's office, in Book of Deeds, number 72, at page 480, reference being thereunto had for a more particular description of

said premises. Also, all that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Binghamton aforesaid, conveyed to the New York State Inebriate Asylum by Henry M. Taylor, referee, by deed dated the 25th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1867, and recorded in said Broome county clerk's office, Book of Deeds, number 74, at page 115, containing three and a-half acres of land, reference being had to said deed for a more particular description of said premises. The several pieces and parcels of land hereinafter described, comprise all the real estate owned or held by the said New York State Inebriate Asylum, making in all about 380 acres of land in one body, together with the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereto, and all and singular the hereditaments thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and all the estate, right, title, interest, claim or demand of the said parties of the first part, of, in and to the above granted premises, with the hereditaments and appurtenances; to have and to hold the above mentioned and described premises, with the appurtenances, and every part and parcel thereof, to the said party of the second part forever; the intention and purpose of this conveyance being, to place the title of all the real estate owned by the said New York State Inebriate Asylum with the buildings and improvements thereon, and appurtenances thereto, in the people of the State of New York, in compliance with the requirements of the act of the Legislature hereinbefore referred to.

In witness whereof, the said parties of the first part of these presents have hereunto caused the corporate seal of the said New York State Inebriate Asylum to be affixed, and these presents to be subscribed by Willard Parker, the president of the said asylum, the day and year first above written.

WILLARD PARKER, [SEAL.]
President of the New York State Inebriate Asylum.

The words "people of the," inserted in the eleventh line in the first, and in the seventeenth line of the seventh page before execution.

On this 15th day of June, 1867, before me appeared Willard Parker, to me known to be the individual described in and by whom the foregoing instrument was executed, and acknowledged before me that he executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned.

CHARLES P. DALY,
First Judge of the New York Common Pleas.

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
 BROOME COUNTY,

On this 27th day of June, 1867, before me appeared Willard Parker, to me known to be the individual described in, and by whom the foregoing instrument was executed, and acknowledged before me that he executed the same for the uses and purposes therein mentioned. This acknowledgment was made after the interlineation above noted.

RANSOM BALCOM,
Justice of the Supreme Court.

BROOME COUNTY, ss.:

The question as to whether an internal revenue stamp is required upon the foregoing conveyance having been submitted to me, I hereby determine that no internal revenue stamp is required upon the foregoing conveyance.

[L.S.]

S. C. HITCHCOCK,

Collector Twenty-sixth District, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, *June 21, 1867.*

EXHIBIT 12.

This indenture, made this 30th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1867, between George Pease and Angeline, his wife of the town of Kirkwood, in the county of Broome, of the first part, and The New York State Inebriate Asylum, of the second part—Witnesseth, That the said party of the first part, in consideration of the sum of \$1,400, to them duly paid, have sold, and by these presents do grant and convey to the said party of the second part, all that tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Kirkwood, in the county of Broome and State of New York, known as the “Spring House” or “Green Horn,” bounded and described as follows: Commencing on the north side of the New York and Erie Railroad, where the line between the Park Chamberlain farm, so called, and the land of N. A. Newton crosses said railroad, running thence northerly along said line to the south side of the highway; thence north thirty-six, degrees west one chain across said highway; thence north twenty-one degrees west three chains and twenty-three links to a stake on the east side of the creek; thence south seventy-nine degrees fifteen minutes west two chains and fifty links to a stone on the top of a large rock; thence south eleven degrees fifteen minutes east four chains and four links to the north side of the railroad; thence along the north side of the railroad to the place of beginning, containing one acre of land, more or less, being the same premises conveyed to the said George Pease, party of the first part, by James S. Sweet, by deed dated the 4th day of April, 1867, and recorded in Book of Deeds No. 72, at page 221, with the appurtenances, and all the estate, title and interest therein of the said party of the first part. And the said George Pease doth hereby covenant and agree to and with the said party of the second part, that the premises thus conveyed in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said party of the second part will forever warrant and defend against any person whomsoever lawfully claiming the same or any part thereof.

In witness whereof the parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

The words “heirs and assigns” erased in three places before execution.

GEORGE PEASE. [SEAL.]
ANGELINE PEASE. [SEAL.]

[STAMP, \$1.50.]

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
BROOME COUNTY, } ss.:

On this 7th day of October, in the year 1867, before me, the subscriber, personally appeared George Pease and Angeline Pease, his wife, to me known to be the same persons described in and who executed the within instrument, and severally acknowledged that they executed the same; and the said Angeline Pease, on a private examination by me, apart from her said husband, acknowledged that she executed the same freely, and without any fear or compulsion of her said husband.

SAMUEL BAYLESS,
Justice of the Peace.

EXHIBIT 13.

CHAPTER 935.

AN ACT to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the United States Inebriate Asylum for the Reformation of the Poor and Destitute Inebriate," passed April 5th, 1854, and the act amending the same, passed April 23d, 1855, and the act amending the same, passed March 27th, 1857, and to amend the several acts in relation to the New York State Inebriate Asylum, and to change the number of its trustees and the mode of their appointment, and directing the management of said asylum.

PASSED May 29, 1871, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. The Governor is hereby authorized to appoint fifteen trustees of the New York State Inebriate Asylum, designating at the time of such appointment their respective terms of office with reference to the following classification, to wit: five of said trustees shall serve for four years, five for five years, and five for six years, from the time of their appointment, and they shall hold their offices until others are appointed in their stead, and shall be subject to be removed for cause, at any time, by the Senate, upon the recommendation of the Governor. Their successors shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold their offices for six years, and until others are appointed in their stead, and subject to be removed in the manner aforesaid. The property, affairs and concerns of the New York State Inebriate Asylum shall be vested in, managed and conducted by the said board of trustees. And said trustees shall have power to fix and appoint the officers of said asylum, and determine their compensation respectively.

§ 2. The said trustees, as such, shall receive no compensation for their services, but may receive their actual and reasonable traveling expenses, and said trustees and other officers shall have no interest,

direct or indirect, in the furnishing of any building materials, supplies or thing, or on any contract for labor for said asylum.

§ 3. The aforesaid acts, and the several acts in relation to said asylum, are repealed so far only as to give this act full force and effect.

§ 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

EXHIBIT 14.

CHAPTER 625.

AN ACT to reorganize the New York State Inebriate Asylum and provide for the better support and maintenance of the same.

PASSED May 27, 1873; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows :

SECTION 1. Within thirty days after the passage of this act, the Governor, by and with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint nine persons to be managers of the State Inebriate Asylum, three of whom shall hold their offices for one year from the 15th day of January, 1873, three for two years, and three for three years, as indicated by the Governor on making the appointments, and until others are appointed in their stead, subject to be removed at any time by the Senate, upon the recommendation of the Governor. Their successors shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and shall hold their office for three years, and until others are appointed in their stead, and subject to be removed in the manner aforesaid. The term of office of the present trustees of said asylum shall terminate on the 30th day of June, 1873, after which the government of said asylum shall be vested in the board of managers appointed under this act and their successors in office. The said trustees shall make out and file with the said managers, at the time aforesaid, a true and perfect inventory of all the property belonging to the asylum; and the managers shall receipt for and take possession of the same, and thereupon the trustees shall be relieved from liability for the care and custody of such property.

§ 2. Said board of managers shall have the general direction and control of all the property and concerns of the institution not otherwise provided for by law, and shall take charge of its general interests and see that its designs be carried out, and every thing done faithfully according to the requirements of the Legislature and the by-laws, rules and regulations of the asylum.

§ 3. The managers shall appoint a superintendent, who shall be an educated physician, and a treasurer, who shall reside in the city of Binghamton, and give bonds for the faithful performance of his trust, in such sum and with such sureties as the Comptroller of the State shall approve. They shall also appoint, upon the recommendation of the superintendent, a chaplain, a steward, an assistant physician, and

other physicians, as occasion may require, and a matron, all of whom, and the superintendent himself, shall constantly reside in the asylum, and shall be designated the resident officers thereof.

§ 4. The managers shall, from time to time, determine the annual salaries and allowances of the treasurer and resident officers of the asylum, subject to the approval of the Comptroller, and such salaries and allowances shall not exceed in the aggregate six thousand dollars.

§ 5. The salaries of the treasurer and resident officers of the asylum shall be paid on the first day of each month in the year, by the Treasurer of the State, on the warrant of the Comptroller, to the treasurer of the asylum, on his presenting a bill of particulars signed by the steward, and certified by the superintendent.

§ 6. The treasurer and the resident officers of the asylum, before entering upon their respective duties, shall severally take the oath prescribed by the first section of the twelfth article of the Constitution of the State; and such oath shall be filed with the clerk of the county of Broome.

§ 7. The managers are hereby directed and empowered to establish such by-laws, as they may deem necessary and expedient, for regulating the appointment and duties of officers, attendants and assistants, for fixing the conditions of admission, support, employment and discharge or expulsion of patients, and for conducting, in a proper manner, the business of the institution; and also to ordain and enforce a suitable system of rules and regulations for the internal government, discipline and management of the asylum. They may take and hold in trust for the State any grant or devise of land, or any donation or bequest of money or other personal property, to be applied to the maintenance of patients and the general uses of the asylum. Any person who shall donate or leave by legacy the sum of five thousand dollars to the New York State Inebriate Asylum, may thereby establish forever a free bed in said asylum; two thousand five hundred dollars shall provide a free bed in said asylum for six months in each year; twelve hundred and fifty dollars shall provide a free bed in said asylum for three months in each year. The donor or testator may name the patient who shall occupy the said free bed, but in case the donor or testator shall fail to name a patient to occupy the free bed which said donor or testator shall have endowed, then the trustees of said asylum shall fill the said free bed with a poor patient. The said patients in said free beds shall be provided with medical treatment and board free of charge, and said patients shall be subject to the rules and regulations of said asylum. All legacies and donations given to the "New York Inebriate Asylum," for the support of free beds in said asylum, shall be deposited with the Comptroller of the State of New York forever. The interest of said fund shall be sacredly applied and paid over to the board of trustees of said asylum, for the support of free beds, for which said fund provides.

§ 8. The superintendent shall be the chief executive officer of the asylum. He shall have the general superintendence of the buildings, grounds and farm, together with their furniture, fixtures and stock;

and the direction and control of all persons therein, subject to the laws and regulations established by the managers. He shall daily ascertain the condition of all the patients and prescribe their treatment in the manner directed in the by-laws. He shall also have power to appoint, with the managers' approval, such and so many attendants and employes as he may think proper and necessary for the economical and efficient performance of the business of the asylum, and to prescribe their several duties and place, and to fix, with the managers' approval, their compensation, and to discharge any of them at his sole discretion; but in every case of discharge he shall forthwith record the same, with the reasons, under an appropriate head, in one of the books of the asylum, for the information, and subject to the approval, of the board of managers. He shall also have the power to suspend, for good and sufficient cause, a resident officer; but in such case he shall forthwith give written notice of the fact, with the causes and circumstances, to one of the managers, whose duty thereupon shall be to call a special meeting of the board to provide for the exigency. He shall also, from time to time, give such orders and instructions as he may judge best calculated to insure good conduct, fidelity and economy in every department of labor and expense; and he is authorized and enjoined to maintain salutary discipline among all who are employed by the institution, and to enforce strict compliance with such instructions and uniform obedience to all the rules and regulations of the asylum.

He shall further cause full and fair accounts and records of all his doings and of the entire business and operations of the institution, to be kept regularly from day to day, in books provided for that purpose, in the manner and to the extent prescribed in the by-laws; and he shall see that all such accounts and records are fully made up to the last day of December in each year, and that the principal facts and results, with his report thereon, be presented to the managers within three days thereafter. The assistant physician shall perform the duties and be subject to the responsibilities of the superintendent in his sickness or absence.

§ 9. The managers shall keep in a bound book, to be provided for that purpose, a fair and full record of all their doings, which shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Governor of the State and of all persons whom he or either house of the Legislature may appoint to examine the same.

§ 10. The managers shall maintain an effective inspection of the asylum, for which purpose one of them shall visit it every week; two once every month, a majority once every quarter, and the whole board once every year, at the times and in the manner prescribed in the by-laws. The visiting manager or managers shall note, in a book kept for that purpose, the date of each visit, the conditions of the buildings, surroundings and patients, with remarks of commendation or censure, and all the managers present shall sign the same.

The general results of their inspection, with suitable hints, shall be inserted in their annual report, detailing the past year's operations and actual state of the asylum, which the managers shall make to

the Legislature before the fifteenth day of the month of January, in each year, accompanied with the annual reports of the superintendent and treasurer of the asylum.

§ 11. It shall be the duty of the resident officers to admit any of the managers into every part of the asylum, and to exhibit to him or them, on demand, all books, papers, accounts and writings belonging to the institution or pertaining to its business, management, discipline or government; also, to furnish copies, abstracts and reports whenever required by the managers.

§ 12. The treasurer shall have the custody of all moneys, bonds, notes, mortgages and other securities and obligations belonging to the asylum. He shall open with one of the banks of the city of Binghamton, to be selected with the approbation of the Comptroller of the State, an account in his own name as treasurer of the asylum, and he shall deposit all moneys immediately upon receiving them, in said bank; and shall draw for the same only for the uses of the asylum, and in the manner prescribed in the by-laws, upon the written order of the steward, specifying the object of the payments. He shall keep full and accurate accounts of receipts and payments, and in the manner directed in the by-laws, and such other accounts as the managers shall prescribe. He shall balance all of the accounts on his books annually, on the last day of December, and make a statement of the balance therein, and an abstract of the receipts and payments of the past year, which he shall, in three days thereafter, deliver to the auditing committee of the managers, who shall compare the same with his books and vouchers, and verify the results by a further comparison with the books of the steward, and certify the correctness thereof within the next five days to the managers. He shall also render a quarterly statement of his receipts and payments, on the last day of March, June and September, in each year, to the auditing committee, who shall compare and verify the same as aforesaid, and report the results to the managers, who shall cause the same to be entered in one of the books of the asylum. He shall further render an account of the state of his books, and of the funds and other property of the asylum in his custody whenever required to do so by the managers.

§ 13. The treasurer of the asylum shall be vested with the same powers, rights and authority which are now by law given either to the superintendent of the poor or to the overseers of the poor, in any county or town of the State, so far as may be necessary for the indemnity and benefit of the asylum, and for the purpose of compelling a patient, or a relative, or a committeee liable for his maintenance to defray the expense of his support in the asylum, and reimburse actual disbursements for his necessary clothing and traveling expenses, according to the by-laws of the institution; also for the purpose of coercing the payment of similar charges when due, according to said by-laws, from any town, or city, or county, that is liable for the support of any inebriate in said asylum.

§ 14. Said treasurer is also authorized to recover for the uses of the asylum any and all sums which may be due upon any note or bond

in his hands, belonging to the asylum; also any and all sums which may be charged and due, according to the by-laws of the asylum, for the support of any patient, or for actual disbursements made on his behalf, for necessary clothing and traveling expenses, in an action to be brought in said treasurer's name, as treasurer of the State Inebriate Asylum, and which shall not abate by his death or removal, against the individual town, city or county, legally liable for the maintenance of said patient, and having neglected to pay the same when demanded by the treasurer, in which action judgment shall be rendered for such sum as shall be found due, with interest from the time of the demand aforesaid. Such treasurer may, also, upon the receipt of the money due upon any mortgage in his hands belonging to the asylum, execute a release and acknowledge full satisfaction thereof, so that the same may be discharged of record.

§ 15. The steward, under the direction of the superintendent, shall make all purchases for the asylum, and preserve the original bills and receipts thereof, and keep full and accurate accounts of the same, and copies of all orders drawn by himself on the treasurer, he shall also, under like direction, make contracts in the superintendent's name, with the attendants and employes, and keep and settle their accounts; he shall also keep the accounts for the support of patients, and expenses incurred on their behalf, and furnish the treasurer every month with such as fall due; he shall make quarterly abstracts of his accounts to the last day of March, June, September and December in each year, for the treasurer and managers; he shall also be accountable for the careful keeping and economical use of all furniture, stores and other articles provided for the asylum, and shall annually, during the first week in January, make out and file with the managers a true and perfect inventory, verified by oath, of all the personal property belonging to the asylum, in and about the premises, with an appraisal thereof, made under oath by himself and some discreet householder of the city of Binghamton, whom the managers shall appoint for that purpose.

§ 16. As soon as practicable, after entering upon their duties, the managers shall ascertain the number of patients the asylum will properly accommodate, and shall designate in a just and equitable manner, with the approval of the Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities, the number of patients each county may be entitled to send to the institution. They shall cause notice thereof to be published for two weeks in the State paper, and sent to the clerk of every county, who shall transmit copies of the same to the county judge, and to the superintendent of the poor of said county by mail. A circular from the superintendent of the asylum shall accompany said notice to each county clerk, and to the county judge and superintendents of the poor, stating the respective quotas of patients each county may be entitled to send to the asylum, and giving all necessary directions respecting admission and support according to the by-laws. Upon the completion of the present buildings, and in the event of the erection of other buildings for the purposes of the institution, the managers shall apportion the room thus provided for patients among the

several counties in the manner above stated, and shall cause notice thereof to be promulgated as herein provided.

§ 17. The county superintendents of the poor of the several counties may make application in behalf of any inebriate, in indigent circumstances, to the county judge of the county where he resides, and said judge shall call two respectable physicians, and other credible witnesses, and fully investigate the facts of the case, and either with or without the verdict of jury, at his discretion, as to his being an inebriate, shall decide the case as to his indigence. And if the judge certifies that satisfactory proof has been adduced, showing him to be an inebriate, and his estate is insufficient to support him and his family (or if he has no family, himself), and that he would probably reform under treatment therein, on his certificate, authenticated by the county clerk and seal of the county court, he shall be admitted into the asylum, and supported there at the expense of said county until he shall be reformed, if such reformation is probably to be effected in one year. The judge, in such case, shall have requisite power to compel the attendance of witnesses and jurors, and shall file the certificate of the physicians taken under oath, and other papers, with a report of his proceedings and decisions, with the clerk of the county, and report the facts to the supervisors, whose duty it shall be at their next annual meeting, to raise the money requisite to meet the expense of support accordingly. In counties having no superintendent of the poor application may be made by the overseer of the poor of any town or city in said county, or other officer charged with the support and relief of indigent persons, and the same proceedings may be conducted, and the inebriate sent to the asylum, as if the application had been made by a county superintendent. In case, however, of persistent indulgence by said inebriate, or of constant disregard of the rules and by-laws of the asylum, or from any other cause or circumstances rendering his case hopeless or incurable, he may be returned to the county from where he came at the discretion of the superintendent appointed by the managers.

§ 18. Whenever there are vacancies in the asylum, the managers may authorize the superintendent to admit, under special agreement, such private patients as may seek admission, who, in his opinion, promise reformation, but preferences in all cases shall be given to citizens of this State; or he may receive public patients from counties in excess of their quotas.

§ 19. The price to be paid for keeping any one person in indigent circumstances in the asylum shall be annually fixed by the managers, so it shall not exceed the actual cost of support and attendance, exclusive of officers' salaries. The managers may, at their discretion, require payments to be made quarterly or semi-annually in advance.

§ 20. The expense of clothing and maintaining, in the asylum a patient who has been sent upon the order of any county judge shall be paid by the county from which he was sent to the asylum. The treasurer of said county is authorized and directed to pay to the treasurer of the asylum the bills for such clothing and maintenance, as they shall become due and payable, according to the by-laws of

the asylum, upon the order of the steward ; and the supervisor of said county shall annually levy and raise the amount of such bills and such further sums as will probably cover all similar bills for one year in advance. Said county, however, shall have the right to require any town or city, that is legally liable for the support of such patient, to reimburse the amount of said bills, with interest from the day of paying the same.

§ 21. Whenever the managers shall order an indigent person removed from the asylum to the county whence he came, the superintendent of the poor of said county shall audit and pay the actual expense of such removal as part of the contingent expenses for the care of the poor of said county. But if any town or city be legally liable for the support of such patient, the amount of such expense may be recovered for the use of the county by such superintendent. If such superintendent of the poor neglect or refuse to pay such expense on demand, the treasurer of the asylum may pay the same and charge the amount to the said county, and the treasurer of the said county is authorized to pay the same with interest, after thirty days ; and the supervisors of said county shall levy and raise the amount as other county charges.

§ 22. The managers of the State Inebriate Asylum shall receive no compensation for their time or services, but shall receive their actual and necessary traveling and other expenses, to be paid by the State Treasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller, on the rendering of their accounts.

§ 23. All purchases for the use of the asylum shall be made for cash, and not on credit or time, and the managers shall make all needful rules and regulations to enforce the provisions of this section.

§ 24. The term "inebriate," as used in this act, is applied to "an habitual or periodical drunkard ;" the word "oath" includes affirmation ; the word "county superintendent" means "superintendent of the poor ;" the word "asylum" and "institution" means "State Inebriate Asylum ;" a word denoting the singular number is to include one or many ; and every word importing the masculine gender only, may extend to and include females.

§ 25. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of July, 1873, except so far as it relates to the appointment of the managers of the asylum, which shall take effect immediately.

CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

The religious services of the asylum during the past year have been regularly performed without intermission. The Sabbath and week-day services have been much more numerous attended by the patients than at any previous time. This gratifying fact is doubtless due to the enforcement of the new rules for the government of the patients, adopted by the board of managers at their meeting in July last. The patients, however, do not appear to give a reluctant

attendance, but manifest interest in and appreciation of them. Additional interest in the services has been given by the choir, composed of patients, whose musical rendering of the psalms and hymns, under the direction of an accomplished professional organist, has been of a superior character. In short, I have been more than ordinarily gratified at the respect in which all the religious services have been regarded.

The importance of the predominance of the religious element in an institution like this, and its exceeding value to the patients in order to their permanent reformation, are too obvious to be enlarged upon. Great diversity of opinion prevails among them in respect to religious subjects, all denominations being represented by them; but in my intercourse with them, and in my public discourses, nothing of a sectarian or denominational character is taught, but only the truths and doctrines of the gospel of Christ, and the way of salvation through him. He is constantly held up, not only as their great example but as their only helper and redeemer.

During the year general good order and propriety of deportment have prevailed. The enforcement of the new rules alluded to above, has produced marked and beneficial results.

The persons who come here for treatment, are, for the most part, gentlemen of more than ordinary intelligence — gentlemen who have occupied responsible and important positions in society, but who have become, from various causes, victims to a terrible and destructive disorder — a disorder which they have in vain endeavored to overcome by their own efforts, or the effort of kindred and friends, and which was rapidly bringing them to a dishonored grave. This institution was erected to save such; and here they have all the necessary means and appliances, both as respects the restoration to health of the body and the spiritual welfare of the soul.

Many a patient has been brought up, as it were, from the grave while here, and restored to health. There can be no question whatever, that many who have come to this institution for help would have prematurely perished but for the advantages which it affords.

The utility and necessity, then, of an institution like this, are abundantly proved, not only by the great physical benefits resulting from a residence in it, but by the permanent reformation, it is believed, of many who have availed themselves of its advantages.

SAMUEL W. BUSH,
Chaplain.

January, 1877.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 25.

IN SENATE,

January 25, 1877.

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE ACTING SUPERINTENDENT OF THE INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, IN REPLY TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE, RELATIVE TO THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, *January 24, 1877.* }

Hon. WM. DORSHEIMER, *Lieutenant-Governor State of New York, and President of the Senate, Albany, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.—In answer to resolution of the Senate, passed January 22, 1877, I desire to say that, in the month of October last, I called upon the Equitable Life Assurance Society for a detailed list of all bonds and mortgages owned by the company on the 31st day of December, 1876, which, I understand, is in course of preparation and will be filed at an early day. I inclose a copy of my letter to the company, making this request.

I also inclose herewith an abstract of the statements of said company for the years ending December 31, 1874 and 1875, giving the value of real estate, bonds and mortgages, etc., as reported to this department in said statements, with an affidavit as to the examination of the bonds and mortgages owned by the company.

In compliance with the resolution of the Senate, I have again called upon the company for a report of all bonds and mortgages as of date December 31, 1875, together with an additional statement of all bonds and mortgages owned by the company December 31, 1876, to be furnished at the earliest practicable day. When such detailed lists are filed, it will give me much pleasure to transmit the

same to your honorable body. I inclose copy of my letter to the company, dated January 24, 1877, making this request.

With respect, I am, yours, etc.

W. SMYTH,
Acting Superintendent.

(Copy.)

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, *October 27, 1876.* }

HENRY B. HYDE, Esq., *President Equitable Life Assurance Society,*
120 Broadway, New York:

DEAR SIR — The Equitable Life Assurance Society for several years past has failed to forward to this department, in accordance with the terms of the blank, a complete list of the mortgages owned by the company; the reason given was, that the blank, as forwarded from this department, did not contain sufficient space to enable the company to make the necessary enrollment. I forward to-day to your address fifty sheets of that part of the blank for the enrollment of mortgages, and if this is not sufficient, by writing or telegraphing I shall forward you any desired quantity. I do it thus early that you may have the enrollment perfected before the time comes for making your returns. This proceeding on my part is rendered necessary by the demands of several superintendents of other States who have called my attention to the omission; and who desire that if they are not furnished with a complete list of your mortgages, that at least a perfect list shall be found on file in this department.

Hoping that a conformity to what is required of other companies in this respect, may not inconvenience you,

I remain, with much respect, yours, etc.

W. SMYTH,
Acting Superintendent.

(Copy.)

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, *January 24, 1877.* }

HENRY B. HYDE, Esq., *President Equitable Life Assurance Society*
of the United States, 120 Broadway, New York:

DEAR SIR. — I inclose herewith copy of resolution passed by the Senate of the State of New York, calling for a report of the bonds and mortgages held by your company on the 31st December, 1875.

As there is no detailed schedule of bonds and mortgages filed in this department, held by your company on 31st December, 1875, I am unable to furnish the required information to the Senate. In order that I may comply with said resolution at the earliest date practicable, you will please give me a schedule of the bonds and mortgages held by your company at said date, with as little delay as possible, and much oblige.

Yours very respectfully.

(Signed)

WILLIAM SMYTH,
Acting Superintendent.

P. S. — The resolution calls for the bonds and mortgages held by you on the 31st December, 1875. I think it was meant to apply to 1876, and it might be well for you to send schedule of bonds and mortgages for both years, and thus save further trouble.

Yours, etc.

(Signed)

WILLIAM SMYTH,
Acting Superintendent.

The following comprise the statements made by the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States for the years ending December 31, 1874 and 1875. Respecting real estate owned, and loans on bonds and mortgages for year ending December 31, 1874, said company reported as part of its assets:

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Amount of loans secured by deed of trust, or mortgages of real estate, according to the laws of the State, where said company is organized, per schedule B, herewith..... | \$16,624,511 94 |
| Cash value of real estate owned by the company, after deducting full amounts of all liens and incumbrances thereon, as per schedule A, herewith.... | 3,931,451 05 |

The following is a copy of schedule A, above noticed:

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Granite and iron insurance building on Broadway, Cedar and Pine streets, New York city..... | \$3,075,620 57 |
| Granite and iron insurance building for branch office, corner Milk and Devonshire streets, Boston, Mass., | 718,517 00 |
| Dwelling on Catharine street, Elizabeth, N. J..... | 5,827 67 |
| Dwelling on Grier street, Elizabeth, N. J..... | 6,408 82 |
| Dwelling on Grier street, Elizabeth, N. J..... | 7,659 75 |
| Dwelling on Grier street, Elizabeth, N. J..... | 7,089 70 |
| No. 10 Pearl street, New York city..... | 12,729 77 |
| Plot of five lots on Tenth avenue, New York city.. | 815 00 |
| Plot of eighteen lots on Baltic street, Brooklyn.... | 29,490 23 |
| Twenty acres of land on Franklin street, Auburn, N. Y..... | 8,691 71 |
| Dwelling on South street, Newburgh, N. Y..... | 5,337 43 |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Dwelling on South street, Newburgh, N. Y..... | \$5,263 40 |
| House and lots on Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.*..... | 20,000 00 |
| Lots on Lindell avenue, St. Louis, Mo.*..... | 10,000 00 |
| Lots on Cote Brilliant, St. Louis, Mo.*..... | 10,000 00 |
| Real estate in suburbs, St. Louis, Mo.*..... | 3,000 00 |
| Real estate in Jefferson county, Mo.*..... | 5,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$3,931,451 05 |
| | <hr/> |

The following affidavit was attached in place of schedule B, above mentioned :

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss. :

Be it remembered that I, Henry L. Thornell, a notary public resident in the city of New York, duly commissioned and qualified by the executive authority and under the laws of the State of New York, do hereby certify that I have personally examined into the condition of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, in the city of New York, and that the said society has exhibited to me, and is the bona fide owner of bonds and mortgages secured upon real estate in this city and vicinity of the value of sixteen million six hundred and twenty-four thousand five hundred and eleven dollars and ninety-four cents (\$16,624,511.94), as of date December 31, 1874, and are a portion of the assets of the society, which said mortgages are duly entered of record ; that I am satisfied that they are first liens on the property, and in the aggregate are worth double the amount for which they are mortgaged to said society.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal the 9th day of February, 1875.

[L. s.]

HENRY L. THORNELL,
Notary Public, New York county.

For year ending December 31, 1875, said company reported as part of its assets :

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Cost value of real estate, exclusive of all incumbrances, as per schedule A..... | \$5,030,484 55 |
| Loans on bond and mortgage (first liens) on real estate, as per schedule B..... | 17,085,951 88 |
| | <hr/> |

* Taken in satisfaction of debt.

The following is a copy of schedule A, above mentioned :

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Granite and iron insurance building, Broadway, Pine and Cedar streets, New York city | \$3,759,470 96 |
| Granite and iron insurance building for branch office, Milk and Devonshire streets, Boston, Mass..... | 1,024,286 62 |
| Dwelling on Catharine street, Elizabeth, N. J..... | 6,204 03 |
| Dwelling on Grier avenue, Elizabeth, N. J..... | 6,508 46 |
| Dwelling on Grier avenue, Elizabeth, N. J..... | 7,833 63 |
| Dwelling on Grier avenue, Elizabeth, N. J..... | 7,249 38 |
| Dwelling on Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J..... | 1,682 90 |
| Plot of eighteen lots on Baltic street, Brooklyn, N. Y., | 29,853 63 |
| Dwelling on Third street, Brooklyn, N. Y..... | 2,711 86 |
| One lot on Pearl street, New York city..... | 12,746 27 |
| Plot of five lots on Tenth avenue, New York city.. | 1,209 10 |
| Dwelling on South street, Newburgh, N. Y..... | 5,346 37 |
| Dwelling on South street, Newburgh, N. Y..... | 5,272 34 |
| Twenty acres of land on Franklin street, Auburn, N. Y..... | 8,769 37 |
| One hundred and six acres of land, with buildings thereon, on Boston road, Rye, N. Y..... | 51,669 17 |
| Dwelling on Erie street, Jersey City, N. J..... | 6,873 01 |
| Dwelling on Erie street, Jersey City, N. J..... | 6,075 50 |
| Dwelling on Front street, Plainfield, N. J..... | 518 58 |
| Business property on Center street, Newark, N. J.. | 39,347 43 |
| Seventy acres of land, with farm house, etc., on Sleepy Hollow road, Mt. Pleasant, N. Y..... | 31 09 |
| Twenty-four acres of land, with barn, on North avenue, Union, N. J..... | 11,958 04 |
| Dwellings on Spring street, Paterson, N. J..... | 439 02 |
| Dwellings on Hackensack road, Fairview, N. J.... | 509 56 |
| Lots on Lindell avenue, St. Louis, Mo.*..... | 10,000 00 |
| Lots on Cote Brilliant, St. Louis, Mo.*..... | 10,000 00 |
| Lot on Pine street, St. Louis, Mo.*..... | 5,918 28 |
| Real estate in suburbs, St. Louis, Mo.*..... | 3,000 00 |
| Real estate in Jefferson county, St. Louis, Mo.*.... | 5,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$5,030,484 55 |

Schedule B was not filled out for December 31, 1875.

* Taken in satisfaction of a debt.

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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 26.

IN SENATE,

January 25, 1877.

REPORT OF THE STATE ASSESSORS.

ALBANY, *January 25, 1877.*

The Hon. WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, *President of the Senate:*

SIR. — We have the honor herewith to transmit our annual report for the year 1876.

Respectfully, your obedient servants.

JAMES A. BRIGGS.

JNO. S. FOWLER.

STERLING G. HADLEY.

[Senate, No. 26.]

1

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

The State Assessors respectfully submit this, their fourth annual report, for your consideration, with the hope that the facts herein set forth may lead to a revision of the tax laws of the State regulating the assessment of property, so that there shall be no uncertainty as to what the law means, as well as that all taxes for the support of the State government and the common schools of the State, and all expenses of counties, towns, villages and cities may fall equally upon all according to their ability to pay. The present tax laws were enacted many years ago, and many of their provisions have been so construed by the Supreme Court of the United States and by the courts of our own State, especially in reference to personal property, as to render them ineffective. Assessors, in the discharge of their duties in assessing property, like other officers, must be guided and governed by the law, as defined by the courts. From their decisions there is no appeal, save to the people through their representatives — the Legislature. It would seem that existing facts render it the duty of the Legislature to revise the laws relating to the assessment of personal property for the purposes of taxation, for any and all purposes. Should any time be lost in the performance of this important work, demanded by every interest and consideration? We are not unmindful that committees have been appointed, reports made, and systems of taxation suggested, but nothing of a practical character has been done for the correction of the many and gross irregularities of individual assessments or for the amendment of the law.

As the real estate exempted from taxation in the State is estimated about the sum of \$300,000,000, would it not be wise for the Legislature to ascertain, by proper methods, the quantity of real estate exempt from taxation in the towns, villages and cities; the names of the owners; the purposes for which it is used, and its value, for the purpose of determining whether a large amount of this now exempted property may not, with propriety and justice to all, be assessed.

INCREASE IN ASSESSED VALUATIONS.

In 1873 the real and personal property of the State, was assessed at the following aggregates, viz.:

| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Real estate..... | \$1,750,698,918 |
| Personal | 418,608,955 |
| Total..... | <u>\$2,169,307,873</u> |

In 1876 the aggregate assessed valuations is:

| | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Real estate..... | \$2,376,252,178 |
| Personal..... | 379,488,140 |
| Total..... | <u>\$2,755,740,318</u> |

Thus showing an increased aggregate assessed valuation of \$586,432,445, as follows:

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| Increase assessed valuation of real estate of..... | \$625,553,260 |
| And decrease of personal valuation..... | 39,120,815 |
| Making as above..... | <u>\$586,432,445</u> |

The following table A, shows the equalization made by the State Board of Equalization in 1874.

Table B shows the equalization made by the State Board of Equalization in 1876. Comparative tables marked C, D, E and F, show the increase and decrease of assessed valuations in 1876, as compared with those of 1873 and 1875 in every county in the State, relating to both real estate and personal property. To these tables we respectfully invite attention.

A.

EQUALIZATION TABLE, 1874.

PRESENT:—Nelson K. Hopkins, Comptroller; Diedrich Willers, Jr., Secretary of State; Sylvanus H. Sweet, State Engineer and Surveyor; Thomas Raines, Treasurer; Jas. W. Husted, Speaker of Assembly; John S. Fowler, Sterling G. Hadley, and James A. Briggs, State Assessors.

ABSENT:—John C. Robinson, Lieut.-Governor; Daniel Pratt, Attorney-General.

| COUNTIES. | Acres of land assessed. | Assessed value of real estate. | Amount added to assessed value of real estate. | Amt. deducted from assessed value of real estate. | Equalized value of real estate. | Assessed value of personal property. | Total equalized value of real and personal property. | Full value of real estate, as estimated by State assessors. |
|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Albany..... | 804,173 | \$44,183,851 | ..... | \$1,027,648 | \$43,156,203 | \$6,508,101 | \$49,663,304 | \$102,764,770 |
| Allegany..... | 639,476 | 8,117,931 | ..... | 188,790 | 7,929,141 | 7,796,688 | 8,725,779 | 18,878,909 |
| Broome..... | 439,012 | 7,139,066 | ..... | ..... | 8,818,833 | 574,501 | 9,393,334 | 20,997,233 |
| Cattaraugus..... | 802,496 | 6,959,538 | \$1,679,777 | ..... | 8,799,335 | 508,166 | 9,307,501 | 20,879,514 |
| Cayuga..... | 413,734 | 17,046,231 | 1,909,557 | 775,817 | 16,270,704 | 2,793,363 | 19,037,073 | 38,743,083 |
| Chautauque..... | 651,171 | 14,734,990 | 737,739 | ..... | 15,472,729 | 1,539,639 | 17,001,938 | 36,836,450 |
| Chemung..... | 246,345 | 7,835,183 | 1,070,161 | ..... | 8,905,344 | 1,670,726 | 9,576,070 | 21,303,300 |
| Chemung..... | 544,315 | 9,870,734 | 1,194,491 | ..... | 11,065,225 | 1,012,415 | 12,077,670 | 24,332,037 |
| Clinton..... | 610,288 | 5,263,196 | 1,264,269 | ..... | 6,527,465 | 4,892,113 | 6,383,085 | 13,912,980 |
| Columbia..... | 333,010 | 16,980,644 | ..... | ..... | 16,980,644 | 6,893,653 | 21,883,657 | 40,438,966 |
| Cortland..... | 310,186 | 5,263,332 | 553,300 | ..... | 5,816,632 | 1,693,535 | 6,435,168 | 13,832,507 |
| Delaware..... | 589,507 | 7,500,937 | 375,011 | ..... | 7,875,948 | 1,092,467 | 8,968,719 | 18,761,582 |
| Dutchess..... | 475,735 | 91,973,457 | 8,682,981 | ..... | 25,656,438 | 6,697,677 | 32,354,115 | 61,034,686 |
| Essex..... | 612,394 | 46,139,373 | 3,563,083 | ..... | 49,702,456 | 6,470,790 | 56,213,193 | 118,434,254 |
| Franklin..... | 1,000,761 | 5,501,486 | ..... | 351,360 | 5,150,126 | 524,345 | 5,674,471 | 12,084,792 |
| Fulton..... | 1,017,706 | 4,870,630 | 363,966 | ..... | 4,506,664 | 703,253 | 5,210,917 | 11,046,388 |
| Genesee..... | 809,804 | 11,743,723 | ..... | 589,906 | 11,153,817 | 2,386,123 | 13,539,940 | 26,690,279 |
| Hamilton..... | 967,969 | 4,893,816 | 597,688 | 105,949 | 5,396,563 | 4,100 | 5,396,563 | 11,083,860 |
| Herkimer..... | 734,018 | 8,356,664 | 1,139,393 | ..... | 9,496,057 | 1,366,910 | 10,862,916 | 22,595,669 |
| Jefferson..... | 730,574 | 12,502,411 | 635,130 | ..... | 13,137,541 | 2,795,330 | 15,932,871 | 31,256,927 |
| Kings..... | 751,065 | 305,983,533 | ..... | 59,947,068 | 179,036,465 | 18,075,390 | 198,061,850 | 496,338,740 |
| Lewis..... | 377,593 | 3,461,539 | 415,894 | ..... | 3,877,433 | 365,960 | 4,243,393 | 9,230,770 |
| Livingston..... | 385,980 | 12,015,396 | 600,794 | ..... | 12,616,190 | 1,368,361 | 13,974,551 | 30,039,740 |
| Madison..... | 830,160 | 8,801,660 | 112,323 | ..... | 8,913,983 | 1,890,355 | 10,804,168 | 21,223,365 |
| Monroe..... | 92,814,941 | 9,514,978 | 9,514,978 | ..... | 36,339,919 | 1,900,049 | 38,279,968 | 96,499,809 |
| Montgomery..... | 328,513 | 8,306,639 | 996,903 | ..... | 9,303,542 | 479,137 | 9,782,689 | 22,151,170 |
| New York..... | ..... | 898,693,390 | ..... | 22,964,333 | 812,709,047 | 392,447,643 | 1,105,156,690 | 1,935,091,540 |
| Niagara..... | 304,965 | 12,596,075 | 639,908 | ..... | 13,235,983 | 1,339,307 | 14,615,135 | 31,491,187 |

EQUALIZATION TABLE—A—(Continued).

| COUNTIES. | Acres of land assessed. | Assessed value of real estate. | Amount added to assessed value of real estate. | Amt. deducted from assessed value of real estate. | Equalized value of real estate. | Assessed value of personal property. | Total equalized value of real and personal property. | Full value of real estate as estimated by State assessors. |
|-------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------|--|---|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Onesida..... | 731,965 | \$15,607,098 | \$11,705,323 | ..... | \$7,312,421 | \$1,961,997 | \$9,274,418 | \$56,089,575 |
| Onondaga..... | 454,330 | 27,723,988 | 2,192,615 | ..... | 29,856,612 | 3,571,070 | 33,427,683 | 71,067,174 |
| Ontario..... | 390,151 | 15,875,596 | ..... | \$355,247 | 14,920,349 | 2,642,569 | 17,562,918 | 33,524,611 |
| Orange..... | 478,098 | 19,976,073 | 2,397,126 | ..... | 22,873,201 | 5,749,379 | 28,622,580 | 53,298,528 |
| Orleans..... | 296,381 | 9,341,016 | ..... | 217,293 | 9,123,783 | 1,108,618 | 10,232,401 | 21,723,398 |
| Oswego..... | 573,623 | 14,074,871 | ..... | 327,312 | 13,747,059 | 1,501,683 | 15,248,752 | 32,731,695 |
| Otsego..... | 607,069 | 9,819,913 | ..... | ..... | 10,966,302 | 1,326,181 | 12,292,483 | 24,186,434 |
| Putnam..... | 130,780 | 4,729,220 | 1,178,389 | ..... | 4,514,255 | 8,850,753 | 5,432,639 | 10,748,227 |
| Queens..... | 179,174 | 23,307,870 | 2,664,944 | ..... | 24,872,814 | 3,840,753 | 28,720,597 | 59,230,965 |
| Rensselaer..... | 393,981 | 22,753,039 | 555,393 | ..... | 23,308,432 | 5,312,036 | 28,620,468 | 53,568,397 |
| Rochester..... | 30,293 | 6,794,199 | 815,393 | ..... | 7,609,592 | 8,134,747 | 9,491,901 | 18,117,864 |
| St. Lawrence..... | 100,044 | 6,220,439 | 1,028,299 | ..... | 7,248,738 | 9,153,523 | 9,491,901 | 17,933,997 |
| Saratoga..... | 1,693,091 | 12,802,279 | 640,113 | ..... | 13,442,392 | 1,143,875 | 14,586,267 | 32,053,873 |
| Schenectady..... | 511,240 | 10,097,326 | 1,062,866 | ..... | 11,160,192 | 1,645,650 | 12,805,842 | 26,571,697 |
| Schoharie..... | 120,446 | 5,136,241 | 957,811 | ..... | 4,178,430 | 495,388 | 4,673,818 | 12,890,692 |
| Schuyler..... | 373,848 | 4,393,569 | 524,348 | ..... | 4,917,917 | 510,462 | 5,428,379 | 9,652,184 |
| Seneca..... | 198,149 | 3,010,453 | 783,718 | ..... | 3,794,171 | 213,637 | 4,007,808 | 9,631,265 |
| Stenben..... | 197,614 | 9,245,430 | ..... | 983,376 | 8,262,054 | 1,448,210 | 9,710,264 | 19,077,510 |
| Suffolk..... | 685,000 | 12,924,068 | ..... | 567,438 | 12,356,630 | 1,350,094 | 13,706,724 | 29,272,851 |
| Sullivan..... | 498,164 | 10,099,387 | ..... | 459,087 | 9,640,300 | 1,957,600 | 11,597,900 | 22,954,266 |
| Tioga..... | 606,529 | 2,622,065 | 181,104 | ..... | 2,803,169 | 1,125,902 | 3,929,071 | 6,555,312 |
| Tompkins..... | 313,455 | 5,098,577 | 604,039 | ..... | 5,692,616 | 514,990 | 6,207,606 | 13,422,873 |
| Ulster..... | 286,898 | 6,137,720 | 1,237,543 | ..... | 7,375,263 | 8,469,924 | 8,469,924 | 17,598,942 |
| Warren..... | 506,937 | 10,807,076 | 881,313 | ..... | 11,688,389 | 2,167,895 | 13,856,284 | 27,710,451 |
| Washington..... | 493,939 | 11,376,290 | ..... | 107,547 | 10,598,185 | 2,850,268 | 13,448,453 | 26,565,304 |
| Wayne..... | 392,897 | 13,345,979 | ..... | 517,105 | 13,345,979 | 1,801,763 | 15,147,742 | 31,871,378 |
| Westchester..... | 278,827 | 53,554,474 | 2,677,728 | ..... | 56,232,197 | 5,905,048 | 62,137,245 | 133,866,185 |
| Wyoming..... | 370,195 | 7,753,311 | ..... | 352,434 | 7,400,877 | 7,400,877 | 7,400,877 | 17,031,161 |
| Yates..... | 207,704 | 7,107,687 | ..... | 155,296 | 6,942,391 | 747,898 | 7,690,289 | 16,529,504 |
| Totals..... | 27,923,269 | \$1,750,698,918 | \$61,083,746 | \$61,082,746 | \$1,750,698,918 | \$418,608,905 | \$2,169,307,823 | \$4,163,330,757 |

B.

EQUALIZATION TABLE, 1876.

At a meeting of the State Board of Equalization, held at the office of the Secretary of State, on the 14th day of September, 1876 :

PRESENT — Lucius Robinson, Comptroller; John Bigelow, Secretary of State; Charles S. Fairchild, Attorney-General; John D. Van Buren, State Engineer and Surveyor; John S. Fowler, Sterling G. Hadley and James A. Briggs, State Assessors.

ABSENT — William Dorsheimer, Lieutenant-Governor; Charles N. Ross, Treasurer, and James W. Husted, Speaker of the Assembly.

The following Equalization Table was reported by the State Assessors and unanimously adopted :

| COUNTIES. | Acres of land assessed 1875. | Assessed value of real estate by local assessors, 1875. | Assessed value of personal estate and by local assessors, 1875. | Total assessed value of real and personal estate by local assessors, 1875. | Amount deducted from assessed value. | Amount added to assessed value. | Equalized value of real estate. | Total equalized value of real and personal estate. | Increase in total equalized value of 1876 over 1875, and distribution of the increase of \$296,959,400 made by local assessors in two years. |
|------------------|------------------------------|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|--|
| Albany..... | 305,001 | \$46,470,995 | \$5,300,130 | \$51,770,327 | ..... | \$6,681,408 | \$58,151,631 | \$58,460,770 | \$6,791,465 |
| Allegany..... | 623,569 | 9,303,690 | 751,367 | 10,055,057 | ..... | ..... | 9,304,998 | 10,075,769 | 1,849,994 |
| Broome..... | 460,083 | 7,332,363 | 575,603 | 7,907,966 | ..... | 8,890,585 | 11,105,988 | 11,744,481 | 9,351,077 |
| Cattaraugus..... | 802,496 | 20,847,693 | 1,790,357 | 22,638,049 | 10,891,707 | ..... | 9,435,935 | 11,944,393 | 1,970,721 |
| Cayuga..... | 414,393 | 81,504,240 | 4,872,793 | 86,377,033 | 12,645,700 | ..... | 17,853,450 | 23,230,393 | 3,169,150 |
| Chemung..... | 652,894 | 36,343,258 | 3,865,070 | 40,208,328 | 20,331,841 | ..... | 16,116,441 | 19,433,511 | 2,480,578 |
| Chenango..... | 246,845 | 9,193,354 | 674,885 | 9,868,239 | ..... | 1,387,810 | 10,496,194 | 11,161,029 | 1,864,359 |
| Columbia..... | 545,974 | 22,004,641 | 2,752,099 | 24,756,740 | 10,392,129 | ..... | 11,712,512 | 14,464,611 | 2,360,941 |
| Cortland..... | 610,388 | 5,398,947 | 714,373 | 6,113,320 | ..... | 1,815,866 | 7,929,186 | 7,866,596 | 1,494,321 |
| Delaware..... | 310,373 | 17,046,954 | 4,386,607 | 21,433,561 | ..... | 8,897,010 | 20,945,964 | 25,380,574 | 3,461,914 |
| Dutchess..... | 874,080 | 6,182,285 | 554,711 | 6,736,996 | 4,511,843 | ..... | 7,699,761 | 8,214,453 | 1,779,274 |
| Essex..... | 468,395 | 22,453,750 | 2,016,954 | 24,470,704 | ..... | 9,185,888 | 31,675,633 | 30,884,493 | 1,480,877 |
| Franklin..... | 612,324 | 55,893,310 | 6,192,875 | 62,086,185 | ..... | 8,115,830 | 69,600,130 | 87,682,508 | 6,350,888 |
| Hamilton..... | 955,754 | 5,804,060 | 6,397,963 | 12,202,023 | ..... | 1,881,157 | 7,685,217 | 70,337,113 | 14,123,919 |
| ..... | 1,017,706 | 8,087,496 | 466,467 | 8,553,963 | 8,045,045 | ..... | 5,009,151 | 6,118,155 | 772,453 |
| ..... | 308,047 | 8,087,496 | 1,109,004 | 9,196,500 | ..... | 695,391 | 4,341,490 | 4,730,689 | 1,014,743 |
| Greene..... | 309,804 | 15,546,677 | 2,729,465 | 18,276,142 | ..... | ..... | 13,109,857 | 15,893,392 | 2,294,393 |
| ..... | 379,257 | 4,898,093 | 627,888 | 5,525,981 | ..... | ..... | 7,567,140 | 8,194,893 | 2,015,490 |
| Hamilton..... | 987,889 | 4,898,093 | 3,750 | 8,643,941 | 112,895 | ..... | 7,726,816 | 780,566 | 170,561 |

EQUALIZATION TABLE — B — (Continued).

| COUNTIES. | Acres of land assessed 1875. | Assessed value of real estate by local assessors, 1875. | Assessed value of personal estate and personal estate by local assessors, 1875. | Total assessed value of real and personal estate by local assessors, 1875. | Amount deducted from assessed value. | Amount added to assessed value. | Equalized value of real estate. | Total equalized value of real and personal estate. | Increase in total equalized value of 1876 over 1874, and the increase of \$290,959,400, made by local assessors in two years. |
|--------------------|------------------------------|---|---|--|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Herkimer..... | 738,948 | \$3,472,386 | \$1,197,884 | \$2,274,502 | ..... | \$3,739,147 | \$12,311,533 | \$13,409,357 | \$2,086,441 |
| Jefferson..... | 28,187,585 | 5,804,581 | 5,804,581 | 11,609,162 | ..... | ..... | 12,774,435 | 18,579,006 | 2,653,155 |
| Kings..... | 219,352,316 | 17,480,685 | 17,480,685 | 34,961,370 | ..... | ..... | 313,580,849 | 330,809,594 | 32,878,184 |
| Lewis..... | 8,175,325 | 9,981,165 | 9,981,165 | 19,962,330 | ..... | ..... | 6,373,354 | 6,373,354 | 2,091,566 |
| Livingston..... | 831,680 | 24,111,711 | 2,883,903 | 26,995,614 | ..... | ..... | 13,885,176 | 16,309,080 | 2,229,129 |
| Madison..... | 337,134 | 9,034,326 | 1,441,135 | 10,475,461 | ..... | ..... | 12,176,965 | 13,613,932 | 8,313,932 |
| Monroe..... | 385,453 | 95,510,305 | 4,343,713 | 100,854,018 | ..... | ..... | 43,046,553 | 47,395,266 | 9,115,266 |
| Montgomery..... | 293,513 | 9,397,252 | 516,117 | 9,913,369 | ..... | ..... | 13,091,754 | 13,097,871 | 8,925,343 |
| New York..... | 833,643,545 | 217,300,154 | 217,300,154 | 1,050,943,699 | ..... | ..... | 935,886,923 | 1,986,830,622 | 86,049,341 |
| Niagara..... | 23,969,257 | 23,969,257 | 1,801,791 | 25,771,048 | ..... | ..... | 15,400,281 | 17,202,072 | 9,536,886 |
| Ontario..... | 734,459 | 16,399,627 | 1,983,718 | 18,383,345 | ..... | ..... | 38,155,439 | 38,155,439 | 6,911,071 |
| Onondaga..... | 434,330 | 26,347,851 | 3,437,619 | 31,785,470 | ..... | ..... | 35,131,394 | 38,608,973 | 9,897,338 |
| Orleans..... | 291,113,245 | 21,935,435 | 2,876,619 | 24,812,054 | ..... | ..... | 33,533,375 | 33,533,375 | 6,410,695 |
| Oswego..... | 336,498 | 21,493,068 | 5,247,904 | 26,740,972 | ..... | ..... | 36,285,371 | 36,285,371 | 1,913,193 |
| Otsego..... | 532,543 | 15,473,974 | 1,416,732 | 16,890,706 | ..... | ..... | 17,070,750 | 17,070,750 | 3,292,337 |
| Perry..... | 697,755 | 10,392,380 | 1,343,923 | 11,736,303 | ..... | ..... | 16,985,625 | 18,400,989 | 2,927,064 |
| Putnam..... | 131,837 | 6,108,335 | 1,045,891 | 7,154,226 | ..... | ..... | 8,917,493 | 8,917,493 | 5,840,554 |
| Queens..... | 171,963 | 22,935,355 | 2,583,840 | 25,519,195 | ..... | ..... | 30,643,117 | 34,550,937 | 5,890,760 |
| Rensselaer..... | 363,75 | 22,362,832 | 5,212,844 | 27,575,676 | ..... | ..... | 30,173,363 | 33,886,243 | 6,733,494 |
| Richmond..... | 60,238 | 15,446,504 | 1,134,433 | 16,580,937 | ..... | ..... | 6,430,016 | 10,060,749 | 1,832,032 |
| Rockland..... | 97,509 | 15,590,356 | 1,801,433 | 17,391,789 | ..... | ..... | 11,361,444 | 11,361,444 | 1,830,343 |
| Saratoga..... | 1,634,850 | 14,443,819 | 1,391,019 | 15,834,838 | ..... | ..... | 17,034,327 | 18,400,989 | 3,292,337 |
| Schenectady..... | 510,650 | 10,516,991 | 1,432,455 | 11,949,446 | ..... | ..... | 16,985,625 | 18,400,989 | 2,927,064 |
| Schoharie..... | 131,495 | 5,795,949 | 589,173 | 6,385,122 | ..... | ..... | 8,917,493 | 8,917,493 | 5,840,554 |
| Schuyler..... | 199,784 | 6,759,126 | 937,541 | 7,696,667 | ..... | ..... | 7,192,337 | 7,192,337 | 1,466,776 |
| Seneca..... | 137,614 | 14,335,011 | 1,915,709 | 16,250,720 | ..... | ..... | 6,294,998 | 7,192,337 | 1,778,151 |
| Staten Island..... | 885,000 | 96,466,913 | 3,665,173 | 100,132,086 | ..... | ..... | 4,434,980 | 6,354,650 | 1,187,849 |
| Suffolk..... | 11,568,459 | 11,568,459 | 1,173,100 | 12,741,559 | ..... | ..... | 13,280,338 | 11,332,066 | 1,809,303 |
| Sullivan..... | 441,513 | 8,857,033 | 4,107,331 | 12,964,364 | ..... | ..... | 11,101,497 | 13,274,597 | 2,360,337 |
| Tioga..... | 599,239 | 3,857,033 | 369,848 | 4,226,881 | ..... | ..... | 3,290,013 | 3,290,013 | 1,075,997 |
| Tompkins..... | 315,843 | 5,025,538 | 5,445,443 | 10,470,981 | ..... | ..... | 7,559,810 | 7,559,810 | 1,807,333 |
| Ulster..... | 290,335 | 12,759,285 | 1,573,347 | 14,332,632 | ..... | ..... | 4,489,933 | 10,053,465 | 1,592,345 |
| Warren..... | 693,880 | 10,900,540 | 1,592,136 | 12,492,676 | ..... | ..... | 14,779,338 | 16,559,309 | 2,746,181 |
| Warren..... | 505,380 | 9,411,145 | 1,551,243 | 10,962,388 | ..... | ..... | 8,304,951 | 9,864,104 | 2,047,704 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|---------------|---------------|-----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Washington..... | 496,800 | 11,815,807 | 8,460,025 | 18,675,908 | ..... | 3,066,581 | 14,893,398 | 17,342,453 | 2,083,010 |
| Wayne..... | 354,619 | 17,383,080 | 1,961,708 | 19,314,745 | ..... | ..... | 15,747,199 | 17,709,915 | 9,531,164 |
| Westchester..... | 371,361 | 57,919,743 | 4,781,745 | 63,700,487 | ..... | ..... | 55,253,840 | 60,034,565 | 8,973,595 |
| Wyoming..... | 370,195 | 13,671,386 | 1,370,966 | 15,042,353 | ..... | ..... | 8,393,630 | 9,666,076 | 1,845,754 |
| Yates..... | 730,700 | 8,552,633 | 994,501 | 9,547,133 | ..... | ..... | 8,309,085 | 9,303,536 | 1,613,346 |
| Totals..... | 27,860,514 | \$2,108,335,873 | \$337,941,401 | \$2,446,267,273 | \$327,113,404 | \$337,113,404 | \$2,108,335,873 | \$2,446,267,273 | \$336,959,400 |

C.

ASSESSMENT OF REAL ESTATE, 1873 AND 1876, WITH INCREASE AND DECREASE.

| COUNTIES. | REAL ESTATE. | | | | | |
|--------------------|--|--|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Assessment of real estate, 1873, by local assess- sors. | Assessment of real estate, 1876, by local assess- sors. | Increase in 1876. | Decrease in 1876. | Per cent of in- crease. | Per cent of de- crease. |
| Albany | \$44,188,851 | \$47,039,898 | \$2,851,047 | ..... | 6.4 | ..... |
| Allegany | 8,117,931 | 15,279,862 | 7,161,931 | ..... | 88. | ..... |
| Broome | 7,139,056 | 24,340,331 | 17,201,275 | ..... | 240. | ..... |
| Cattaraugus | 6,959,838 | 19,614,404 | 12,654,566 | ..... | 181. | ..... |
| Cayuga | 17,046,521 | 29,535,540 | 12,489,019 | ..... | 73. | ..... |
| Chautauqua | 14,734,380 | 35,708,918 | 20,974,538 | ..... | 129. | ..... |
| Chemung | 7,835,183 | 22,572,112 | 14,736,929 | ..... | 188. | ..... |
| Chenango | 9,870,764 | 21,883,209 | 12,012,445 | ..... | 121. | ..... |
| Clinton | 5,285,196 | 5,364,454 | 79,258 | ..... | 1.5 | ..... |
| Columbia | 16,980,544 | 18,492,013 | 1,511,469 | ..... | 8.9 | ..... |
| Cortland | 5,256,353 | 8,771,243 | 3,514,890 | ..... | 67. | ..... |
| Delaware | 7,500,237 | 12,453,350 | 4,953,113 | ..... | 66. | ..... |
| Dutchess | 21,972,487 | 22,454,216 | 481,729 | ..... | 2.2 | ..... |
| Erie | 46,189,375 | 133,675,158 | 87,485,783 | ..... | 189. | ..... |
| Essex | 5,591,493 | 5,998,460 | 406,967 | ..... | 9. | ..... |
| Franklin | 4,970,830 | 7,836,614 | 2,865,784 | ..... | 57. | ..... |
| Fulton | 2,949,471 | 4,215,994 | 1,266,523 | ..... | 43. | ..... |
| Genesee | 11,743,723 | 14,998,736 | 3,255,013 | ..... | 27. | ..... |
| Greene | 4,808,569 | 4,796,865 | ..... | \$101,704 | ..... | 1. |
| Hamilton | 661,564 | 644,547 | ..... | 17,017 | ..... | 2.5 |
| Herkimer | 8,356,694 | 11,974,880 | 3,618,186 | ..... | 43. | ..... |
| Jefferson | 12,502,411 | 31,222,857 | 18,720,446 | ..... | 150. | ..... |
| Kings | 208,932,933 | 223,380,621 | 14,456,688 | ..... | 7. | ..... |
| Lewis | 3,461,539 | 7,892,621 | 4,431,082 | ..... | 128. | ..... |
| Livingston | 12,055,896 | 22,737,168 | 10,721,272 | ..... | 89. | ..... |
| Madison | 8,801,580 | 17,861,140 | 9,059,560 | ..... | 102. | ..... |
| Monroe | 26,814,941 | 89,709,287 | 62,894,346 | ..... | 234. | ..... |
| Montgomery | 8,306,089 | 9,125,290 | 819,201 | ..... | 9.5 | ..... |
| New York | 846,525,009 | 892,428,165 | 45,903,156 | ..... | 5.4 | ..... |
| Niagara | 12,596,075 | 30,286,488 | 17,690,413 | ..... | 140. | ..... |
| Oneida | 15,607,098 | 57,119,082 | 41,512,984 | ..... | 266. | ..... |
| Onondaga | 27,723,998 | 72,420,935 | 44,696,937 | ..... | 125. | ..... |
| Ontario | 19,976,596 | 33,172,811 | 17,897,215 | ..... | 117. | ..... |
| Orange | 19,976,073 | 38,476,596 | 18,500,523 | ..... | 92. | ..... |
| Orleans | 9,341,019 | 20,233,463 | 10,892,447 | ..... | 116. | ..... |
| Oswego | 14,074,371 | 24,318,705 | 10,244,334 | ..... | 72. | ..... |
| Otsego | 9,819,913 | 12,494,010 | 2,674,097 | ..... | 29. | ..... |
| Putnam | 4,729,220 | 8,842,498 | 4,113,273 | ..... | 87. | ..... |
| Queens | 22,207,870 | 23,085,209 | 877,339 | ..... | 3.9 | ..... |
| Rensselaer | 22,783,039 | 23,396,295 | 613,256 | ..... | 2.7 | ..... |
| Richmond | 6,794,199 | 13,232,358 | 6,438,159 | ..... | 95. | ..... |
| Rockland | 6,229,439 | 10,706,267 | 4,476,828 | ..... | 71. | ..... |
| St. Lawrence | 12,502,279 | 13,938,216 | 1,435,937 | ..... | 8.8 | ..... |
| Saratoga | 10,097,296 | 13,490,611 | 3,393,375 | ..... | 33. | ..... |
| Schenectady | 5,156,241 | 5,900,227 | 743,986 | ..... | 14. | ..... |
| Schoharie | 4,369,569 | 8,112,352 | 3,742,783 | ..... | 85. | ..... |
| Schuyler | 3,010,455 | 7,811,841 | 4,800,886 | ..... | 158. | ..... |
| Seneca | 9,248,430 | 14,357,393 | 5,108,963 | ..... | 55. | ..... |
| Steuuben | 12,924,068 | 25,827,275 | 12,903,207 | ..... | 100. | ..... |
| Suffolk | 10,069,887 | 11,152,046 | 1,082,159 | ..... | 10. | ..... |
| Sullivan | 2,622,085 | 6,022,024 | 3,399,939 | ..... | 130. | ..... |
| Tioga | 5,033,577 | 5,023,091 | ..... | 10,486 | ..... | ..... |
| Tompkins | 6,137,720 | 12,042,779 | 5,905,059 | ..... | 99. | ..... |
| Ulster | 10,847,078 | 10,719,580 | ..... | 87,526 | ..... | ..... |
| Warren | 2,366,028 | 2,388,928 | 22,800 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Washington | 11,376,290 | 10,980,251 | ..... | 396,039 | ..... | 3. |
| Wayne | 13,385,979 | 19,050,287 | 5,664,308 | ..... | 42. | ..... |
| Westchester | 43,722,845 | 58,568,811 | 14,845,966 | ..... | 33. | ..... |
| Wyoming | 7,753,311 | 13,353,978 | 5,600,667 | ..... | 72. | ..... |
| Yates | 7,107,687 | 7,711,345 | 603,658 | ..... | 8. | ..... |
| Totals | \$1,750,698,918 | \$2,376,252,178 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Net increase in assessment of real estate from 1873, \$623,553,260, or 35.7 per cent.

Net increase in assessment of real estate from 1873, exclusive of New York and Kings counties, \$563,193,406, or 81.3 per cent.

Net increase in assessment of real estate in New York and Kings counties from 1873, \$60,359,811, or 5.7 per cent.

D.

ASSESSMENT OF PERSONAL ESTATE IN 1873 AND 1876, WITH INCREASE AND DECREASE IN EACH COUNTY.

| COUNTIES. | PERSONAL ESTATE. | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Assessment of personal, 1873, by local assessors. | Assessment of personal, 1876, by local assessors. | Increase in 1876. | Decrease in 1876. | Per cent of increase. | Per cent of decrease. |
| Albany..... | \$6,508,101 | \$5,300,151 | ..... | \$1,270,050 | ..... | 19. |
| Allegany..... | 796,688 | 1,439,626 | \$642,938 | ..... | 80. | ..... |
| Browne..... | 574,501 | 1,425,296 | 850,795 | ..... | 148. | ..... |
| Cattaraugus..... | 503,166 | 1,643,450 | 1,140,284 | ..... | 226. | ..... |
| Cayuga..... | 2,786,363 | 4,093,810 | 1,306,442 | ..... | 47. | ..... |
| Chautauque..... | 1,620,639 | 3,175,353 | 1,645,734 | ..... | 107. | ..... |
| Chemung..... | 670,636 | 795,838 | 125,212 | ..... | 18. | ..... |
| Chenango..... | 1,012,415 | 2,702,614 | 1,690,199 | ..... | 166. | ..... |
| Clinton..... | 832,610 | 685,955 | ..... | 146,655 | ..... | 17. |
| Columbia..... | 4,888,113 | 4,479,019 | ..... | 409,094 | ..... | 8. |
| Corland..... | 625,535 | 1,068,546 | 443,011 | ..... | 70. | ..... |
| Delaware..... | 1,028,467 | 1,794,313 | 765,846 | ..... | 75. | ..... |
| Dutchess..... | 6,697,037 | 6,068,283 | ..... | 628,774 | ..... | 9. |
| Erie..... | 6,470,730 | 11,578,951 | 5,108,161 | ..... | 78. | ..... |
| Essex..... | 534,345 | 406,136 | ..... | 118,209 | ..... | 28. |
| Franklin..... | 706,262 | 1,026,848 | 320,586 | ..... | 45. | ..... |
| Fulton..... | 402,540 | 460,328 | 57,788 | ..... | 14. | ..... |
| Genesee..... | 2,395,123 | 2,852,051 | 466,928 | ..... | 19. | ..... |
| Greene..... | 686,951 | 611,954 | ..... | 75,997 | ..... | 11. |
| Hamilton..... | 4,100 | 900 | ..... | 3,200 | ..... | 79. |
| Herkimer..... | 1,336,910 | 1,739,658 | 402,748 | ..... | 30. | ..... |
| Jefferson..... | 2,798,320 | 5,473,920 | 2,675,609 | ..... | 95. | ..... |
| Kings..... | 18,975,980 | 14,582,265 | ..... | 4,093,715 | ..... | 21. |
| Lewis..... | 865,960 | 916,225 | 550,265 | ..... | 153. | ..... |
| Livingston..... | 1,363,261 | 2,307,992 | 944,731 | ..... | 70. | ..... |
| Madison..... | 1,390,355 | 2,526,660 | 1,136,305 | ..... | 80. | ..... |
| Monroe..... | 1,920,049 | 3,967,900 | 2,017,851 | ..... | 103. | ..... |
| Montgomery..... | 479,137 | 475,496 | ..... | 3,641 | ..... | ..... |
| New York..... | 292,704,143 | 218,626,178 | ..... | 74,077,965 | ..... | 25. |
| Niagara..... | 1,389,307 | 2,042,178 | 652,871 | ..... | 47. | ..... |
| Oneida..... | 1,961,997 | 6,048,206 | 4,086,209 | ..... | 208. | ..... |
| Onondaga..... | 3,571,070 | 10,861,851 | 7,290,781 | ..... | 204. | ..... |
| Ontario..... | 2,842,589 | 4,176,033 | 1,333,444 | ..... | 47. | ..... |
| Orange..... | 5,749,379 | 8,328,990 | 2,579,611 | ..... | 45. | ..... |
| Orleans..... | 1,108,618 | 1,846,329 | 637,711 | ..... | 57. | ..... |
| Oswego..... | 1,501,693 | 1,898,204 | 1,396,611 | ..... | 81. | ..... |
| Otsego..... | 1,326,181 | 1,826,080 | 499,899 | ..... | 37. | ..... |
| Putnam..... | 908,684 | 1,736,212 | 827,528 | ..... | 90. | ..... |
| Queens..... | 3,850,783 | 8,331,130 | ..... | 519,653 | ..... | 13. |
| Rensselaer..... | 5,312,036 | 5,037,719 | ..... | 274,317 | ..... | 5. |
| Richmond..... | 525,245 | 853,200 | 327,955 | ..... | 62. | ..... |
| Rockland..... | 2,153,523 | 1,633,523 | ..... | 500,000 | ..... | 23. |
| St. Lawrence..... | 1,143,375 | 1,131,180 | ..... | 12,245 | ..... | ..... |
| Saratoga..... | 1,666,650 | 1,858,569 | 191,919 | ..... | 11. | ..... |
| Schenectady..... | 496,538 | 600,463 | 103,925 | ..... | 21. | ..... |
| Schoharie..... | 510,469 | 994,710 | 484,241 | ..... | 94. | ..... |
| Schuyler..... | 273,637 | 833,100 | 559,463 | ..... | 204. | ..... |
| Seneca..... | 1,448,210 | 1,733,892 | 285,682 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Steuben..... | 1,350,694 | 2,654,516 | 1,303,822 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Suffolk..... | 1,967,800 | 1,954,600 | ..... | 3,200 | ..... | ..... |
| Sullivan..... | 125,902 | 283,798 | 157,896 | ..... | 125. | ..... |
| Tioga..... | 514,990 | 399,615 | ..... | 115,375 | ..... | ..... |
| Tompkins..... | 1,104,661 | 1,533,835 | 429,174 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ulster..... | 2,167,895 | 1,683,512 | ..... | 484,383 | ..... | ..... |
| Warren..... | 657,919 | 516,076 | ..... | 141,843 | ..... | ..... |
| Washington..... | 2,850,288 | 2,092,260 | ..... | 758,028 | ..... | ..... |
| Wayne..... | 1,801,763 | 2,148,026 | 346,264 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Westchester..... | 5,648,548 | 4,559,781 | ..... | 1,088,767 | ..... | ..... |
| Wyoming..... | 925,037 | 1,458,993 | 533,956 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Yates..... | 747,893 | 893,884 | 145,991 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals..... | \$418,608,965 | \$379,488,140 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Net decrease in assessment of personal estate from 1873, \$39,120,815 or 10.3 per cent.

Net increase in assessment of personal estate from 1873, exclusive of New York and Kings, \$3,030,865 or 36.5 per cent.

Net decrease in assessment of personal estate from 1873, in New York and Kings, \$73,171,680, or twenty-five per cent.

E.

AGGREGATE ASSESSMENT OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN 1873 AND 1876, WITH INCREASE AND DECREASE IN EACH COUNTY.

| COUNTIES. | AGGREGATE REAL AND PERSONAL. | | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | Assessment, real and personal 1873, by local assessors. | Assessment, real and personal 1876, by local assessors. | Increase in 1876. | Decrease in 1876. | Per cent of increase. | Per cent of decrease. |
| Albany | \$50,696,952 | \$52,340,049 | \$1,643,097 | ..... | 3. | ..... |
| Allegany | 8,914,569 | 16,719,488 | 7,804,919 | ..... | 87. | ..... |
| Broome | 7,718,557 | 25,765,627 | 18,052,070 | ..... | 234. | ..... |
| Cattaraugus | 7,463,004 | 21,257,854 | 13,794,850 | ..... | 185. | ..... |
| Cayuga | 19,832,889 | 33,631,350 | 13,798,461 | ..... | 71. | ..... |
| Chautauqua | 16,264,209 | 38,884,271 | 22,620,062 | ..... | 139. | ..... |
| Chemung | 8,505,909 | 23,367,950 | 14,862,041 | ..... | 174. | ..... |
| Chenango | 10,893,179 | 24,585,823 | 13,702,644 | ..... | 136. | ..... |
| Clinton | 6,117,806 | 6,450,409 | ..... | \$87,397 | ..... | 1. |
| Columbia | 21,868,657 | 22,971,032 | 1,102,375 | ..... | 5. | ..... |
| Cortland | 5,881,888 | 9,839,789 | 3,957,901 | ..... | 67. | ..... |
| Delaware | 8,523,704 | 14,247,663 | 5,713,959 | ..... | 67. | ..... |
| Dutchess | 28,669,544 | 28,522,499 | ..... | 147,045 | ..... | 5. |
| Erie | 53,660,165 | 145,254,109 | 92,593,944 | ..... | 175. | ..... |
| Essex | 6,025,833 | 6,404,596 | 378,763 | ..... | 5. | ..... |
| Franklin | 5,677,092 | 8,863,462 | 3,186,370 | ..... | 54. | ..... |
| Fulton | 3,332,011 | 4,678,222 | 1,346,211 | ..... | 39. | ..... |
| Genesee | 14,132,146 | 17,860,787 | 3,728,641 | ..... | 26. | ..... |
| Greene | 5,587,520 | 5,408,818 | ..... | 178,701 | ..... | 3. |
| Hamilton | 665,654 | 645,447 | ..... | 20,207 | ..... | 3. |
| Herkimer | 9,693,694 | 13,714,538 | 4,020,804 | ..... | 41. | ..... |
| Jefferson | 15,300,731 | 36,696,786 | 21,396,055 | ..... | 140. | ..... |
| Kings | 227,908,513 | 238,271,886 | 10,363,373 | ..... | 5. | ..... |
| Lewis | 3,827,499 | 5,806,846 | 4,981,347 | ..... | 130. | ..... |
| Livingston | 13,379,157 | 25,405,180 | 11,026,023 | ..... | 87. | ..... |
| Madison | 10,191,835 | 20,387,800 | 10,195,965 | ..... | 100. | ..... |
| Monroe | 28,764,990 | 93,677,187 | 64,912,197 | ..... | 225. | ..... |
| Montgomery | 8,785,826 | 9,600,786 | 814,960 | ..... | 9. | ..... |
| New York | 1,189,329,153 | 1,111,054,343 | ..... | 28,174,807 | ..... | 2.5 |
| Niagara | 13,938,832 | 32,328,666 | 18,343,284 | ..... | 132. | ..... |
| Oneida | 17,569,095 | 62,167,288 | 45,598,193 | ..... | 260. | ..... |
| Onondaga | 51,293,063 | 83,232,786 | 51,967,718 | ..... | 166. | ..... |
| Ontario | 18,118,186 | 37,348,844 | 19,130,659 | ..... | 105. | ..... |
| Orange | 26,725,452 | 46,805,586 | 21,080,134 | ..... | 82. | ..... |
| Orleans | 10,449,634 | 22,079,792 | 11,630,158 | ..... | 111. | ..... |
| Oswego | 15,576,064 | 26,216,909 | 10,640,845 | ..... | 68. | ..... |
| Otsego | 11,146,094 | 14,320,080 | 3,173,986 | ..... | 28. | ..... |
| Putnam | 5,637,904 | 10,573,710 | 4,940,806 | ..... | 89. | ..... |
| Queens | 26,064,653 | 26,416,339 | 351,686 | ..... | 1.6 | ..... |
| Rensselaer | 28,095,075 | 28,484,014 | 388,939 | ..... | 1. | ..... |
| Richmond | 7,319,444 | 14,085,558 | 6,766,114 | ..... | 92. | ..... |
| Rockland | 8,392,962 | 12,339,790 | 3,956,828 | ..... | 47. | ..... |
| St. Lawrence | 13,945,654 | 15,069,346 | 1,123,692 | ..... | 8. | ..... |
| Saratoga | 11,763,886 | 15,349,180 | 3,585,294 | ..... | 30. | ..... |
| Schenectady | 5,652,779 | 6,500,690 | 847,911 | ..... | 15. | ..... |
| Schoharie | 4,880,038 | 9,107,062 | 4,227,024 | ..... | 86. | ..... |
| Schuyler | 3,284,092 | 8,644,441 | 5,360,349 | ..... | 163. | ..... |
| Seneca | 10,696,640 | 16,091,285 | 5,394,645 | ..... | 50. | ..... |
| Steuben | 14,274,782 | 28,481,791 | 14,207,009 | ..... | 99. | ..... |
| Suffolk | 12,057,637 | 13,106,649 | 1,048,962 | ..... | 8. | ..... |
| Sullivan | 2,747,987 | 6,305,822 | 3,557,835 | ..... | 129. | ..... |
| Tioga | 5,548,567 | 5,422,706 | ..... | 125,161 | ..... | 2. |
| Tompkins | 7,242,381 | 13,576,614 | 6,334,233 | ..... | 87. | ..... |
| Ulster | 13,974,971 | 12,403,062 | ..... | 571,909 | ..... | 4. |
| Warren | 8,023,947 | 2,905,004 | ..... | 118,943 | ..... | 3. |
| Washington | 14,224,578 | 13,072,511 | ..... | 1,154,067 | ..... | 8. |
| Wayne | 15,187,741 | 21,198,313 | 6,010,572 | ..... | 39. | ..... |
| Westchester | 49,371,393 | 63,123,592 | 13,757,199 | ..... | 28. | ..... |
| Wyoming | 8,678,348 | 14,812,971 | 6,134,123 | ..... | 70. | ..... |
| Yates | 7,855,580 | 8,605,239 | 749,646 | ..... | 9. | ..... |
| Totals | \$3,169,307,873 | \$3,755,740,318 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

Net increase in aggregate assessment of real and personal estate from 1873, \$586,432,445 or seven-teen per cent.

Net increase in assessment of real and personal estate from 1873, exclusive of New York and Kings, \$604,244,281 or 75.3 per cent.

Net decrease in assessment of real and personal estate from 1873, in New York and Kings, \$17,811,836 or 10.3 per cent.

ASSESSMENT OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN 1875 AND 1876, WITH INCREASE AND DECREASE IN THE AGGREGATE.

| COUNTIES. | Assessment of real estate, 1876, by local assess- ors. | Personal estate as assessed for 1876. | Total of real and personal for 1876. | Total assessment for 1876. | Increase in 1876. | Decrease in 1876. |
|------------------|---|---|--|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Albany..... | \$47,089,988 | \$5,800,181 | \$53,890,049 | \$51,779,387 | \$560,682 | ..... |
| Alegany..... | 15,972,982 | 1,430,686 | 17,412,668 | 16,687,087 | 6,084,431 | ..... |
| Broome..... | 24,440,381 | 1,432,886 | 25,873,267 | 27,984,908 | 17,860,731 | ..... |
| Cattaraugus..... | 10,514,494 | 1,043,450 | 11,557,944 | 12,138,049 | ..... | \$860,195 |
| Cayuga..... | 22,532,540 | 4,083,810 | 26,616,350 | 25,675,023 | ..... | \$,243,672 |
| Chemung..... | 33,703,915 | 3,175,353 | 36,879,268 | 38,714,332 | ..... | 880,081 |
| Chenango..... | 22,072,113 | 2,793,688 | 24,865,801 | 24,708,419 | ..... | ..... |
| Columbia..... | 31,863,209 | 2,702,614 | 34,565,823 | 34,708,740 | ..... | 170,917 |
| Cortland..... | 5,864,454 | 638,865 | 6,503,319 | 6,081,220 | ..... | 811 |
| Cotland..... | 18,492,013 | 4,479,019 | 22,971,032 | 21,483,561 | 1,587,471 | ..... |
| Delaware..... | 8,771,943 | 1,085,546 | 9,857,489 | 9,686,898 | 4,152,838 | ..... |
| Dutchess..... | 12,453,800 | 1,794,318 | 14,248,118 | 14,598,244 | ..... | 648,581 |
| Dutchess..... | 22,454,216 | 6,068,283 | 28,522,499 | 28,566,025 | ..... | 84,136 |
| Erie..... | 183,075,158 | 11,578,951 | 194,654,109 | 192,221,292 | 88,032,817 | ..... |
| Essex..... | 5,968,460 | 403,136 | 6,371,596 | 6,270,527 | ..... | ..... |
| Franklin..... | 7,836,614 | 1,036,848 | 8,873,462 | 9,106,500 | ..... | 303,088 |
| Fulton..... | 14,968,736 | 1,036,848 | 16,005,584 | 15,876,143 | ..... | 415,355 |
| Greene..... | 4,215,994 | 460,338 | 4,676,332 | 4,085,298 | 104,932 | ..... |
| Hamilton..... | 4,795,965 | 2,862,051 | 7,658,016 | 7,515,750 | ..... | 197,514 |
| Herkimer..... | 11,974,890 | 611,933 | 12,586,823 | 12,543,961 | ..... | ..... |
| Jefferson..... | 31,222,857 | 1,739,658 | 32,962,515 | 32,962,515 | 4,044,288 | ..... |
| Kings..... | 223,880,621 | 5,473,929 | 229,354,550 | 229,354,550 | 2,754,370 | ..... |
| Lewis..... | 7,892,931 | 14,882,265 | 22,775,196 | 22,775,196 | 1,468,985 | ..... |
| Livingston..... | 24,737,168 | 9,116,225 | 33,853,393 | 33,853,393 | ..... | 337,524 |
| Madison..... | 17,861,140 | 2,307,992 | 20,169,132 | 20,169,132 | 1,460,463 | ..... |
| Monroe..... | 59,703,287 | 2,636,660 | 62,339,947 | 62,339,947 | 9,912,539 | ..... |
| Montgomery..... | 9,126,290 | 2,967,900 | 12,094,190 | 12,094,190 | 6,532,031 | ..... |
| New York..... | 828,028,165 | 218,638,178 | 1,046,666,343 | 1,046,666,343 | 214,668 | ..... |
| Niagara..... | 30,028,186 | 2,042,178 | 32,070,364 | 32,070,364 | 10,110,644 | ..... |
| Orleans..... | 57,113,022 | 6,043,295 | 63,156,317 | 63,156,317 | 6,565,618 | ..... |
| Ontario..... | 72,420,835 | 10,860,851 | 83,281,686 | 83,281,686 | 44,874,943 | ..... |
| Orange..... | 33,172,511 | 4,176,033 | 37,348,544 | 37,348,544 | 51,877,546 | ..... |
| Oranget..... | 33,476,096 | 8,828,980 | 42,305,076 | 42,305,076 | 12,516,790 | ..... |
| Orleans..... | 30,233,463 | 1,846,339 | 32,079,802 | 32,079,802 | 31,445,437 | ..... |
| Oswego..... | 24,315,705 | 1,898,304 | 26,214,009 | 26,214,009 | 9,390,183 | ..... |
| Otsego..... | 13,494,010 | 1,898,304 | 15,392,314 | 15,392,314 | 2,445,946 | ..... |
| Putnam..... | 8,843,498 | 1,796,213 | 10,639,711 | 10,639,711 | 3,426,454 | ..... |

F — (Continued).

| COUNTIES. | Assessment of real estate, 1876, by local asse- sors. | Personal estate as assessed for 1876. | Total of real and personal for 1876. | Total assessment for 1875. | Increase in 1876. | Decrease in 1876. |
|-------------------|--|---|--|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Queens..... | \$23,085,209 | \$3,331,130 | \$26,416,339 | \$26,577,198 | ..... | \$160,859 |
| Rensselaer..... | 23,396,905 | 5,087,719 | 28,484,624 | 28,484,196 | ..... | 428 |
| Richmond..... | 13,232,358 | 1,853,920 | 14,086,278 | 16,598,959 | ..... | 2,502,681 |
| Rockland..... | 10,706,267 | 1,633,623 | 12,339,890 | 12,300,794 | ..... | 39,096 |
| St. Lawrence..... | 13,938,916 | 1,131,130 | 15,069,046 | 13,692,493 | ..... | 1,376,553 |
| Saratoga..... | 13,400,611 | 1,893,589 | 15,294,200 | 12,000,496 | ..... | 3,293,704 |
| Schenectady..... | 3,400,227 | 600,463 | 4,000,690 | 6,385,122 | ..... | 2,384,432 |
| Schoharie..... | 8,112,332 | 994,710 | 9,107,042 | 7,578,835 | ..... | 1,528,207 |
| Schoyler..... | 7,811,341 | 833,100 | 8,644,441 | 7,257,644 | ..... | 1,386,797 |
| Seneca..... | 14,357,368 | 1,733,892 | 16,091,260 | 16,384,100 | ..... | 292,832 |
| Steuben..... | 25,897,275 | 2,634,516 | 28,531,791 | 29,138,086 | ..... | 606,295 |
| Suffolk..... | 11,152,049 | 1,954,600 | 13,106,649 | 13,741,559 | ..... | 634,910 |
| Sullivan..... | 6,092,094 | 283,798 | 6,375,892 | 4,107,531 | ..... | 2,268,361 |
| Tioga..... | 6,093,091 | 399,615 | 6,492,706 | 5,445,433 | ..... | 1,047,273 |
| Tompkins..... | 12,042,779 | 1,533,835 | 13,576,614 | 14,302,692 | ..... | 726,078 |
| Ulster..... | 10,710,560 | 1,083,512 | 11,794,072 | 12,732,666 | ..... | 938,594 |
| Warren..... | 2,388,928 | 516,076 | 2,905,004 | 2,972,898 | ..... | 67,894 |
| Washington..... | 10,980,251 | 2,092,360 | 13,072,611 | 13,675,992 | ..... | 603,381 |
| Wayne..... | 19,050,287 | 2,148,096 | 21,198,383 | 19,314,745 | ..... | 1,883,638 |
| Westchester..... | 58,568,811 | 4,559,781 | 63,128,592 | 62,700,497 | ..... | 428,095 |
| Wyoming..... | 13,353,978 | 1,458,993 | 14,812,971 | 13,942,323 | ..... | 870,648 |
| Yates..... | 7,711,345 | 1,893,884 | 9,605,229 | 9,547,133 | ..... | 58,096 |
| Totals..... | \$2,376,252,178 | \$279,488,140 | \$2,655,740,318 | \$2,466,267,273 | ..... | 189,473,045 |

Net increase in assessment of real estate in 1876 over 1875, \$267,928,306, or 12.7 per cent.

Net increase in assessment of personal estate in 1876 over 1875, \$21,546,739, or 6 per cent.

Net increase in assessment of real and personal estate in 1876 over 1875, \$289,475,045, or 11.7 per cent.

This large increase, of course, in this period of stagnation, depression of business and shrinkage of values, is not caused by an increase of the actual value of the property of the commonwealth, but is owing mainly to a determination by local assessors and others over the State, to no longer annually violate the plain, pointed law, relative to assessing property, and certainly no longer to make oath to the rolls, that they have assessed the property "at its full and true value, as they would appraise the same in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor," when, in fact, they had intentionally only assessed it at a fraction of that value, ranging from one-eighth, one-fourth, one-fifth, one-third, or some other fraction of its true value. The conscience of the town and city assessors all over the State has been aroused and quickened to such a degree that they now realize and insist that the community have no right to expect or demand that they shall deliberately violate the law which they are sworn to obey. When this violation shall be demanded of assessors, and they shall accede to the demand, truly "taxation will be a fearful power," and fearfully executed. We believe that the assessment of all property in strict accordance to law, will not increase the burden of taxation, but will strongly tend to the equalization of assessments. The more the valuation, the less will be the tax rate, and we have abundant evidence that all over the State the most extravagant expenditures and reckless incurring of debt, by towns, counties, cities and villages, accompanied by all kinds of peculations and frauds upon and robbery of the public treasuries, from that of the State, and of the metropolitan city of the State, down to the remote counties and villages, while the property in the State was being assessed at a fraction of its true value, and while the personal property was almost entirely eluding the assessors by cunning trickery or willful perjury.

We have nowhere, at any time, recommended that any property, real or personal, should be assessed at more than the full and true value fixed upon it by the law for the purpose of taxation, but we have everywhere and always advised the local assessors and tax commissioners that their assessments be made in accordance to law, but, at the same time saying to them that in all cases of doubt as to value, "give the tax-payer the benefit of the doubt," and assess every individual's property below rather than above its true value, and to be certain, as values decrease in times of shrinkage of values like these, to reduce the assessed valuations accordingly. We have found no authority to say or to do otherwise, and could nowhere find justification for advising sworn officers to disobedience of law.

If the present laws in relation to the assessment of property are unwise (and many believe they are), it would seem to be the duty of the Legislature to amend them. If it be the better policy to assess property at less than its full and true value, wisdom would demand amendment rather than violation of such laws. We have been unable to see how obedience to a plain statute could be of "questionable propriety." In our judgment, deliberately formed, there cannot be found in the State to-day a single county, notwithstanding the large increase of assessed valuations in many of them, where the

taxable real and personal property as the "same would be appraised in payment of a just debt due from a solvent debtor" (which we regard substantially as the cash value at a voluntary sale) is not now worth more than the assessed valuation.

The assessment at full value has brought greatly needed relief to the owners of second and third-class property. As we have stated in our former reports, we have learned that the best property did not pay its just proportion of taxes. This instance, as an illustration of the truth of this statement, was made to us by an official in a city where real estate was not until this year assessed at its full value. The house and lot of A. B., worth \$5,000, had stood on the tax roll at \$2,500. The house and lot of C. D., on a better street, worth \$12,000, had stood at \$4,000. B. was pleased because the city assessors were doing their duty, as he had paid on a higher valuation than D., and the full valuation was equalizing the taxes on real estate, while D. thought the assessors were "putting up things at a ruinous rate," and at the same time asserting that he would not sell his house and lot for the assessment.

OPINIONS OF COMPTROLLERS OF STATE AS TO FULL AND TRUE VALUATIONS IN THE ASSESSMENT OF PROPERTY.

"A careful examination of the existing statutes has led to the conclusion that it is not more legislation which is needed, but rather the election of assessors who will faithfully execute the laws already enacted." * * * — [Report of Comptroller Robinson, January 5, 1864.

"It is gratifying to observe a very marked improvement in the execution of the tax laws, on the part of assessors, throughout the State. They have evidently been brought to a more thorough performance of their duties by the pressure of taxation.

"I would renew my recommendation of last year to place personal property on the same footing as real, by not deducting any thing for indebtedness." — [Report of Comptroller Robinson, January 5, 1865.

"If we are to continue to levy taxes upon the assessed valuation of real and personal property, the present assessment laws, if faithfully executed, will probably be as satisfactory in their results as any new code likely to be adopted." — [Report of Comptroller Robinson, January 2, 1866.

"There would seem to be no way of avoiding these inequalities of assessments short of requiring a sworn return to be made of all property liable to taxation, and adopting more stringent provisions for its assessment at its value." — [Report of Comptroller Hillhouse, January 1, 1867.

"If the concealment of property is repugnant to the principle of equality, its undervaluation is equally so; and this objection applies more particularly to real estate." — [Report of Comptroller Hillhouse, January 8, 1868.

"The Comptroller is not prepared to recommend any radical changes in the tax laws or the system of taxation. * * * The difficulty is probably not so much in the laws as in the manner of their execution. * * * If the assessors perform their duty in the spirit of

the statute and their official oath, very little property will escape taxation, and the valuation will be such as to insure a substantially equal distribution of the burden. The very low valuation of real property by assessors, of which complaint is made, is in violation of the statute." — [Report of Comptroller Allen, January 9, 1869.

"The statute provides, 'that all real and personal estate liable to taxation shall be estimated and assessed at its full and true value; and every assessor who shall willfully swear false in taking and subscribing said oath shall be deemed guilty of and liable to the penalties of willful and corrupt perjury.' Notwithstanding these plain and unmistakable provisions of the statutes, it is notorious that they are everywhere disregarded." — [Report of Comptroller Hopkins, January 7, 1873.

If these recommendations had been enforced, there would long since have been a more just and equal distribution of the public expenses both State and local.

EFFECT OF FULL AND TRUE VALUATIONS.

In 1875 the real estate of the city of Buffalo was assessed at \$33,931,435, and the personal property at \$5,824,695. Total \$44,600,012, and the tax rate 13 mills.

In 1876 the real estate and personal property were assessed at the full value, the real estate valuation \$102,083,580, personal \$9,432,500. Total *corrected* aggregate valuation \$103,054,110, and the tax rate 4.47 mills.

In 1875 \$500,000 of stock or of money at interest, or real estate, paid a tax in Buffalo of \$6,500, and in 1876, under full valuation assessments of \$2,235.

In 1875 the real and personal estate in the city of Syracuse was assessed at a portion of its full and true value, as follows: Real estate \$10,892,384, personal \$1,533,289. Total \$12,959,688. Tax rate 0.289256.

In 1876 the real and personal estate was assessed at its full value \$34,271,716, and the tax rate was 70546. Now, \$1,000,000 of real or personal property in Syracuse, in 1875, under the old valuation, paid a tax of \$28,925.60, and \$1,000,000 of real or personal property in 1876, under full valuation assessments, paid \$7,054.60 tax.

In Utica, in 1875, the real and personal property was assessed at \$6,211,635, and the tax rate was 256709 mills.

In 1876 the real estate was assessed at \$23,257,930, and the personal property at \$2,547,200. Total *corrected* aggregate valuation \$23,304,344. Tax rate 522737 mills.

These assessments show that under the old valuation \$1,000,000 of property would pay \$25,670.90 tax, and under the full valuation \$1,000,000 would pay \$5,227.37.

Under the full valuation in these counties of Erie, Onondaga and Oneida, there can be no reason given why all personal property, whether in mortgages, bonds, notes, etc., should not be assessed, as the rate has been so reduced as to make the tax very light.

We feel assured that if in the city of New York all real estate was assessed at its full and true value, and the laws so amended as to enable the tax commissioners to assess all incorporated and personal property, bonds, mortgages, stocks and debts due from solvent debtors, that the rate of tax for State and city purposes, if the city expenses were cut down where they ought to be, would not be over one and one half per cent, and then shareholders in national banks, and the capitalists who loan on bond and mortgage, and buy commercial paper, could not justly complain of the high rate of taxes, and very few persons would resort to all manner of subterfuges and falsehoods to cover up their securities so as to avoid taxes.

In 1874 the State taxes levied was seven and one-quarter mills on the dollar of assessed valuation. Had all the taxable property in the State, real and personal, been assessed according to law, it would not have required more than three mills to produce the necessary amount of State tax.

In the city of Rochester in 1876 the real estate was assessed at its full value, \$53,395,997, and personal property only \$1,970,500. The capital of the national banks in Rochester is \$1,150,000, and there is other incorporated capital in the city subject to taxation. Now, deduct the capital of the banks from the assessed value of the personal property and we have \$825,500 for a city of 81,000 population, a fraction over \$10 per capita. *This is not the value of the bedsteads and beds upon which the people of that city sleep.* No other illustration, it seems to us, is necessary to show how almost hopeless it is to assess personal property liable to taxation without some amendment of the law, and without so framing the oath (as we recommended in our last report), of any tax-payer before any assessor or tax commissioner "that he has not made any debt, or incurred any liability, or changed any security or investment, or done any thing for the purpose of avoiding taxation," and authorize the assessors to add a penalty of 50 per cent to the valuation of any person attempting to avoid taxation.

Notwithstanding the defects of the law regulating the assessment of personal property, it would appear from the following facts, that very much depends upon the assessors.

The personal property assessed in Erie county in 1875 was \$6,899,965, and in 1876 the value was \$11,591,391.

The personal property assessed in Oneida county in 1875 was \$1,964,761 and in 1876, \$6,048,206.

The personal property assessed in the town of New Hartford, Oneida county in 1875, was \$31,500 and in 1876 \$700,100, and in the town of Marcy, personal property assessed in 1875, \$5,350, and in 1876 it was \$51,850; Camden, personal in 1875, \$3,900, in 1876 \$140,750; Whitestown, personal in 1875, \$20,150, and in 1876 \$208,200.

In Onondaga county in 1875 personal property, \$3,436,958, and in 1876 it was \$10,861,851.

And this is true, that the assessing of real estate at its full value, tends to bring out the personal property, as the rate of tax is so

reduced that owners of personal property and securities are willing to pay their taxes.

The payment of the State debt, and the increase of taxable valuation, are so reducing the rate of tax that hereafter in most of the counties the rate of tax will not reach one per cent, and at this rate money lenders cannot complain, and the large amounts in mortgages owned by individual residents of the State should be assessed.

The perfection of taxation would be to raise only just so much money as was absolutely necessary for an honest and frugal administration of government in all its departments, and for all proper objects, and to have this amount raised from an assessment so perfected that each property owner should pay exactly in proportion as the value of his property is to the value of all. If this was done, there would be no need of equalizing boards in counties or the State, for as soon as assessed perfect equalization would exist. When this is accomplished man will be less selfish and human judgment more perfect. The best that can be done is to make as close an approximation to perfection as possible. "Taxation," says Cooley, "is a fearful power," and the truth of his enunciation has been fearfully demonstrated within the past few years in some of the towns, cities and counties of the State.

We have found on examination of the tax rolls, in one of the back towns of one of the counties, that the tax rate was nine dollars and sixty-five cents on \$100 of valuation, and where the assessed valuation of the town was claimed to be forty per cent of its full and true value, and this when the people were only paying the *interest* on the bonded debt which has thirty years to run. What will it be when the *principal* shall mature, thirty years hence? *Confiscation.*

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

In various parts of the State the question of the liability of the property of municipal corporations to taxation, under existing laws, is being freely canvassed, and with very little unanimity of opinion. Questions relating to this subject arise constantly in counties containing cities and villages of considerable size, and not unfrequently in other counties in proximity to such cities and villages; as Queens, Westchester, Putnam, Livingston, and others, wherein have been constructed reservoirs for holding, and mains and pipes for distributing water to the near city or village.

There is a very large amount in value of such property within this State, amounting to several millions of dollars. The property of such corporations is also found in other towns and counties to a limited extent, comparatively, but still of a large aggregate amount in value, consisting of public parks, vacant lots, engine-houses and lots, gas-works, markets, town and city halls, and various other kinds of property, both real and personal, and in cities, docks, slips, piers, markets, ferry and other franchises and incorporeal hereditaments, engine-houses, station-houses (not jails), dwellings, offices for public officers, office furniture, ornaments, pictures, fire engines, and much other property of necessary use for city purposes. In some of the cities there is a large amount of property owned by the city and not

used for strictly municipal purposes, but leased for business purposes, residences or charitable objects, and for which the city receives hundreds of thousands of dollars annually. We have found great diversity of opinion as to the power to tax all or any of this class of property.

In a report made to the commissioners of the sinking fund of New York city, it appeared that the value and amount of certain property owned by that city (and it by no means includes all or nearly all from which the city derives a large amount in rents) was \$27,166,114. The report says the city owns forty-seven houses and lots — most of them situated in the lower part of the city — appraised in 1870 at \$840,850; twenty-one lots and plots of ground, most of them unrented, valued at \$3,370,040; thirteen plots of land, leased for terms of fifty and ninety-nine years at a nominal rent to charitable and religious institutions, and valued at \$2,723,850; market property valued at \$4,267,374; dock property valued at \$18,000,000; making a total value of \$27,166,114. The city also owns a large amount of lands under water. This does not include any of the property owned by the city and held for purely municipal purposes, but only such as the committee urge sold, and the proceeds applied to the sinking fund. As to the propriety or expediency of taxing all or any of the property owned by municipal corporations there may well be differences of opinions, but it would seem that the law should be so explicit that there need be no question as to its requirements or doubt of its meaning as touching any of these different kinds of property for purposes of taxation.

We do not regard it as any part of our duties to express an opinion as to the policy to be adopted, but we do suppose there can be no question of the propriety of calling the attention of the Legislature to the facts found existing in different localities, or of the Legislature, by enactment, declaring the law on this subject, as to all or any of these various kinds of property of municipalities, being the subject of taxation. Expensive and vexatious litigation is now in progress, and more in embryo, engendering bad feeling growing out of this uncertainty.

The Croton reservoirs and mains and structures connected therewith, in Putnam and in Westchester counties, are claimed by the authorities of these counties as taxable property, and are now assessed there, while the authorities of the city of New York claim that they are not taxable. The same is true of like reservoirs, mains and structures owned by the city of Rochester, in some of the towns of Monroe and Livingston counties, and which are claimed as taxable property in the towns where they are located, and are this year (we understand) assessed for several thousands of dollars. The authorities of the city resist these claims and insist that this property is not legally assessable anywhere.

The growth of cities and the increased desire of procuring ample supply of pure water in this manner are rendering these questions more frequent and important. We apprehend a careful examination of the law on the subject of taxation of the property of municipalities

will strongly point to the propriety and necessity of some amendments. So, also, as to the taxation of "incorporeal hereditaments" and franchises. Are they taxable property? If so, as real estate or as personal property? The city of New York owns more than twenty miles of docks and piers, leased. Individuals also own adjoining ones. Are any taxable? If so, are those owned by *individuals* taxable, and those owned by the *city*, and from which it derives large rentals, not taxable? If so, many would prefer to be a "municipality," rather than an "individual," particularly with the tax rate existing in that city. Are some classes of this property taxable and other classes not? If so, where is the line of demarkation? and who but the Legislature shall define and fix it? Are the public parks, water-works and reservoirs, engine-houses, engines, city halls and public offices, exempt; and the ferries, piers, docks, vacant lots, improved lots, dwellings, pictures, station-houses (not jails), etc., not exempt from taxation? Where is the statute making the one class taxable and the other class not? We do not refer to property now expressly exempt by statute, such as that not liable to levy on execution. There is law as to that.

It was held in the case of the United States against a railroad company (see 17 Wall., 322), substantially in this language: "A State may tax its own municipal organizations or their corporate property, if it sees fit; but there is always a presumption against the intention to do so." The question then presents itself: How is this *presumption* to be overcome except by enactment of the Legislature?

In *Piper against Singer* (4 S. & R., 354), the court say: "The grant, in general terms, to the city of the power to tax will not authorize the city to tax State or county property. The Supreme Court of the United States has held that the federal government cannot tax railroad bonds, owned by a city, under the internal revenue laws. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts (16 Mass. Rep., 193), hold that lands of a county, used for county purposes, are exempt from taxation under the laws of that State, whether the tax be imposed for general purposes or for *local improvements*." In this State the State's property has been held liable for "local improvements," in many cases in different cities, and numberless acts have been passed appropriating money to pay such "local assessments," as appears by the Session Laws, almost every year. If the property of the State is liable for "local improvements," why not that of counties?

Some have suggested that if the State is liable to pay for "local improvements" in cities and villages, that it should tax such property for State purposes. As the localities improve the State's property the State protects theirs, and that the liability to taxation should be mutual. "The general statutes of the State," says Dillon (see Dillon on Taxation [2d ed.], p. 714, sec. 614, upon the subject of taxing property), "undoubtedly refer to *private* property, and not to that owned by the State; and in view of the public nature of municipalities, and the purposes for which they are established, * * * the author is of opinion that such enactments do not, by *implication*, extend to *any* property owned by them — certainly to none owned

by them for public uses." * * * All such property has been purchased by the fruits of taxation. In this State, in a recent case, it was held (Daniels, Justice), that fire-engines and office furniture in the office of the comptroller of the city of New York were not taxable, because such property being necessary for the public use and the protection of the city, and the proper conducting of its municipal affairs, was not liable to levy on execution issued on a judgment obtained against the city, and consequently was within the exemption from taxation of "all property exempt from execution;" but as to the *pictures* in the public offices of the city, he says "the case may be different." If so, why may not the statues in the public parks of that city, erected and owned by the city, be taxed? Whether there should or should not be a statute touching these questions is not our province to determine, but it is of the Legislature. By some the right to tax the property of municipal corporations is predicated upon the following section of the statute: "*All lands and all personal estate within this State, whether owned by individuals or by corporations, shall be liable to taxation*, subject to the exemptions hereinafter specified." (Rev. Stat., part 1, title 4, chap. 13, sec. 1.) Others maintain that the word "corporations," as used in this section, applies only to business corporations, and not at all to "municipalities." From a careful reading of the entire chapter, there would appear to be some reason for adopting this view, as the statute defines and points out, with great particularity, how the property of the corporations therein referred to shall be assessed and entered down in the assessment roll. Very many of these provisions appear useless and absurd, as applied to municipal corporations. If there be no other law than the section above quoted, it may well be questioned whether there is any authority in this State for taxing any property of this kind of corporations, whether necessarily held for the use of such corporations or for the comfort and protection of their inhabitants.

It is laid down by elementary writers that "no person is compellable to pay taxes for the imposing of which the authorities are unable to show a legislative grant of power." At creation, all things were made as free from taxation as was Adam from toil. We do not find any explicit declaration that taxation was a part of the terrible judgment pronounced for the first sin; but we do find the people going up to be taxed prior to the Saviour's birth. Taxation is as old as governments, universal as the history of transgression, and as enduring as time itself. Well might we infer that a punishment so terrible was imposed for sins of commensurate magnitude, if punishment is proportionate to voluntary violation of law. Some insist that it was, in fact, a part of man's punishment for his abuse of God's bountiful goodness, though not so expressly declared. Whether this be so or not, it has become a consumer of man's substance and "State taxes must be levied under laws passed by the Legislatures of the State, and local taxes under the votes of the people concerned, or their agents or officers duly authorized" in this State.

WANT OF KNOWLEDGE OF ASSESSMENT LAWS.

The power of taxation being such and so liable to abuse, it would appear of the most pressing importance that all laws in relation to its exercise should be so explicit and clear that any person of ordinary understanding and education could fully comprehend them when called upon to discharge the duties of an assessor, in valuing the property of his neighbors for the purpose of subjecting it to this power; yet, in this State, we have found hundreds of town and ward assessors who admit they have never seen the law under which they are acting. When it is considered that the pay of the assessors is almost nothing, and in some of the towns they have to assess more territory than is contained in several of the counties, and are frequently men of limited education, it is not wonderful that their work is so imperfectly done. Let us see the assessed acreage of some of these counties, and of some of the towns in other counties. The following is the acreage of the following counties, viz.: Putnam, 133,170; Richmond, 30,293; Rockland, 93,115; Schenectady, 120,236; Schuyler, 198,771; Seneca, 197,614; Yates, 207,839. Compare these with the following named towns: Wilmurt, 293,649; Brandon, 187,424; Franklin, 106,872; Newcomb, 114,419; Fine, 105,528; Brookhaven, 134,093; Bellmont, 98,278; Dickinson, 181,797; Minerva, 118,680; Colton, 121,739; Hopkinton, 283,571; Johnsburgh, 114,691. In towns of this magnitude and with only three assessors to assess them, and as they are generally divided by the assessors into as many districts as there are assessors in the town, it was very common to find one assessor assessing the property in one part of the town at *one-fourth* its true value, and his associate in another part assessing it at *one-third*, and the other at *one-half*; and we have found in the same town, one assessing at *a-third*, another at *a-half*, and the third at its *full and true* value. This applies to both real and personal property. As to the manner of assessing corporations as prescribed by the statute, many of the assessors know absolutely nothing. It would perhaps be wise to cause cheap pamphlet copies of the tax laws to be printed and distributed to the supervisors and assessors of every town in the State, to be delivered over by them at the expiration of their terms to their successors.

ASSESSMENT OF CORPORATIONS, OTHER THAN BANKS AND RAILROADS

We have, in former reports, called attention to the assessment and want of assessment of this class of corporations upon their capital stock. Any intelligent man who examines into the facts will not fail to be satisfied that this class of personal property does not sustain any thing like its equal portion of the public burdens, as compared with individuals, or with banks. We copy the following from our last report, as it is as true now, as it was last year:

"The aggregate wealth of corporations and associations, organized for various business purposes, does not sustain its just and equal proportion of taxes. The great load of taxation is packed upon real estate. There is no hiding place for this. No deduction on account

of real estate debts. No government bonds. No greenbacks or national currency in hand, can cover it up until the assessors have passed by. Real estate is always visible, tangible, and so are the structures thereon. Its earnings are not divided by semi-annual dividends of three, five, six, or eight per cent or two and a half quarterly, free of all taxes. Capital in corporate bodies requires more police care; employs more time of courts and juries to maintain or enforce rights and to guard them in the profitable enjoyment of their property, than do the owners and occupants of real estate.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| The paid-up capital of the joint-stock fire and fire marine insurance companies of New York in December, 1874, was..... | \$26,307,020 |
| Surplus over liabilities..... | 14,771,948 |
| Capital of marine insurance companies, December 31, 1874..... | 1,662,080 |
| Net surplus over scrip and capital..... | 3,954,606 |
| Scrip not ordered redeemed..... | 11,974,655 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$58,670,309 |
| | <hr/> |

| | |
|---|-------|
| Average rate of dividends paid stockholders to capital stock of the joint-stock companies during the year 1874..... | 12.71 |
| Average rate of dividends paid by marine insurance companies..... | 7.03 |
| | <hr/> |

"The amount of fire and marine insurance capital assessed for taxes in the State for the year 1874, is less than \$7,000,000. From the best estimates we can make, in the absence of returns required by law to be made to the Comptroller's office, we are of the opinion that the assessments of stock of the incorporated companies and associations, for the year 1874, were about \$130,000,000. The total capital of incorporated companies and associations in the State in 1871, was estimated by the commission appointed by Governor Hoffman to revise the laws for the assessment and collection of taxes, at \$856,500,000, exclusive of surplus and undivided profits.

The assessment of personal property and the stock of incorporated companies as generally practiced under the present law, is a mere mockery. It would seem that the working of the law in the matter of assessment of personal estate has now reached a point from which 'a new departur ' is indispensable."

The net profits of a single telegraph company, having its principal office in New York city, from January 1, to October 1, 1876, as appears from their recent quarterly report, as published, was \$2,456,714.36. The capital of the company is over \$40,000,000. The office of the tax commissioners of that city will show how much this company was assessed on its capital in 1876, and the reasons why it was assessed as it was, and when this is ascertained and compared with the assessment of shares of bank stocks, the result

will be suggestive of amendments to the tax laws or alterations of the mode of assessing corporations of this kind.

BANKS AND BANK SHARES.

The shares of bank stock, both national and State are, under the present law as administered, taxed, when assessed according to law, to a greater extent than any other kinds of personal property; perhaps for the reason that these shares are more tangible or easily discovered, and their value more readily ascertained, from the returns the banks are obliged by law to frequently make, under the oaths of their officers, and from the stock lists of sales made in the open market. One of the most effective means of relief to the owners of bank shares, aside from a change of the laws, would be the assessment of all kinds of taxable personal property at its full and true value, as the law contemplates and commands it shall be, but as it is not. This would be a great source of relief to the owners of real estate. The assessed valuation of banks and bank shares in the city of New York, in 1876, was \$95,390,373, being an increase of \$11,787,979 over the previous year, caused by compliance to law in assessments by the tax commissioners. From the foregoing, and the manner other personal property is assessed and omitted to be assessed, it would appear that banks and bank shareholders are not without cause of complaint, and that some relief should be granted. Even now these capitalists are compelled to petition, both the congress of the United States and your honorable body, for relief from what they deem unequal and unjust taxation, and are dividing their surplus and reducing the capital stock of their banks, as appears by the proceedings of their meetings published in the public journals.

FOREIGN CAPITAL EMPLOYED IN BUSINESS IN THIS STATE.

The banks and persons engaged in banking business in this State complain, and it seems to us with good and sufficient cause, that the capital of foreign banks, amounting to millions of dollars, is employed in loans and discounts, by agents, and yet entirely escapes taxation.

A few years ago one of these foreign banks was assessed in the city of New York, in the sum of \$4,000,000. The Court of Appeals (N. Y. Rep., vol. 59, p. 40) decided, "that the intention of the act of 1851, was, that for foreign capital transmitted here, for the purpose of being loaned to our own citizens, and employed by them in their business, no tax should be assessed either upon the foreign capitalist or his agent resident in this State; and that the act of 1855 was not intended to change this policy. With the question of its wisdom we have nothing to do. The power of taxation is vested in the Legislature, and our duty is simply to interpret its enactments." In this decision Church, Chief Justice, Grover and Folger, dissented.

Now, if this foreign bank used \$4,000,000 in business in the city of New York (the amount of the assessment), in 1876, the amount

of capital of the Metropolitan National Bank (before its capital stock was reduced by vote of its stockholders on the fifth instant), then the foreign capital had an advantage over the capital of the Metropolitan National Bank, to the amount of the taxes paid by said bank in 1876 by \$220,000, or equal to a dividend on its capital stock of 5.20 per cent. The law most certainly needs amendment, for the purpose of protecting our home capital against the now untaxed, and, under, the decision of the court referred to, the untaxable capital of foreign banks and capitalists. All capital owned abroad, and used in the business of banking in this State should pay the same tax as domestic capital for local and State purposes; and even then, as long as the government tax is levied upon national banks, it will have the benefit of two per cent over the banks, while doing the same business in the same place.

The following is the law referred to by the court, under which the assessment was made on the foreign banks by the tax commissioners of the city of New York:

The Law of 1855, chapter 37, says, "All persons and associations doing business in the State of New York, as merchants, bankers or otherwise, and not residents of this State, shall be assessed and taxed on all sums invested in any manner in said business, the same as if they were residents of this State."

ASSESSMENT OF RAILROADS.

The real estate of railroad corporations is generally assessed nearer to its full and true value than most other kinds of property of corporations, being tangible, and the costs of construction more readily ascertained and actual value more easily determined, though we have found some instances where statements have been made and printed and circulated among the local assessors, more ingenious and plausible than legal, calculated to mislead or confound these primary officers. We have found great discrepancies in the assessments of railroads, varying from \$325 to \$23,000 per mile of single track of road. The amount of the cost of the railroads operated by steam in this State in 1875, as per report of the State Engineer, was \$626,575,861, and the total amount of assessments of railroads in 1875, not including New York county, was not to exceed \$50,000,000. We have not been able to find the capital stock, rolling stock, or any other kind of personal property of these corporations assessed to any considerable amount. Vast as is the amount of money thus invested, no such amount of real estate goes untaxed whether mortgaged or not. For a more full statement in relation to the assessment of different railroads, we refer to our former reports.

ASSESSED VALUE OF REAL ESTATE PER CAPITA.

In our report of last year we gave the assessed value of real estate in 1874, per capita, in the towns and cities of this State (census of 1875), the highest town per capita was Oambria, Niagara county

\$1,057; next Pamela, Jefferson county, \$1,051. Twelve towns in the county of Chautauqua were over \$600 per capita, seven towns in Cayuga were over \$600 per capita, and seven towns in Livingston were over \$600. Six towns in Genesee were over \$600, and one town, Byron, \$1,018. The average per capita in the city of New York was \$842. Hon. William McCandless, Secretary of Internal Affairs of Pennsylvania, in his report for 1874-75, says: "Lancaster county has a superficial area of 950 square miles, divided into about 7,500 farms of all sizes (over seventy-one acres in a farm). The acreage of Lancaster county is 539,691 acres, valued at \$72,525,998, of which 465,833 are improved land, 62,430 forest lands, and about 10,000 unimproved. Population 116,000." This is a small fraction over \$625 per capita. Lancaster has the reputation of being one of the best agricultural counties in the Union.

The valuation of the real estate per capita, in Worcester county, Mass., was less than \$500 in 1875.

The per capita valuation of real estate in Butler county, Ohio (one of the best counties in Ohio) is \$572. This is below the average per capita of several counties in this State, where real estate has been assessed at its full value.

Some political economists are disposed to make important deductions from per capita valuations of real estate. If so they have some food for thought in the above facts.

OUR TAX LAWS.

We have so often called attention to the defects of and wrongs and injustice committed under the present laws, particularly as to the assessment of real estate and the omission to assess personal property, and the capital of corporations, the constant and increasing evasion of the law under one cunning device or another, the easy changing of property assessable, to such as is not, just at the right time, for the express purpose of avoiding taxation, and creating a temporary indebtedness for the same purpose, the local assessors being literally powerless to prevent or defeat them, that we do not regard it our duty to say more on that subject, and refer to our former reports.

APPEALS.

During the past year, appeals from the equalization made by the boards of supervisors of assessments of 1875, were brought in the following counties, viz.: Delaware, Lewis, Monroe, Orleans, Putnam, Richmond, Schuyler, Suffolk, Sullivan, Schoharie, Ulster, Westchester and Wayne. We have heard and disposed of all of them, and in so doing have examined many witnesses, taken a large amount of evidence, and bestowed much time and labor.

There has already been brought this year appeals from equalizations of the supervisors, as follows, viz.:

| | | | |
|----------------|---|-------------------|----|
| Allegany | 1 | Schoharie | 1 |
| Cayuga | 1 | Seneca | 2 |
| Dutchess | 1 | Sullivan | 3 |
| Greene | 1 | Ulster | 1 |
| Ontario | 4 | Wayne | 3 |
| Putnam | 2 | Wyoming | 7 |
| Rockland | 2 | Westchester | 1 |
| Total | | | 30 |

Appeals have largely increased the labor and added very much to the responsible duties of the State Assessors, simply because assessors disregard the law of assessed valuations.

SEPARATE VALUATION OF LAND AND BUILDINGS.

The assessors in the city of Buffalo in their valuation of the real estate for 1876, have set the very commendable example to all other assessors in the State, of assessing the lots separate from the house and buildings — each lot in the city is valued separately from the house, or the building upon it. The assessors are satisfied that this is very much better and more accurate, than the old practice of assessing the house and lot together. A first class lot, on a good business street, or a first class lot on a first class residence street, is worth as much if it has an old building on it of little value, as the lot adjoining it of the same size, with a first class dwelling or store on it. But, it is frequently, if not almost invariably the rule, that the old building has been used by the assessors to depreciate the value of the lot. In the city of Buffalo, the assessors this year have corrected these inequalities, and there is very much satisfaction given to owners of real estate, in showing them how much the lots and houses and buildings are valued at. A. and B. own lots of the same size and of the same value, and to all outward appearance their houses are of the same material, size and value; but go into the house of B. and the finish of hardwood, the frescoed walls, the elaborate stairways, the elegant book cases, wardrobes built in the rooms, the many and expensive closets, and the plumbing and basins and bath room, show at once, that there is a difference of thousands of dollars in the value of the two houses. Assessors who do their work thoroughly, will examine all dwellings in order to ascertain their actual value. We have been told that interior finish, frescoed walls, etc., do not add to the value of a house; as well say that style, movement, color and speed, do not add to the value of a horse; but there are very great differences in the value of both, and these differences it is the duty of the assessors to ascertain, and are in duty bound to take into consideration in fixing a value upon them for the purpose of taxation.

Every local assessor in the State would be greatly benefited and very much aided in the discharge of his duty, if he could examine

the assessment rolls in the office of the city assessors of Buffalo, and see how thoroughly the work of assessing the real estate has been done in that city in 1876, under the new method of valuing the lots and the houses and buildings separately. The city assessors of Buffalo will not "advance backward" in their valuation, by hereafter assessing lots and houses and buildings together. Would it not be well to so change the law as to require assessors to value all lots and lands, and houses and buildings, separately?

In the country, the value of the farm dwellings, barns and fences, as well as orchards and wood lands, are altogether too much neglected in the assessment of real estate. Too much care and vigilance cannot be exercised in putting a value upon all kinds of real and personal property subject to assessment.

MANUFACTURES.

In the opinion of many intelligent persons, if this State is to increase in population and wealth in the future, it will not be because of rapid advancement in commercial pursuits, or in agriculture, but in manufactures. There is a point beyond which even commercial growth is slow; and in agricultural products, we can not hope to compete with the rich and more easily cultivated lands of the west. A few years ago, this State was the first in wheat production; now, it has fallen into the eighth rank, and our crop yearly diminishing. In corn, wheat, oats, barley, we have fallen in the rear of several of our sister States. It is only in butter and cheese that we can hold our ascendancy. To manufactures we can only look for a large increase of prosperity. Our iron mines are of the very best. But large capital is necessary to develop them, and to work their product into every variety of article, and while other States, rich in iron mines, impose but very slight, if any taxes, upon iron manufactures, is it wise for New York to impose taxes that will drive capital out instead of inviting it into the State? If so, then those who own land and cultivate the earth must be the losers; as every manufacturing establishment makes a home market for the products of the soil, and every house built for a workman and his family, makes more valuable the land. Can the Legislature do too much to encourage and foster all kinds of manufacturing industries? We have water power capable of moving all the machinery of the world. We are near the great coal fields of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and have multitudes of persons who need employment. Is it not true that whatever legislation will encourage manufacturing and invite capital into the State or cause home capital to be invested in machine shops, mills, factories and foundries will add to the wealth of the farmer and gardener and increase the value of the real property, and the prosperity of all classes of our inhabitants? In 1870 the city of New York took the lead of all the cities of the Union in the value of manufactured products. If her lead is to be kept in this product, then the taxes should be so reduced on capital that manufacturers will remain within her borders and not go to our

sister States, where capital has been invited by removing the tax on it. The difference in the tax on capital in New York city and Brooklyn, and the tax in Connecticut, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, invested in manufactures, amounts to a fair per centage of profit when times are stringent. We should protect our own interests, build up our own industries and thus add to the wealth of our own State. Is there any way that this can be done better than by reducing in some way, and that immediately, the enormous amount of taxes levied for all manner of purposes in our cities? In New York city taxes are 2.80 per cent, and in Brooklyn 3.33 per cent on real and personal property.

DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION.

After an experience of more than three years in the matters of assessment and taxation and some knowledge acquired from such experience and considerable reflection on the subject, we have become satisfied that wisdom points to the creation of "a State department of Assessment and Taxation," with its principal office at Albany, organized similarly to the tax Department of the city of New York. This Department to have all the powers and discharge all the duties now given to and imposed upon the State Assessors, and such other powers and duties as the Legislature may deem proper to grant and impose relating to local assessors, assessment of corporations and associations organized under the laws of this State, or doing business therein, and to which department all such corporations and associations shall make annual reports, duly verified in such forms and upon such subjects as may be deemed proper, and also be required to pay their taxes directly to the State Treasurer, without the intervention of local collectors or receivers. This department to be made the effective head of the assessing power of the State, with ample power to make rules and regulations for the government and control of local assessors in the discharge of their duties, and for their removal for incompetency, neglect of duty, or violations of the rules and regulations of the department, or of any statute relating to assessments, and to such other powers relative to the assessment, equalization, and collection of taxes as may be thought proper, and said department be required to make annual reports to the Legislature. We believe such a department would be found of great benefit, convenience, and efficiency, properly organized and conducted, and promotive of order, system, uniformity of assessments, and economy in this most important and vexatious branch of the public service, which touches the pockets of millions of people. We cannot but believe that such a department would prove an efficient and speedy relief from many of the existing evils now demanding active remedies. It would form a good commission for a thorough examination of all tax laws.

We have, as State Assessors, endeavored to do our duty in the very difficult matter of equalizing the real estate and personal property in the sixty counties of the State, according to the best of our ability

and without any favor, partiality or prejudice. In doing this, we have visited again and again all the counties, have examined almost every assessor of the 969 towns and cities, as well as the supervisors, making, in the aggregate, more than 6,000 officials, since we commenced our work, in order to ascertain the rate of assessment and the true value of property, as well as obtaining information from records and from intelligent persons, not officials, to aid us in the performance of our responsible trusts.

We know that our labors have not been in vain. In 1873, we found only one town in the State whose assessors had assessed all property at its full value. In 1876, the assessors of thirty-five counties, with the exception of some towns, have assessed real property at its full and true value, and largely increased the value of personal property, thus equalizing the burdens of taxation upon the people.

Whatever others may think of our work, or of its effects upon those who have to pay the taxes, we, at least, are conscious of having performed our duty.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES A. BRIGGS.
JNO. S. FOWLER.
STERLING G. HADLEY.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 27.

I N S E N A T E ,

January 26, 1877.

SUPPLEMENTAL REPORT

OF THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS RELATIVE TO BIDS FOR COMPLETING THE NEW CAPITOL BUILDING.

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

In the annual report of the New Capitol Commission, presented on the ninth instant, it was stated that bids for completing the building of the Capitol, as required by chapter 193 Laws of 1876, were to be received up to the twentieth instant, after which the commission would report in full.

The commission, accordingly, now presents a copy of the bids received, of which a schedule is annexed.

SUMMARY OF BIDS.

GRANITE — FIRST DIVISION.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| J. M. Masterton | \$1,759,000 00 |
| Hallowell Granite Co | 1,659,729 00 |
| Sinclair & Milne | 1,473,259 00 |
| Hallowell Granite Co. (cut at quarry and delivered on wharf) | 1,315,239 00 |
| New England and Concord Granite Cos. (appearing to be for a part only) | 963,000 00 |

SECOND DIVISION.

| | |
|---|------------|
| J. M. Masterton | 925,000 00 |
| Hallowell Granite Co. | 843,630 00 |
| Sinclair & Milne | 579,038 00 |
| Hallowell Granite Co. (cut at quarry and delivered on wharf) | 609,779 00 |
| New England and Concord Granite Cos. | 724,000 00 |

SAND STONE — FIRST DIVISION.

| | |
|------------------------|----------------|
| M. C. Henry & Co..... | \$1,200,000 00 |
| J. M. Masterton | 1,116,042 00 |
| Sinclair & Milne | 769,603 00 |

SECOND DIVISION.

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| M. C. Henry & Co..... | 500,000 00 |
| J. M. Masterton | 475,000 00 |
| Sinclair & Milne | 450,204 00 |

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| M. Delehanty & Son (plumbing)..... | 72,242 00 |
| P. McDermott (plumbing and gas fitting)..... | 55,445 00 |

SLATING AND TILING.

| | |
|---|------------|
| J. W. Osborn & Co., with imported enameled tile.. | 115,000 00 |
| J. W. Osborn & Co., with American vitrified roofing tile..... | 59,350 00 |
| J. W. Osborn & Co., with imported roofing tile not enameled | 77,150 00 |
| J. W. Osborn & Co., with selected Chapman slate.. | 53,375 00 |

MARBLE WORK.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Fisher & Bird..... | 19,425 00 |
|--------------------|-----------|

IRON WORK — FIRST DIVISION.

| | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| B. Cornell | 272,320 00 |
| Thos. Leighton..... | 271,994 00 |
| Sullivan & Rice | 244,912 83 |
| American Bridge Company..... | 218,985 00 |
| Heuvelman, Haven & Co..... | 207,976 94 |

SECOND DIVISION.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------|
| R. Cornell | 368 00 |
| Thos. Leighton..... | 100 00 |
| Sullivan & Rice | 8,040 00 |
| Heuvelman, Haven & Co..... | 704 00 |

CARPENTER WORK — FIRST DIVISION.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| John Kirby..... | 96,900 00 |
| Clemshire & Bryce..... | 84,926 86 |
| Thomas Wilson..... | 79,900 00 |
| George Martin..... | 66,000 00 |
| Weller, Brown & Messner..... | 60,840 05 |
| Harlow & Dixon..... | 60,000 00 |

SECOND DIVISION.

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Clemshire & Bryce..... | 230,851 76 |
| Thos. Wilson..... | 234,800 00 |

| | |
|--|--------------|
| George Martin..... | \$305,000 00 |
| George Martin, with American glass..... | 265,000 00 |
| Weller, Brown & Messner..... | 312,227 38 |
| Weller, Brown & Messner, with American glass... | 306,270 06 |
| Harlow & Dixon..... | 192,500 00 |
| Herter & Bros..... | 265,410 00 |
| Herter & Bros. (if contract is awarded in sixty days), | 255,410 00 |

MASON WORK.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Robert L. Darragh, first division..... | 240,338 00 |
| Robert L. Darragh, second division..... | 178,820 00 |

PLASTERING.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------|
| Patrick McCarthy & Son..... | 203,793 00 |
| P. H. Power..... | 125,000 00 |
| Wm. Brennan..... | 102,500 00 |

ENCAUSTIC TILES.

| | |
|---|------------|
| American Encaustic Tiling Company, first division, | 133,500 00 |
| American Encaustic Tiling Company, second division, | 56,300 00 |

The use of a different granite in the upper part of the exterior walls, from that already laid, is not thought desirable by the commission.

The commission also reports that the plans and specifications upon which those bids are based, are now open in the architect's office of the New Capitol.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM DORSHEIMER,
Lieutenant-Governor.

G. W. SCHUYLER,
Auditor.

CHARLES S. FAIRCHILD,
Attorney-General.

ALBANY, *January 26, 1877.*

CARPENTER WORK.

No. 1.

To JAMES W. EATON, Esq., *Superintendent of the New Capitol:*

I hereby agree to perform the various works as called for by the accompanying advertisement, and in accordance with such plans and specifications as were exhibited to me at the office of Leopold Eidlitz, 128 Broadway, New York city, January 17, 1877, for the sum of sixty-six thousand dollars, "for the completion of all the floors, centers and frames supporting the same, the covering of all stone work, and the protection of all the walls during the winter."

(Signed)

GEORGE MARTIN.

ALBANY, *January 19, 1877.*

No. 2.

To JAMES W. EATON, Esq., *Superintendent of the New Capitol:*

I hereby agree to perform the various works as called for by the accompanying advertisement, and in accordance with such plans and specifications as were exhibited to me at the office of Leopold Eidlitz, 128 Broadway, New York city, January 17, 1877, for the sum of three hundred and five thousand dollars (\$305,000), "for all the doors and door jambs, the fitting up of water closets and cloak rooms, the fitting up of the post-offices of the Senate and Assembly chambers, and the ceilings and wainscots of the Senate and executive chambers."

(Signed) GEORGE MARTIN.

ALBANY, *January 19, 1877.*

I will do the above work for forty thousand dollars less; that is, for the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars, if the American glass can be used instead of English glass, which is intended to be used in the above estimate of \$305,000.

(Signed) GEORGE MARTIN.

ALBANY, *January 19, 1877.*

BUFFALO, N. Y., *January* , 1877.

To JAMES W. EATON, *Supt. of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:*

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the carpenter work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows, to wit:

The fitting and putting up in place complete, all doors and door-jambs, water closets, cloak rooms, the post-offices of the Senate and Assembly chamber the ceilings and wainscots of the Senate and executive chamber, in accordance with the second part of said specifications as furnished, for the sum of three hundred and twelve thousand two hundred and twenty-seven and thirty-eight one-hundredths dollars (\$312,227.38). Also, all window glass, glass for sky lights, ceilings and glass over all doors, as called for in second part of said specifications as furnished, for the sum of sixty thousand eight hundred and forty and five one-hundredths dollars (\$60,840.05).

If American glass is used exclusively for above specified work, it will reduce the above amount five thousand nine hundred and fifty-seven and thirty-two one-hundredths dollars (\$5,957.32).

WELLER, BROWN & MESMER.

No. 1.

ALBANY, *January 19, 1877.*

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:*

The undersigned hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the carpenter work required for the completion of the New Capi-

tol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows :

Furnish all flooring, Georgia pine; all walnut and oak flooring; do all the centering to complete the building; do all the covering for walls; erect all galleries, timber, etc.; keep all conductors in repair; all outside openings to be boarded up and furnished with glass and doors, as required; all sand stone to be covered with boards; also, floors complete to be waxed as required according to specifications, for the sum of eighty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and eighty-six one hundredths dollars (\$84,926.86).

Respectfully yours.

(Signed) CLEMISHIRE & BRYCE.

No. 2.

ALBANY, January 19, 1877.

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y.* :

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the inside finish, carpenter and carving work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows :

Furnish all doors and trimmings, wainscoting, wooden ceilings, gallery front for Senate chamber, do all fitting and cutting for plumbers, make cloak rooms for Senate and Assembly chambers, do all waxing and shellac work and all wood work carving to complete the building, also glazing, for the sum of two hundred and thirty thousand eight hundred and fifty-one and seventy-six one hundredths dollars (\$230,851.76).

Respectfully yours.

(Signed) CLEMISHIRE & BRYCE.

No 1.

NEW YORK, January 20, 1877.

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y.* :

The undersigned hereby agrees to furnish all the materials and to do all the carpenter work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications, prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows :

All that part of the work included in the first section of the carpenters and cabinet makers' specifications, for the sum of seventy-nine thousand nine hundred dollars.

(Signed) THOS. WILSON,

74 East 128th street, New York city.

No. 2.

NEW YORK, January 20, 1877.

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y. :*

The undersigned hereby agrees to furnish all the materials and to do all the cabinet and other work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson and Co., as follows :

All that part of the work included in the second section of the carpenters and cabinet makers' specifications, for the sum of two hundred and thirty-four thousand eight hundred dollars.

(Signed) THOS. WILSON,
74 East 128th street, New York city.

NEW YORK, January 19, 1877.

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y. :*

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the second part of the carpenter work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows :

The sheet glass for cellar windows, the plate glass for all exterior and court windows, the rough and plate glass for two skylights, the plate glass for fan-lights of doors, the interior double and single doors in four stories throughout, the entrance doors in ground and entrance floors, from the outside as well as to courts, the vestibule (interior entrance doors) of ground and entrance floor, the wainscoting and mantel piece of executive chamber, the ceiling of executive chamber, the wainscoting of the Senate chamber, the wainscoting of the entrance halls to Senate chamber, the ceilings of entrance hall to Senate chamber and ceilings above galleries of the same, the water closets, inclosures and seats throughout in four floors, the cloak rooms for the Senate chamber and Assembly room. The whole of the above for the sum of two hundred and sixty-five thousand four hundred and ten dollars (\$265,410).

NOTE.—If the commissioners should decide upon the contract within six days after date we will reduce the above amount ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) by reason of the present state of the glass market.

(Signed) HERTER BROS.

NEW YORK, January 19, 1877.

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y. :*

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the materials and to do all the first part of carpenter work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by

Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows: All the floors, centers and frames supporting the same, the covering of all stone work, and the protection of all walls during the winter, for the sum of ninety-six thousand nine hundred dollars (\$96,900).

(Signed)

JOHN KERBY.

No. 1.

January 19, 1877.

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:*

SIR. — We, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the materials and to do all the carpenter's work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows: To complete all the floors, all centers and frames supporting the same, the covering of all stone work, and the protection of all walls during the winter, for the sum of sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000).

(Signed)

WM. HARLOE,
Poughkeepsie.

ROBT. DIXON,
Poughkeepsie.

No. 2.

NEW YORK, January 19, 1877.

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:*

SIR. — We, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the materials and to do all the cabinet work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows: Will furnish all the doors and door jambs, and fitting up of water closets and cloak rooms, the fitting of the post-offices of the Senate and Assembly chambers, and the ceilings and wainscots of the Senate and executive chambers, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$192,500).

(Signed)

WM. HARLOE,
Poughkeepsie.

ROBT. DIXON,
Poughkeepsie.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

TREMONT, NEW YORK CITY, January 20, 1877.

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:*

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the plumbing and gas fitting work required for the comple-

tion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows: For the sum of fifty-five thousand four hundred and forty-five dollars (\$55,445).

Yours respectfully.

(Signed) P. McDERMOTT,

*Plumber and Gas Fitter,
Tremont, Twenty-fourth ward, New York City.*

Proposal and bid of Michael Delehanty and John S. Delehanty, of the city of Albany, for all the plumbing required for the completion of the New Capitol at Albany.

We, Michael Delehanty and John S. Delehanty, plumbers, residing at No. 109 Grand street, in the city of Albany, county of Albany and State of New York, do hereby propose, contract for and agree to do for the sum of seventy-two thousand two hundred and forty-two dollars (\$72,242), all the plumbing required for the completion of the New Capitol at Albany, pursuant to the plans and specifications therefor, and our bond that we will enter upon a contract for said plumbing at the terms of this our bid, if such a contract is awarded to us, and also for the faithful performance by us of a contract for said plumbing, if one is entered into, accompanies this bid.

(Signed) MICHAEL DELEHANTY.
JOHN S. DELEHANTY.

ALBANY, *January 20, 1877.*

SLATING AND TILING.

ALBANY, *January 20, 1877.*

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y. :*

The undersigned hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the slating and tiling work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows: With imported enameled tile one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars (\$115,000); with the American vitrified roofing tile fifty-nine thousand three hundred and fifty dollars (\$59,350); with imported roofing tile (not enameled) seventy-seven thousand one hundred and fifty dollars (\$77,150); with selected Chapman slate, fifty-three thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$53,375).

(Signed) J. W. OSBORN & CO.,
12 James street, Albany, N. Y.

ENCAUSTIC TILING.

No. 1.

January 19, 1877.

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y. :*

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the encaustic tiling work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows: The floors of corridors, entrances, water closets and bath rooms of the ground floor, entrance floor, principal floor and gallery floor, and the glazed tiling of partitions of water closets, for the sum of one hundred and thirty-three thousand five hundred dollars (\$133,500).

(Signed) THE AMERICAN ENCAUSTIC TILING CO.,
Per GILBERT ELLIOT, *Manager.*

No. 2.

325 GREENWICH STREET, NEW YORK, }
January 19, 1877. }

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y. :*

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the encaustic tiling work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows: The floors, upper and lower, of the terrace, for the sum of fifty-six thousand, three hundred dollars (\$56,300).

(Signed) THE AMERICAN ENCAUSTIC TILING CO.,
Per GILBERT ELLIOT, *Manager.*

MASON WORK.

No. 1.

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y. :*

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the mason work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows: For the completion of all the brick, concrete and other work to complete the New Capitol, from its present state to the top of the first balcony floor of the dome, for two hundred and forty thousand three hundred thirty-eight dollars (\$240,338).

Respectfully,

(Signed) ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
Office 301 West Fiftieth street N. Y.

No. 2.

January 20, 1877.

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:*

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the mason work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications, prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows: For all the mason work required to complete the dome above the line of the first balcony floor, to build all the necessary foundations for the terrace and terrace walls and areas all around the building, for one hundred and seventy-eight thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars (\$178,820).

Respectfully,

(Signed) ROBERT L. DARRAGH,
Office 301 West Fiftieth street N. Y.

PLASTERING.

Proposal and bid of Patrick McCarthy and Francis B. McCarthy, of the city of Albany, N. Y., composing the firm of Patrick McCarthy & Son, for all the plastering required for the completion of the New Capitol at Albany, and for two coats of whitewash on the whole of the cellar of the New Capitol: We, Patrick McCarthy and Francis B. McCarthy, composing the firm of Patrick McCarthy & Son, of the city of Albany, county of Albany and State of New York, do hereby propose, contract for and agree to do for the sum of two hundred and three thousand seven hundred and ninety-three dollars, all the plastering required for the completion of the New Capitol at Albany, and for the two coats of whitewash on the whole of the cellar of the New Capitol, pursuant to the plans and specifications therefor, and our bond that we will enter upon a contract for said plastering and whitewashing, at the terms of this bid, if such a contract is awarded to us, and, also, for the faithful performance by us of a contract for said plastering and whitewashing if one is entered into, accompanies this bid.

(Signed) PATRICK McCARTHY & SON.
ALBANY, January 20, 1877.

January 20, 1877.

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:*

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the plastering work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows: For one hundred and two thousand five hundred dollars (\$102,500).

Respectfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM BRENNAN.
222 West Twenty-first street, city New York.

1432 BROADWAY, N. Y., *January 19, 1877.*

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y. :*

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the plastering work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows: For the sum of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000).

(Signed) PATRICK H. POWER,
1432 Broadway, N. Y. City.

MARBLE.

OFFICE OF FISHER & BIRD, MARBLE MERCHANTS, }
97 EAST HOUSTON STREET, NEW YORK, *January 19, 1877.* }

JAMES W. EATON, Esq., *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y. :*

DEAR SIR. — We propose to furnish and set complete, marble panels in wainscoting in halls and corridors of principal and entrance stories as per plans, the marble to be of best quality Champlain marble, color as selected, and polished in the highest manner, for the sum of nineteen thousand four hundred and twenty-five dollars (\$19,425).

Respectfully,
(Signed) FISHER & BIRD.

SAND STONE.

BRONXVILLE, *January 19, 1877.*

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol. :*

The undersigned hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the sand stone work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows :

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. East staircases..... | \$286,210 00 |
| 2. West staircases..... | 195,550 00 |
| 3. Reporters, janitors, firemens and Governor's private staircases, attic staircases and outside steps to level of top of terrace..... | 55,000 00 |
| 4. Staircase to first balcony of tower and the tower from first groin to first balcony..... | 52,000 00 |
| 5. Court of Appeals..... | 53,282 00 |
| 6. Transoms, sills, skirting, door and window jambs and fireplaces, the tower from gallery floor to top of first groin..... | 449,000 00 |
| 7. State library as far as shown..... | 25,000 00 |

\$1,116,042 00

Second bid :

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. The main dome..... | \$175,000 00 |
| 2. The terrace..... | 300,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$475,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |

Respectfully submitted by
(Signed) JOHN M. MASTERTON,
Bronxville, Westchester Co., N. Y.

NEW YORK, *January 19, 1877.*

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y. :*

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the sand stone work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows: For all sand stone work called in first part of specification and which includes all said work (except main dome above first gallery floor and terrace), for the sum of twelve hundred thousand dollars (\$1,200,000).

Also, all sand stone as per plans and specifications for completion of main dome above first gallery floor, and terrace, as per plans, etc., for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000).

(Signed) M. C. HENRY & CO.
Steam Stone Works, 79th St. and East River, N. Y.

NEW YORK, *January 19, 1877.*

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y. :*

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the sand stone work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows:

First bid :

| | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. Two cast staircases | \$184,108 00 |
| 2. West staircase | 153,100 00 |
| 3. All stairs..... | 20,144 00 |
| 4. Tower from the first groin to the first balcony... | 69,039 00 |
| 5. Court of Appeals | 45,473 00 |
| 6. All transoms, sills, skirting, door and window jambs and fire places; the tower from gallery floor to the top of the first groin..... | 212,009 00 |
| 7. State Library..... | 40,230 00 |

8. Setting of four large columns, caps and bases,
 Assembly chamber and setting of Assembly
 chamber, Senate chamber and corridor adjoin-
 ing Senate chamber..... \$45,500 00

\$769,603 00

Second bid :

1. The main dome complete, stairs, etc., included... 70,375 00
 2. Terrace, complete..... 379,829 00

\$1,219,807 00

Respectfully,
 (Signed) SINCLAIR & MILNE.

IRON.

ALBANY, N. Y., *January 20, 1877.*

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:*

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the gallery, floor and roof iron work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows, and put the same upon the building complete, and also to furnish the material, and make and put in complete, the iron window frames and sashes, for the sum of two hundred and forty-four thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars and eighty-three cents (\$244,912.83), provided that this proposal is accepted and the contract is awarded to us on or before the 1st day of June, 1877; and, further provided, that all the material for the said work will be received by the New Capitol commissioners during the season of water navigation in the said year of 1877.

If the bars for sustaining the tiles on the roof should be placed four inches apart, instead of six inches, as specified, there shall be added the sum of twenty-five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars (\$25,250) to the above bid. If the said bars shall be placed eight inches apart there will be deducted from the said bid the sum of sixteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars (\$16,833).

We also further agree to furnish material, make and put up complete, the iron stair railing, in accordance with the plans and specifications prepared and shown by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., architects, for the sum of eight thousand and forty dollars (\$8,040).

(Signed) SULLIVAN & RICE.

NEW YORK, *January 19, 1877.*

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:*

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the iron work required for the completion of the New

Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows: For the roof, and the gallery floor beams and the wrought iron stair railing up to the first balcony floor of main tower, the sum of one hundred and seventy thousand two hundred and fourteen dollars and sixty-four cents (\$170,214.64); for all window frames and sashes the sum of thirty-seven thousand seven hundred and sixty-two dollars and thirty cents (\$37,762.30); total per plans and specifications, \$207,976.94.

If slating lath are placed four inches apart, instead of six inches, as specified, add the sum of \$13,500. If slating lath are placed eight inches apart, instead of six inches, as specified, deduct the sum of \$6,500.

SEPARATE BID.

For the stair railing, from the first balcony floor of main tower to top of dome, the sum of seven hundred and four dollars (\$704).

Very respectfully yours.

(Signed) HEUVELMAN, HAVEN & CO.,
77 and 83 Liberty street, N. Y.

NOTE.—This proposal is made with the understanding that, if accepted, the contract for the work will be awarded on or before the 15th day of May, 1877.

(Signed) HEUVELMAN, HAVEN & CO.

NEW YORK, January 20, 1877.

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y.* :

The undersigned hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the iron work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows: For all the iron work required to complete the New Capitol, at Albany, up to the first balcony floor of the main tower, and for the completion of the building from the first balcony floor of the main tower to the top of the dome, for the sum of two hundred and eighteen thousand nine hundred and eighty-five dollars (\$218,985). Should the lath bars be placed four (4) inches apart, instead of six (6) inches, the sum of eleven thousand four hundred dollars (\$11,400) is to be added, and should they be placed eight (8) inches apart instead of six (6) inches, the sum of five thousand six hundred dollars (\$5,600) is to be deducted from above price.

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed) THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY,
by H. A. RUST, *President.*
Office No. 20 Nassau street, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, *January 18, 1877.*JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:*

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the iron work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows: Embracing the beams shown on gallery floor plans; the wrought iron roofs with the slate bars spaced six inches apart on centers; the window frames and sashes; the stair rails, excepting that leading from the attic floor to the second balcony floor of main dome, for the sum of two hundred and seventy-one thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars (\$271,994). If the slate bars are spaced four inches apart on centers, an increase of sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000). If the slate bars are spaced eight inches apart on centers, a reduction of \$8,000, to be made in above bid. For the separate railing leading from the attic floor to the second balcony floor of main dome, one hundred dollars (\$100).

(Signed) THOMAS LEIGHTON.

No. 1.

NEW YORK, *January 19, 1877.*JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:*

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the material and do all the iron work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows: "All the iron work required to complete the New Capitol, at Albany, up to the first balcony floor of the main tower," for the sum of two hundred and seventy-two thousand three hundred and twenty dollars (\$272,320). If the one and one-quarter inch and three-quarter inch bars for receiving the slating be placed four inches apart instead of six inches, as specified, add to, or if placed eight inches apart deduct from the above amount the sum of eighty-six hundred dollars (\$8,600).

Very respectfully.

(Signed) BIRDSALL CORNELL,
46 West Forty-eighth street, N. Y. city.

No. 2.

NEW YORK, *January 19, 1877.*JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:*

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the iron work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows: All the iron work required for the completion of

the New Capitol at Albany from the first balcony floor of the main tower to the top of the dome, viz.: the stair railings from attic floor to second balcony floor of main tower, for the sum of three hundred and sixty-eight dollars (\$368).

Very respectfully.

(Signed) BIRDSALL CORNELL,
46 West Forty-eighth street, N. Y. city.

GRANITE.

BRONXVILLE, WESTCHESTER Co., N. Y., {
January 19, 1877. }

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:*

I, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the granite work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plan and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows:

First:

| | |
|---|----------------------------|
| 1. From course G to top of cornice..... | \$720,000 00 |
| 2. Dormers and chimneys..... | 340,000 00 |
| 3. North and south porches..... | 250,000 00 |
| 4. East and west porches..... | 165,000 00 |
| 5. Main towers, to top of first balcony..... | 149,000 00 |
| 6. Work in entrance halls, stairways and rebuilding east and west fronts and towers..... | 135,000 00 |
| | <hr/> \$1,759,000 00 <hr/> |

Second:

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Exterior of dome..... | \$475,000 00 |
| 2. Exterior of terrace..... | 450,000 00 |
| | <hr/> \$925,000 00 <hr/> |

Third:

Course G, per foot, \$36.

(Signed)

JOHN M. MASTERTON.

NEW YORK, January 19, 1877.

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:*

We, the undersigned, hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the granite work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows:

GRANITE.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| 1. From course G to top of cornices..... | \$555,888 00 |
| 2. Dormers and chimneys..... | 481,635 00 |
| 3. North and south porches..... | 209,518 00 |
| 4. East and west porches..... | 109,546 00 |
| 5. Main tower to top of first balcony..... | 107,483 00 |
| 6. Work in entrance halls and stairways still unfinished..... | 9,239 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,473,259 00 |

Second bid :

| | |
|-----------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Exterior of dome..... | 340,542 00 |
| 2. Exterior of terrace..... | 238,496 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$2,052,297 00 |

Cost, per foot, of course G, \$35.

Respectfully.

(Signed) SINCLAIR & MILNE.

No. 1.

ALBANY, January 19, 1877.

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y. :*

The undersigned hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the granite work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows: Commencing at course G and finishing at first landing (top of first landing) or balustrade of the tower including the same, for the sum of nine hundred and sixty-three thousand (963,000) dollars, of Concord granite as per sample.

(Signed) THE NEW ENGLAND GRANITE WORKS,
by J. G. BATTERSON, *President.*
THE CONCORD GRANITE CO.,
by E. C. SARGENT, *Agent and Treasurer.*

No. 2.

ALBANY, January 19, 1877.

JAMES W. EATON, *Superintendent of New Capitol, Albany, N. Y. :*

The undersigned hereby agree to furnish all the material and to do all the granite work required for the completion of the New Capitol, as per plans and specifications prepared by Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., as follows: From the first landing of tower to the completion of same, including setting all of the terraces included for the sum of seven hundred and twenty-four thousand dollars (\$724,000), of Concord granite as per sample.

(Signed) THE NEW ENGLAND GRANITE WORKS,
by J. G. BATTERSON, *President.*
THE CONCORD GRANITE CO.,
by E. C. SARGENT, *Agent and Treasurer.*

No. 1.

ALBANY, N. Y., *January 20, 1877.*

JAMES W. EATON, Esq., *General Superintendent New State Capitol, Albany, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR. — We, the undersigned, propose to furnish the granite from our quarries at Hallowell, Maine, and do all the labor of dressing and setting the same for the New State Capitol at Albany, N. Y., as shown on plans exhibited by Messrs. Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., at 128 Broadway, New York city, as follows:

First. — All the wrought granite, as shown by the plans for the New Capitol, beginning at the spring of the arches of the gallery floor, to the top of the cornice of the exterior of the building, including the pavilions, the interior court and the small courts, for the sum of \$644,109 00

Second. — All the granite work of the dormers on the exterior walls and interior court, and the chimney stacks, where shown on the drawings, for the sum of 331,685 00

Third. — All the granite work of the north, south, east and west porches, from the level of the streets and terrace to the top of the entrance floor and the balconies of the same, for the sum of 395,104 00

Fourth. — All the granite work in the main tower to the top of the first balcony above the roofs, including the rail and floor of the same, for the sum of... 146,195 00

Fifth. — All the granite work for facing the east entrance hall, entrance floor, and finishing of main staircase halls, for the sum of 88,636 00

Sixth. — Rebuilding the east and west central projections, and the north and south towers, for the sum of 54,000 00

\$1,605,729 00

Seventh. — All the granite work in the main tower, from the first balcony to the lantern of the same, for the sum of 420,494 00

Eighth. — All the wrought granite work for the terraces, as shown on the plans from the floor line of the same, for the sum of 423,136 00

\$2,449,359 00

Yours respectfully.

(Signed)

HALLOWELL GRANITE CO.,

By J. R. BODWELL, *President.*

P. S. We will cut cornice G, gallery floor (the State furnishing the granite), for the sum of \$40 per lineal foot.

No. 2.

ALBANY, N. Y., *January 20, 1877.*

JAMES W. EATON, Esq., *General Superintendent New State Capitol, Albany, N. Y. :*

DEAR SIR. — We, the undersigned, propose to furnish the granite from our quarries at Hallowell, Maine, and do all the labor of dressing the same at our quarries and deliver the granite on the dock at Albany, according to plans shown by Messrs. Eidlitz, Richardson & Co., at No. 128 Broadway, New York, as follows :

First. — All the wrought granite as shown by the plans for the New Capitol, beginning at the spring of the arches of the gallery floor to the top of the cornice of the exterior of the building, including the pavilions, the interior court and small courts, for the sum of..... \$522,726 00

Second. — All the granite work of the dormers on the exterior walls and interior court and the chimney stacks, where shown on the drawings, for the sum of 278,890 00

Third. — All the granite work of the north, south, east and west porches from the level of the streets and terrace to the top of the entrance floor, and the balconies of the same, for the sum of..... 324,903 00

Fourth. — All the granite work in the main tower to the top of the first balcony above the roofs, including the rail and floor of the same, for the sum of.... 117,088 00

Fifth. — All the granite work for facing the east entrance hall, entrance floor and finishing of the main staircase halls, for the sum of..... 71,632 00

\$1,315,239 00

Sixth. — All the granite work in the main tower from the first balcony of the lantern of the same, for the sum of..... 339,979 00

Seventh. — All the wrought granite work for the terraces, as shown on the plan, from the floor line of the same, for the sum of..... 269,800 00

Total \$1,925,018 00

Yours respectfully.

(Signed)

HALLOWELL GRANITE CO.,

By J. R. BODWELL, *President.*

P. S. We will cut course G, gallery floor (the State furnishing the granite), for \$35 per lineal foot.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 28.

IN SENATE,

January 25, 1877.

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, TRANSMITTING A STATEMENT SHOWING THE REAL ESTATE OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK WHICH IS NOT IN USE FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE,
ALBANY, January 16, 1877. }

Resolved, That the comptroller of the city of New York do forthwith report a statement of the real estate belonging to the corporation of the city of New York, other than wharves, piers, water lots and such property as may be or is in use for public purposes. *And that he further report what reasons, in his opinion, if any exist, why the same or any part of the same should not be disposed of at public auction or through sealed bids by and under the direction of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and the proceeds thereof be paid into the public treasury to the credit of the sinking fund, pursuant to the authority conferred on said commissioners by chapter 335 of the Laws of 1873, to make such sales.*

By order.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN,
Clerk.

CITY OF NEW YORK, FINANCE DEPARTMENT, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, January 24, 1877. }

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of New York:

Pursuant to the annexed resolution, I have the honor herewith to transmit a statement showing the real estate of the city of New York which is not in use for public purposes.

I would further report that it would be advisable that all of the real estate of the city which is not now used or hereafter to be occupied for public purposes should be sold, and that the proceeds be placed in the treasury whenever the condition of the real estate market would justify such a sale. At the present moment, however, such is the condition of the real estate market that I should be apprehensive if any amount of real estate is offered for sale that only nominal prices could be obtained.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller.

REAL ESTATE OWNED BY THE CITY OF NEW YORK, NOT IN USE FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES.

LOTS SUBJECT TO LEASES.

No. 42 Chatham street, 25 feet by 95 feet 6 inches. Leased to Francis A. Leggett for twenty-one years, to May 1, 1893, at \$1,375 per annum, with covenants for renewal.

No. 44 Chatham street, 25 feet by 95 feet 6 inches. Leased to John Lyms for twenty-one years, to May 1, 1882, at \$650 per annum. No covenants for renewal.

Nos. 48 and 50 Chatham street, 50 feet 3 inches by 48 and 90 feet and 4 feet 2 inches on Chambers street. Leased to Tyler W. Parker, executor of Rinier V. Mooney, for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1873, to May 1, 1894, at \$2,300 per annum. Covenant for renewal. Assigned to Samuel C. Smith.

Nos. 58 and 60 Chatham street, corner Chambers street, 37 feet on Chatham street, 56 feet 6 inches on Chambers street. Leased to Anna C. Keane, executrix of James Keane, deceased, from May 1, 1871, to May 1, 1892, with covenants for renewal, at \$1,250 per annum.

No. 12 Chambers street, 93 feet on Chambers street by 40 feet on one side and 38 feet 8 inches on the other. Leased to the Mechanics' Society until May 1, 1881, at \$125 per annum. No covenant for renewal.

Nos. 53 and 55 Chatham street, 36 by 65 feet, by 6 feet in the rear. Leased to Jane Logan, Adam Logan, Louisa Koch, and Elizabeth Nesbet for twenty-one years, to May 1, 1892, at \$1,200 per annum. No covenant for further renewal.

No. 59 Chatham street, 16 feet 10 inches by 65 and 82 feet. Leased to Thomas J. Wayne for twenty-one years to 1st of May, 1890, at \$365 per annum. Covenant for renewal.

Nos. 85 and 87 Chatham street, 30 feet by 64 feet 6 inches. Leased to John Morss Thompson, J. S. Flint, Mary W. Woodruff and Julia R. Woodruff, executors of Marcus P. Woodruff, deceased,

for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1871, at \$1,250 per annum, with covenant for renewal at appraisement.

Nos. 251 and 253 William street, 30 feet by 64 feet 6 inches. Leased to John Morss and Marcus P. Woodruff, from May 1, 1869, to May 1, 1891, at \$225 per annum, with covenant for renewal.

Peck Slip and Front street (south-west corner), 36 feet 6 inches by 24 feet. Leased to David Lydig, Charles P. Daly and John R. Brady, executors of Philip M. Lydig, for twenty-one years, from May 1, 1871, with covenant for renewal, at \$480 per annum.

No. 24 Peck Slip, 23 feet by 23 feet. Leased to Elizabeth Braine, from May 1, 1870, to May 1, 1891, at \$400 per annum. Covenant for further renewal.

No. 26 Peck Slip, 23 feet by 23 feet. Leased to Elizabeth Braine, from May 1, 1870, to May 1, 1891, at \$400 per annum. Covenant for further renewal.

No. 24 Beaver street, 31 feet 1 inch, by 50 and 53 feet. Leased to William H. Aspinwall for twenty-one years, from January 1, 1867, at \$600 per annum. Covenant for renewal.

Thirty-sixth street (south side), between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Leased to Blind Mechanics' Association, as long as used for purposes set forth in their charter.

No. 118 Sullivan street, 25 feet by 100 feet. Leased to New York Caledonian club to May 1, 1881, at \$800 per annum.

Block of land bounded by Center, Elm, Franklin and White streets, 131 feet 3 inches, by 84 feet 6 inches, and 122 feet 5 inches, by 89 feet 3 inches. Leased to New York and New Haven Railroad Company, from September 1, 1871, to September 1, 1892, at \$15,000 per annum, with covenants for renewal.

Block of ground bounded by Gansevoort, Washington, Twelfth and West streets, and Tenth avenue. Leased to Bleecker street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company, from May 1, 1866, to May 1, 1881, at \$8,030 per annum.

Block of ground bounded by Duane, Reade, Washington and West streets. Leased to Erie Railway Company, from November 1, 1868, to November 1, 1888, at \$11,250 per annum.

Block of ground between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, and Madison and Fourth avenues. Leased to Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, as long as used for the purposes of an asylum, at \$1 per annum.

North side of Eighty-first street, 300 feet by 204 feet 5 inches; on Madison avenue, between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets, and south side of Eighty-second street, 200 feet by 100 feet. Leased to Sisters of Mercy for ninety-nine years, from February 3, 1866, at \$1 per annum.

West side of Fourth avenue, 204 feet 5 inches; 100 feet on Eighty-first street and 200 feet on Eighty-second street. Occupied by

Church of the Redeemer during the pleasure of the common council.

East side of Fourth avenue 153 feet, between Seventy-sixth and Seventy-seventh streets, by 405 feet on Seventy-seventh street, and half of block. Leased to the German Hospital for fifty years, from February 9, 1866, at \$1 per annum.

South side of Seventy-seventh street, between Third and Lexington avenues, 420 feet by 102 feet 2 inches. Leased to the Hebrew Benevolent Society as long as used for Hebrew Orphan Asylum.

East side of Fourth avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, 200 feet 10 inches, by 125 feet. Leased to the Trustees of Hahnemann Hospital for ninety-nine years, from January 10, 1871, at \$1 per annum.

North side of Sixty-seventh street and south side of Sixth-eighth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues 125 feet by 200 feet 10 inches. Leased to the Baptist Home for ninety-nine years from November 28, 1870, at \$1 per annum.

West side of Lexington avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, 200 feet 10 inches by 155 feet. Leased to the Association for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, for ninety-nine years from August 1, 1870, at \$1 per annum.

Block of ground, between Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth streets, and Third and Lexington avenues, 420 feet by 200 feet 10 inches. Leased to the Foundling Asylum in charge of the Sisters of Charity for ninety-nine years from December 15, 1870, at \$1 per annum.

Block of ground bounded by Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets and Lexington and Fourth avenues. Leased to Women's Hospital of the State of New York as long as used for hospital purposes.

South side of Fifty-first street, between Third and Lexington avenues, 141 feet 2 inches by 97 feet 5 inches. Leased to Nursery and Child's Hospital, as long as used for hospital and asylum purposes, at \$1 per annum.

East side of Lexington avenue and south side of Fifty-first street, 150 feet 7 inches by 150 feet. Leased to Nursery and Child's Hospital, as long as used for hospital purposes, at \$1 per annum. Also, north-east corner of Fiftieth street, 34 feet 11 inches by 23 feet 3 inches; occupied by above named institution as a play-ground, during the pleasure of the common council.

East side of Lexington avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, 200 feet ten inches by 170 feet. Leased to Mount Sinai Hospital for ninety-nine years, at \$1 per annum, from May 31, 1871.

North side of Sixty-sixth street, 170 feet; south side of Sixty-seventh street, 170 feet by 200 feet, between Third and Lexington avenues. Leased to Chapin Home for ninety-nine years, at \$1 per annum, from March 29, 1871.

No. 70 Barrow street, 29 feet 9 inches by 61 feet 6 inches and

102 feet 6 inches. Leased to Michael J. Dixon, to May 1, 1880, at \$600 per annum.

North Brother island. Leased to Daniel Kelly, to May 1, 1878, at \$200 per annum.

Barren island, 120 acres. Leased to George T. Swift and Andrew J. White, to May 1, 1878, at \$400 per annum.

South-east corner of Elton avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-sixth street. Leased to Michael Gavin, to May 1, 1878, at \$25 per annum.

Nos. 19 and 21 Elizabeth street. Leased to John D. Keyes, to December 1, 1879, at \$800 per annum.

South side of Forty-ninth street, and west side of Lexington avenue, 305 feet by 100 feet 5 inches. Leased to "Orphan's Home," twenty years from May 1, 1861, at \$1 per annum.

Corner of Avenue C and Second street, South Fordham. Leased to Samuel M. Bixby, to December 1, 1879, at \$100 per annum.

No. 49 Leonard street. Leased to Charles Siller, to December 1, 1879, at \$800 per annum.

FORT GANSEVOORT MAP.

Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 Thirteenth avenue and Bogart streets, 100 feet by 100 feet. Leased to D. C. Coney to May 1, 1878, at \$400 per annum.

Nos. 16 and 17 West and Gansevoort streets, 50 feet by 100 feet. Leased to A. T. Polhemus, to May 1, 1878, at \$100 per annum.

Nos. 20, 21 and 22, West and Bogart streets, 75 feet by 100 feet. Leased to J. S. Ludwig to May 1, 1878, at \$150 per annum.

No. 23 Bogart street, 25 feet by 87 feet 6 inches. Leased to William Keys to May 1, 1878, at \$50 per annum.

No. 30, 25 feet by 87 feet 6 inches. Leased to Michael Gavin to May 1, 1878, at \$50 per annum.

Nos. 51 and 52, West and Bloomfield streets, 47 feet by 100 feet. Leased to Edward Eckert to May 1, 1878, at \$135 per annum.

No. 8 Gansevoort street, between West street and Thirteenth avenue. Sold April 3, 1876, to Horace Howsar, for a term of five years, from May 1, 1876, at \$150 per annum. Lease not executed.

Lots Nos. 15, 18 and 19, north side of Gansevoort street. Sold March 14, 1876, for the term of two years, from May 1, 1876, to Horace Howsar, at \$150 per annum. Lease not executed.

HARLEM MARKET.

South side One Hundred and Twenty-first street, 75 feet by 160 feet. Leased to Alfred Van Buren to December 1, 1879, at \$210 per annum.

North side of One Hundred and Twentieth street, 100 feet west of

Third avenue, 25 feet by 100 feet. Leased to Thomas Darcy to May 1, 1881, at \$40 per annum.

HAMILTON SQUARE MAP.

South side Sixty-eighth street, 100 feet west of Third avenue, 25 feet by 100 feet. Leased to Patrick H. Lyden to May 1, 1881, at \$40 per annum.

South-east corner Third avenue and Sixty-eighth street, 25 feet 5 inches by 100 feet. Leased to Isaac Griggs to May 1, 1881, at \$200 per annum.

LOTS SUBJECT TO LEASES WHICH WILL EXPIRE MAY 1, 1877.

No. 18, Renwick street, 20 feet 4 inches by 50 and 60 feet. Leased to Hugh King to May 1, 1877, at \$550 per annum.

No. 1146 Broadway, 26 feet 5 inches by 81 feet 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and 91 feet 4 inches. Leased to John Ritchie to May 1, 1877, at \$5,200 per annum. Premises abandoned by John Ritchie.

No. 128 West Broadway, 16 feet by 36 feet. Leased to John Hays to May 1, 1877, at \$500 per annum.

No. 202 West Thirty-first street, 25 feet by 97 feet 6 inches. Leased to Elizabeth Dunlop to May 1, 1877, at \$625 per annum.

No. 594 Grand street, near Mangin street, 25 feet 9 inches by 75 feet. Leased to Mary Kent, from May 1, 1856, to May 1, 1877, at \$200 per annum.

No. 160 Wooster street, 23 feet 9 inches by 75 feet. Leased to Peter Merriguet to May 1, 1877, at \$1,075 per annum.

No. 442 West Thirty-third street. Leased to Joseph Naylor to May 1, 1877, at \$250 per annum.

Nos. 106 and 108 East Fiftieth street, 21 feet 2 inches by 100 feet 5 inches. Leased to James Mulligan to May 1, 1877, at \$420 per annum.

No. 458 East Houston street, 18 feet by 21 feet 9 inches, and 19 feet 2 inches. Leased to John Lenighan at \$450 per annum, to May 1, 1877.

No. 53 Spring street, 25 feet 3 inches by 111 feet 10 inches, and 123 feet 7 inches. Leased to John Gleason to May 1, 1877, at \$1,130 per annum.

No. 352 West Thirty-fifth street, 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches. Leased to Walter Stirling to May 1, 1877, at \$600 per annum.

No. 57 Chatham street, 18 feet by 65 feet. Leased to James Wrigley to May 1, 1877, at \$1,800 per annum.

Nos. 81 and 83 Chatham street, 30 feet by 64 feet 6 inches. Leased to Louis Namm to May 1, 1877, at \$2,750 per annum.

No. 89 Chatham street, 17 feet 1 inch by 64 feet 9 inches. Leased to John Koster to May 1, 1877, at \$1,900 per annum.

No. 91 Chatham street, 17 feet by 64 feet 9 inches. Leased to William Bemak to May 1, 1877, at \$1,550 per annum.

No. 93 Chatham street, 25 feet 9 inches by 64 feet 6 inches. Leased to Alexander Goldberg to May 1, 1877, at \$2,150 per annum.

No. 61 Thompson street, 25 feet by 100 feet. Unoccupied.

No. 49 Beekman street, 24 feet 5 inches by 78 feet 6 inches and 81 feet 4½ inches. Unoccupied.

East side Thirteenth avenue, between Bloomfield and west Twelfth streets, 319 feet 11 inches by 110 feet 7 inches, and 266 feet 2 inches by 100 feet. Nos. 61 to 72. Leased to Edgar W. Youmans to May 1, 1877, at \$1,080 per annum.

West side Third avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, 200 feet 10 inches by 80 feet. Leased to Albert Docher to May 1, 1877, at \$1,500 per annum.

Northwest corner Third avenue and Sixty-seventh street, 25 feet 5 inches by 100 feet. Leased to James Price to May 1, 1877 at \$160 per annum.

East side Mangin street, 123 feet north of Rivington street extending to Tompkins street, 77 feet by 200 feet. Unoccupied.

VACANT LAND.

Lots Nos. 2 to 7 on Third avenue, west side Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, Hamilton square map.

Lots Nos. 10 to 16, north side Sixty-eighth streets, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Lots Nos. 22 to 25 Lexington avenue, east side, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets.

Lots Nos. 26 to 30, 31 to 33, Sixty-seventh street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

Southwest corner of Eighty-eighth street and Ninth avenue, 24 feet 11 inches on Eighty-eighth street, 43 feet 9 inches on Ninth avenue. Vacant.

PROPERTY SOLD, OF WHICH THE PURCHASES ARE NOT COMPLETED.

Lot north side of Fifty-second street, 102 feet 9 inches west of Third avenue, 17 feet 3 inches by 100 feet 5 inches, and 21 feet 6 inches by 100 feet 6 inches. Purchased by John Ryan at sale of May, 1866, 10 per cent paid. Deed not delivered.

House and lot No. 174, East Eighty-second street. Purchased by T. Farley and transferred to P. Carroll. Ten per cent paid.

Lots Nos. 54 and 55, as per sale map, October, 1867, "Fort Gansevoort." Sold to John Welsh at sale October, 1867. Ten per cent paid. Deed not delivered.

Lots Nos. 8, 9 and 10, as per sale map, October, 1867. West side of Third avenue 50 feet 5 inches from East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, 75 feet by 100 feet. Sold to Francis McCabe at sale October, 1867. Ten per cent paid. Deed not delivered.

Lot No. 11, as per sale map, October, 1867. Third avenue 25 feet 2 inches from East One Hundred and Twenty-first street, 25 feet 3 inches by 100 feet. Sold to Thomas Gearty at sale October, 1867. Ten per cent paid. Deed not delivered.

Lot No. 12, as per sale map, October, 1867. South-west corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first street, 25 feet 2 inches by 100 feet. Sold to James Bowen at sale October, 1867. Ten per cent paid. Deed not delivered.

Lot No. 16, as per sale map, October, 1867. South-east corner of Sylvan Place and One Hundred and Twenty-first street, 25 feet by 100 feet 11 inches. Sold to D. W. Buckley at sale, October, 1867. Ten per cent paid. Deed not delivered.

No. 135 East Twenty-sixth street. Sold to R. McCafferty, at sale October, 1867, and transferred to R. S. Newton, Trustee for Dispensary. Ten per cent paid. Deed not delivered.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 29.

IN SENATE,

January 31, 1877.

REPORT

OF TRUSTEES OF WYOMING BENEVOLENT INSTITUTE.

To the Legislature of the State of New York :

The trustees of the Wyoming Benevolent Institute, pursuant to section 5, of chapter 479 of the Laws of 1870, respectfully submit the following report and statements of the property and funds in their charge, of the condition thereof, and the items of all receipts and disbursements since the said institute was incorporated :

STATEMENT OF PROPERTY AND FUNDS.

Twelve acres of land in lot 90 of Elisha Johnson's subdivision of the Cottinger tract, in the town of Genesee Falls and county of Wyoming ; not rented.

About 100 volumes of books in charge of William P. Letchworth, Esq., the librarian, at Glen Iris, in said county.

One hundred and thirty-one dollars and twenty cents deposited to the credit of the treasurer, in the Buffalo Savings Bank, drawing six per cent interest.

No receipts since the last report except seven dollars and fifty cents interest, credited by the Buffalo Savings Bank, and included in the above amount of \$131.70, it having been credited July 1, 1876.

No disbursements have been made, or debts incurred.

The institution is not in receipt of funds as yet to enable it to receive beneficiaries. It is engaged in improving the grounds, and

in preparation for carrying out the objects contemplated in the act of incorporation, as soon as the necessary funds shall be realized.

Respectfully submitted.

JOSIAH LETCHWORTH,
President.

O. H. MARSHALL,
E. H. LETCHWORTH,
G. J. LETCHWORTH,
Trustees.

BUFFALO, *January 23, 1877.*

The undersigned, Orsamus H. Marshall and E. H. Letchworth, trustees of the Wyoming Benevolent Institute, do hereby certify that we have compared the items in the foregoing report with the vouchers, and that they are correct.

O. H. MARSHALL,
E. H. LETCHWORTH,
Trustees.

Dated BUFFALO, *January 23, 1877.*

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 30.

IN SENATE,

January 31, 1877.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE
COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF
SCIENCE AND ART, OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
ALBANY, *January 31, 1877.* }

To the Senate :

I have the honor, herewith to transmit to your honorable body the annual report of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, of the city of New York.

L. ROBINSON.

[Senate, No. 30.]

1

REPORT.

To the Legislature of the State of New York, and the Common Council of the city of New York, as required by the charter of said corporation :

NEW YORK, January 20, 1877.

REVENUE.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Rents from stores, rooms, offices and large hall..... | \$45,526 51 |
| Sale of old paper, materials, etc..... | 326 79 |
| Endowment fund..... | 3,500 00 |
| Donation to woman's art school from Messrs. Prang & Co..... | 1,250 00 |
| Total receipts..... | <u>\$50,603 30</u> |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Free night classes in science and art..... | \$12,877 58 |
| Free art school for women | 7,201 38 |
| Free reading room..... | 3,411 12 |
| Free library..... | 4,156 29 |
| Chemical department..... | 243 53 |
| Philosophical department..... | 62 45 |
| Lecture expenses..... | 1,026 62 |
| Heat and ventilation..... | 3,871 75 |
| Care of building..... | 2,654 03 |
| Furnishing..... | 685 84 |
| Repairs and improvements..... | 3,631 12 |
| Office expenses..... | 809 50 |
| Gas..... | 5,544 30 |
| Stationery..... | 266 79 |
| Printing..... | 998 77 |
| Advertising..... | 732 64 |
| Postage..... | 46 00 |
| Sundries..... | 57 84 |
| Legal expenses..... | 1,665 09 |
| Fund for rewarding employees..... | 350 00 |
| Total expenditures..... | <u>\$50,292 64</u> |

GENERAL CASH STATEMENT.

Dr.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Balance in treasury January 1, 1876..... | \$3,159 55 |
| Receipts as per statement above..... | 50,603 30 |
| Money borrowed during the year | 8,119 13 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$61,881 98 |

Cr.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Expenditures as per statement above | \$50,292 64 |
| Loans paid off..... | 8,369 13 |
| Balance in treasury January 1, 1877..... | 3,220 21 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$61,881 98 |

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Current assets.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Balance in treasury January 1, 1877..... | \$3,220 21 |
| Rents due | 1,410 39 |
| Interest due from township of Pompton in litigation .. | 28,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$32,630 60 |

Current indebtedness.

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Loans..... | \$18,016 66 |
| Accounts audited..... | 4,968 33 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$22,984 99 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Peter Cooper, Wilson G. Hunt, Daniel F. Tiemann, Edward Cooper, John E. Parsons, and Abram S. Hewitt, being duly and severally sworn, do and each for himself doth depose and say, that they are trustees of the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, and that the foregoing is a true account of all the receipts and expenditures of the said trustees, for the year ending December 31, 1876.

PETER COOPER.
WILSON G. HUNT.
DANIEL F. TIEMANN.
EDWARD COOPER.
JNO. E. PARSONS.
ABRAM S. HEWITT.

Sworn to before me, this }
twentieth day of January, 1877. }

DANIEL R. GARDEN,

(65) Notary Public, City and county of New York, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 31.

I N S E N A T E ,

February 2, 1877.

REPORT

OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK RELATIVE TO BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF SAID CITY.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE,
ALBANY, *January 22, 1877.* }

Resolved, That the comptroller of the city of New York be requested to report to the Senate within ten days the following facts:

1. The bonded indebtedness of the city of New York, specifying in detail each issue separately, and with reference to each class, giving the date of issue, the law or laws under which issued, the amount outstanding, the due date, the rate of interest, and for which of the classes of bonds specified, the revenues or sinking fund of the city are pledged.

2. As near as can be conveniently ascertained, the amount of the claims outstanding against the city, disputed by the local authorities.

3. The amount of the sinking fund of the city, specifying of what securities such sinking fund consists, giving such details that they may be identified whenever they are a portion of the bonds reported as outstanding under the first inquiry above.

4. The amount and classes of the bonds of the city outstanding and not already in the sinking fund, for the redemption of which the revenues or sinking fund of the city are specifically pledged.

5. The outstanding assessments upon real estate unpaid, but constituting subsisting liens upon the property, omitting those when the amount of the assessments have been realized by the city by a sale of the property.

6. Approximately, the amount which the city has advanced upon uncompleted contracts or public improvements in progress, for which assessments can be hereafter imposed.

7. What important works are now in progress or authorized by law, the expense of which is paid, or authorized to be paid, from bonds other than assessment bonds, and under what laws are they progressing, and what, approximately, will be the further amount required to complete them.

By order.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN,
Clerk.

CITY OF NEW YORK, FINANCE DEPARTMENT, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *February 1, 1877.* }

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of New York:

I have the honor to present, herewith, replies to the several inquiries embraced in the annexed resolution, adopted by your honorable body, January 22, 1877, as follows:

1. "The bonded indebtedness of the city of New York, specifying in detail each issue separately and with reference to each class, giving the date of issue, the law or laws under which issued, the amount outstanding, the due date, the rate of interest, and for which of the classes of bonds specified the revenues or sinking fund of the city are pledged."

Schedule A, annexed, exhibits, in detail, all the facts requested under the first clause of the resolution.

The bonded indebtedness of the city of New York, outstanding at the close of business on December 31, 1876, is stated under its three classes of issues, as follows:

CLASS I.

Funded or Permanent Debt.

| | | |
|--|-----------------|------------------|
| Bonds payable from taxation | \$98,191,749 92 | |
| Bonds payable from sinking fund, | 21,439,563 36 | |
| | | \$119,631,313 28 |

CLASS II.

Temporary Debt.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Bonds payable in whole or in part, from assessments for street openings and improvements | 22,371,400 00 |
|--|---------------|

CLASS III.

Revenue Bonds.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Bonds issued in anticipation of taxes to pay current expenses of the city government | 6,104,844 51 |
|--|--------------|

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Total bonded debt | \$148,107,557 79 |
| Add bonded debt of annexed territory from Westchester county say | 1,250,000 00 |

| | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| Total | \$149,357,557 79 |
|-----------------|------------------|

2. "As near as can be conveniently ascertained the amount of the claims outstanding against the city, disputed by the local authorities,"

The data upon which to base an estimate of the total amount of disputed claims against the city are so uncertain that it cannot be even approximately reported. A large number of old claims are in litigation running through a long series of years, very indefinite as to the amounts involved, and many also exist which are not in litigation, for large sums of money, but many of them are considered fraudulent or illegal, and the actual liability of the city on these old claims cannot be determined. According to the report of the law department of claims in litigation, and such records of old claims as exist in this department, it appears that the amount of such claims may be estimated at \$10,000,000.

3. "The amount of the sinking fund of the city, specifying of what securities such sinking fund consists, giving such details that they may be identified whenever they are a portion of the bonds reported as outstanding under the first inquiry above."

Schedule A also exhibits the facts in detail called for under the third clause of the resolution.

The following is a summary statement of the "sinking fund for the redemption of the city debt," as it existed on December 31, 1876 :

SECURITIES HELD BY THE SINKING FUND.

Bonds and Stocks of Class I.

| | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------------|
| Payable from taxation..... | \$18,424,349 92 | |
| Payable from sinking fund..... | 9,586,408 36 | |
| | | \$28,010,758 28 |
| Bonds of Class III | | 168,344 51 |
| Total amount subject to sinking fund..... | | <u>\$28,179,102 79</u> |

4. "The amount and classes of the bonds of the city outstanding and not already in the sinking fund, for the redemption of which the revenues or sinking fund of the city are specifically pledged."

Schedule A also exhibits in detail the issues of bonds and stocks outstanding December 31, 1876, coming under the fourth clause of the resolution, amounting to the sum of \$11,853,155.

5. "The outstanding assessments upon real estate unpaid, but constituting subsisting liens upon property, omitting those when the amount of the assessments have been realized by the city by the sale of the property."

The amount of assessments unpaid and outstanding at this date, coming under the fifth clause of the resolution, is about \$11,700,000.

6. "Approximately, the amount which the city has advanced upon uncompleted contracts or public improvements in progress, for which assessments can be hereafter imposed."

Under the sixth clause of the resolution, the amount of advances on contracts and on public improvements now in progress and not

completed may be approximately estimated at \$10,000,000. The amount of assessments which can be hereafter imposed for such advances, however, will fall far below this amount.

The main reasons for the existing deficiency are that a large portion of these advances have been made for street improvements executed under special laws from the proceeds of assessment or temporary bonds, the expense of which cannot be legally assessed upon private property; also for deficiencies in assessments on account of valuations of property being insufficient to pay the cost of the improvements, and not assessable on it by existing laws; also on account of repaving streets, formerly paved, the cost of which cannot be legally assessed and collected from the owners of property under existing laws. These deficiencies, therefore, become chargeable to the city.

7. "What important works are now in progress or authorized by law, the expense of which is paid or authorized to be paid from bonds, and under what laws are they progressing, and what, approximately, will be the further amount required to complete them."

Schedule B, annexed, exhibits the information required under the seventh clause of the resolution, as to works now in progress or authorized by law.

Some acts authorize issues of bonds for certain purposes without limit, as will be seen by reference to the schedule, and the further amounts required under such acts are unknown. The further amount required to complete works now in progress, and authorized by law, cannot be stated, therefore, except as to existing contracts on file in this department, as follows:

| Title of work. | Amounts required to complete the contracts. |
|---|---|
| Museum of art..... | \$109,907 60 |
| Museum of natural history..... | 116,223 00 |
| Constructing reservoir in Putnam county..... | 244,000 00 |
| Erection of third district court-house..... | 28,582 00 |
| Completion of the new county court-house..... | 376,478 00 |
| Materials for constructing docks and piers..... | 170,523 00 |

The foregoing statements, together with the annexed schedules, are respectfully submitted in compliance with the resolution of the Senate.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller.

SCHEDULE A.

STATEMENT of the bonded indebtedness of the city of New York, showing in detail each issue of bonds and stocks separately, with reference to each class, the date of issue, the laws under which issued, the date when due, the rate of interest and the amount outstanding December 31, 1876; together with the amount of the Sinking Fund, specifying the securities of which such Sinking Fund consists and the details thereof; and also the amount and classes of bonds of the city not already in the Sinking Fund for the redemption of which the revenues or Sinking Fund of the city are specifically pledged, in response to a resolution of the Senate of the State of New York, adopted January 22, 1877.

CLASS I.—FUNDED DEBT PROVIDED FOR BY SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE CITY DEBT, OUTSTANDING DECEMBER 31, 1876.

| When issued. | Rate. | TITLE OF BONDS AND STOCKS. | When due. | Amounts outstanding. | Laws authorizing issue. | Amounts held by sinking fund. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|-----------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| PAYABLE FROM SINKING FUND. | | | | | | |
| 1841..... | 5 per cent. | Water stock..... | Nov. 1, 1870.. | \$555 00 | Act of Leg. passed April 27, 1840. | |
| 1849..... | 5 per cent. | Water stock..... | July 13, 1876.. | 2,000 00 | Act of Leg. passed March 12, 1849. | |
| 1860..... | 6 per cent. | Water stock..... | Oct. 1, 1875.. | 1,000 00 | Act of Leg. passed April 17, 1854. | |
| 1863..... | 5 per cent. | Water stock..... | Nov. 1, 1878.. | \$380,000 00 | Act of Leg. passed March 12, 1849. | \$380,000 00 |
| 1863..... | 6 per cent. | Water stock..... | Nov. 1, 1878.. | 37,000 00 | Act of Leg. passed March 8, 1866. | 35,000 00 |
| 1841-1849. | 5 per cent. | Water stock..... | Nov. 1, 1880.. | 267,000 00 | Act of Leg. passed May 2, 1841. | 2,109,300 00 |
| 1872..... | 6 per cent. | Water stock..... | Nov. 1, 1902.. | 2,147,000 00 | Act of Leg. passed June 25, 1841. | 25,000 00 |
| 1872..... | 7 per cent. | Water stock..... | Nov. 1, 1902.. | | Chapter 383, Laws of 1870. | |
| 1840-1869. | 6 per cent. | Water stock..... | Nov. 1, 1883.. | \$98,000 00 | Chapter 383, Laws of 1870. | |
| 1846-1852. | 5 per cent. | Croton water stock..... | Nov. 1, 1890.. | 412,000 00 | Act of Leg. passed April 14, 1880. | |
| 1847..... | 6 per cent. | Croton water stock..... | Nov. 1, 1890.. | \$900,000 00 | Act of Leg. passed Aug. 9, 1880. | 1,449,400 00 |
| 1865-1866. | 6 per cent. | Additional new Croton aqueduct stock..... | Aug. 1, 1884.. | 100,000 00 | Act of Leg. passed Oct. 4, 1861. | |
| 1876..... | 5 per cent. | Additional new Croton aqueduct stock..... | Aug. 1, 1900.. | \$42,000 00 | Act of Leg. passed May 13, 1845. | 654,300 00 |
| 1870-1876. | 6 per cent. | Additional new Croton aqueduct stock..... | Aug. 1, 1900.. | 2,421,500 00 | Act of Leg. passed June 30, 1851. | 24,400 00 |
| 1872-1874. | 7 per cent. | Additional new Croton aqueduct stock..... | Aug. 1, 1900.. | 1,004,500 00 | Act of Leg. passed April 27, 1865. | 150,000 00 |
| 1865-1868. | 6 per cent. | Croton reservoir bonds..... | Aug. 1, 1907.. | 2,400,000 00 | Chapter 280, Laws of 1870. | 42,000 00 |
| 1868-1869. | 6 per cent. | Croton reservoir bonds..... | Aug. 1, 1909.. | 875,000 00 | | 2,151,700 00 |
| 1869-1870. | 6 per cent. | Croton reservoir bonds..... | Aug. 1, 1910.. | 200,000 00 | Chapter 98, Laws of 1868. | 180,000 00 |
| 1870..... | 6 per cent. | Croton reservoir bonds..... | Aug. 1, 1911.. | 125,000 00 | Chapter 267, Laws of 1864. | 270,000 00 |
| 1871-1872. | 6 per cent. | Croton reservoir bonds..... | Aug. 1, 1912.. | 54,500 00 | Chapter 251, Laws of 1867. | 182,000 00 |
| 1874..... | 6 per cent. | Croton reservoir bonds..... | Aug. 1, 1914.. | 2,137 86 | Chapter 784, Laws of 1869. | 64,500 00 |
| 1874..... | 6 per cent. | Croton reservoir bonds..... | Aug. 1, 1915.. | 9,000 00 | | 2,137 86 |
| 1874..... | 6 per cent. | Croton reservoir bonds..... | | | | 9,000 00 |
| | | | | 3,468,000 00 | | |
| | | | | 905,637 86 | | |

SCHEDULE A — (Continued).

| When issued. | Rate. | TITLE OF BONDS AND STOCKS. | When due. | Amounts outstanding. | Laws authorizing issue. | Amounts held by sinking fund. |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|---|----------------|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| PAYABLE FROM SINKING FUND. | | | | | | |
| 1865-1867. | 6 per cent. | Croton aqueduct bonds | Aug. 1, 1907.. | \$100,000 00 | { Chapter 285, Laws of 1865. Chapter 764, Laws of 1869. | \$100,000 00 |
| 1867..... | 6 per cent. | Croton aqueduct bonds | Aug. 1, 1908.. | 100,000 00 | | 100,000 00 |
| 1868-1869. | 6 per cent. | Croton aqueduct bonds | Aug. 1, 1909.. | 100,000 00 | | 100,000 00 |
| 1869-1870. | 6 per cent. | Croton aqueduct bonds | Aug. 1, 1910.. | 130,000 00 | | 130,000 00 |
| 1870..... | 6 per cent. | Croton aqueduct bonds | Aug. 1, 1911.. | 60,000 00 | { Act of Leg. July 21, 1853. Act of Leg. Feb. 13, 1867. | 60,000 00 |
| 1867-1869. | 6 per cent. | Central Park fund stock | Nov. 1, 1887.. | \$490,000 00 | | 38,971 00 |
| 1866..... | 5 per cent. | Central Park fund stock | July 1, 1888.. | 399,300 00 | { Act of Leg. July 21, 1853. Act of Leg. April 15, 1857. | 39,500 00 |
| 1868..... | 6 per cent. | Central Park fund stock | July 1, 1888.. | 275,000 00 | | 2,000 00 |
| 1860-1865. | 6 per cent. | Central Park improvement fund stock | Nov. 1, 1876.. | 674,300 00 | { Act of Leg. Mar. 19, 1860. Act of Leg. April 17, 1857. | 69,500 00 |
| 1868-1860. | 6 per cent. | Central Park improvement fund stock | Aug. 1, 1887.. | 110,200 00 | | 951,900 00 |
| 1869-1871. | 6 per cent. | Central Park improvement fund stock | June 1, 1886.. | 2,083,200 00 | { Act of Leg. Feb. 10, 1856. Act of Leg. May 5, 1869. | 173,600 00 |
| 1860..... | 6 per cent. | Floating debt fund stock | May 1, 1878.. | 1,766,600 00 | | \$9,563,408 36 |
| | | | | 2,748,000 00 | Act of Leg. April 14, 1860. | |
| | | | | \$21,439,563 36 | | |

Total amount payable from sinking fund..... \$21,439,563 36
Of which the sinking fund hold..... 9,563,408 36

Amount not in the sinking fund..... \$11,853,155 00

SCHEDULE A — (Continued).

CLASS I.—FUNDED DEBT, PROVIDED FOR BY TAXATION AT MATURITY, OUTSTANDING DECEMBER 31, 1876.

| When issued. | Rate. | TITLE OF BONDS AND STOCKS. | When due. | Amounts outstanding. | Laws authorizing issue. | Amounts held by sinking fund. |
|----------------|-------------|--|---------------|----------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| 1862..... | 5 per cent. | PAYABLE FROM TAXATION. | | | | |
| 1871..... | 5 per cent. | Stock for docks and slips..... | Nov. 1, 1875. | \$1,000,000 00 | Act of Leg. passed June 20, 1851..... | |
| 1870-1872..... | 6 per cent. | Dock bonds..... | July 1, 1901. | \$1,000,000 00 | Chap. 574, sec. 6, Laws 1871..... | |
| 1872..... | 7 per cent. | Dock bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1901. | 500,000 00 | Chap. 583, sec. 42, Laws 1870..... | \$250,000 00 |
| 1873..... | 6 per cent. | Dock bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1902. | 200,000 00 | Chap. 574, sec. 6, Laws 1871..... | |
| 1873-1874..... | 7 per cent. | Dock bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1902. | 750,000 00 | Chap. 574, sec. 6, Laws 1871..... | |
| 1873-1874..... | 6 per cent. | Dock bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1904. | 976,000 00 | Chap. 574, sec. 6, Laws 1871..... | 976,000 00 |
| 1874-1874..... | 7 per cent. | Dock bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1904. | 750,000 00 | Chap. 574, sec. 6, Laws 1871..... | |
| 1874-1875..... | 6 per cent. | Dock bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1905. | 348,900 00 | Chap. 574, sec. 6, Laws 1871..... | |
| 1875..... | 6 per cent. | Dock bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1906. | 1,065,200 00 | Chap. 574, sec. 6, Laws 1871..... | 321,900 00 |
| 1875-1876..... | 5 per cent. | Dock bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1906. | 278,000 00 | Chap. 574, sec. 6, Laws 1871..... | 278,000 00 |
| 1875-1876..... | 6 per cent. | Dock bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1906. | 150,000 00 | Chap. 574, sec. 6, Laws 1871..... | 150,000 00 |
| 1876..... | 5 per cent. | Dock bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1907. | 97,000 00 | Chap. 574, sec. 6, Laws 1871..... | 97,000 00 |
| 1887..... | 7 per cent. | Market stock..... | May 1, 1894. | \$75,000 00 | Chap. 120, Laws 1885..... | |
| 1888..... | 7 per cent. | Market stock..... | May 1, 1897. | 40,000 00 | Chap. 303, Laws 1888..... | |
| 1889..... | 6 per cent. | Market stock..... | May 1, 1897. | 181,000 00 | Chap. 303, Laws 1888..... | 181,000 00 |
| 1888..... | 7 per cent. | City cemetery stock..... | Aug. 1, 1888. | | Act of Leg. passed April 11, 1888..... | |
| 1874..... | 6 per cent. | City improvement stock..... | Nov. 1, 1896. | \$200,000 00 | Chaps. 920, Laws 1866, and 322, Laws 1871..... | |
| 1888..... | 6 per cent. | City improvement stock..... | Nov. 1, 1889. | 451,200 00 | Chap. 920, Laws 1869..... | 451,200 00 |
| 1870-1871..... | 7 per cent. | City improvement stock..... | Nov. 1, 1889. | 3,340,000 00 | Chap. 920, Laws 1869..... | |
| 1875..... | 6 per cent. | City improvement stock..... | Nov. 1, 1892. | 66,896 30 | Chaps. 920, Laws 1869, and 322, Laws 1871..... | 66,896 30 |
| 1873..... | 7 per cent. | City improvement stock..... | Nov. 1, 1892. | 3,920,400 00 | Chaps. 920, Laws 1869, and 322, Laws 1871..... | |
| 1876..... | 5 per cent. | City improvement stock, redeemable after July, 1896..... | May 1, 1926. | 188,835 34 | Chaps. 920, Laws 1869, and 322, Laws 1871..... | 885 34 |
| 1876..... | 6 per cent. | City improvement stock, redeemable after November, 1896..... | May 1, 1926. | 445,000 00 | Chaps. 920, Laws 1869, and 322, Laws 1871..... | |
| 1869..... | 6 per cent. | City lunatic asylum stock..... | Aug. 1, 1889. | \$400,000 00 | Chap. 56, Laws 1869..... | 400,000 00 |
| 1870..... | 7 per cent. | City lunatic asylum stock..... | Aug. 1, 1889. | 200,000 00 | Chap. 120, Laws 1870..... | |
| 1869..... | 6 per cent. | Fire department stock, No. 1..... | Nov. 1, 1869. | \$50,000 00 | Chap. 376, sec. 7, Laws 1869..... | 50,000 00 |
| 1870..... | 6 per cent. | Fire department stock, No. 2..... | Nov. 1, 1869. | 471,952 87 | Chap. 383, sec. 7, Laws 1870..... | 471,952 87 |
| 1870..... | 6 per cent. | Fire telegraph bonds, No. 1..... | Nov. 1, 1884. | \$400,000 00 | Chap. 383, sec. 8, Laws 1870..... | 400,000 00 |
| 1873..... | 6 per cent. | Fire telegraph bonds, No. 2..... | Nov. 1, 1884. | 197,586 48 | Chap. 465, Laws 1871..... | 197,586 48 |

SCHEDULE A — (Continued).

| When issued. | Rate. | TITLE OF BONDS AND STOCKS. | When due. | Amounts outstanding. | Laws authorizing issue. | Amounts held by sinking fund. |
|----------------|-------------|---|-------------------|----------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| 1869..... | 7 per cent. | PAYABLE FROM TAXATION. | | | | |
| 1870..... | 7 per cent. | Tax relief bonds..... | July 1, 1879..... | \$2,767,000 00 | Chap. 876, Laws 1869..... | |
| | 7 per cent. | Tax relief bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1880..... | 3,000,000 00 | Chap. 388, sec. 9, Laws 1870..... | |
| 1869..... | 7 per cent. | Croton water pipe bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1880..... | | Chap. 876, sec. 8, Laws 1869..... | |
| 1869-1875..... | 6 per cent. | New York bridge bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1905..... | \$1,500,000 00 | Chap. 393, sec. 12, Laws 1867, and 26, Laws 1869..... | \$1,222,000 00 |
| 1876..... | 5 per cent. | New York bridge bonds, redeemable after July, 1896..... | May 1, 1926..... | 281,400 00 | Chap. 300, Laws 1875..... | |
| | 6 per cent. | New York bridge bonds, redeemable after November, 1896..... | May 1, 1926..... | 500,000 00 | Chap. 300, Laws 1875..... | |
| 1869-1870..... | 7 per cent. | Accumulated debt bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1884..... | \$1,300,000 00 | Chap. 876, Laws 1869..... | |
| 1869-1870..... | 7 per cent. | Accumulated debt bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1885..... | 1,300,000 00 | Chap. 876, Laws 1869..... | |
| 1869-1870..... | 7 per cent. | Accumulated debt bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1886..... | 1,300,000 00 | Chap. 876, Laws 1869..... | |
| 1869-1870..... | 7 per cent. | Accumulated debt bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1887..... | 1,300,000 00 | Chap. 876, Laws 1869..... | |
| 1869-1870..... | 7 per cent. | Accumulated debt bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1888..... | 1,300,000 00 | Chap. 876, Laws 1869..... | |
| 1869-1870..... | 6 per cent. | Street improvement bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1888..... | 6,500,000 00 | Chap. 876, sec. 5, Laws 1869..... | 606,939 14 |
| 1876..... | 5 per cent. | Additional Croton water stock..... | Nov. 1, 1891..... | \$120,000 00 | Chaps. 56 and 328, Laws 1871..... | 190,000 00 |
| 1871-1876..... | 6 per cent. | Additional Croton water stock..... | Nov. 1, 1891..... | 373,000 00 | Chaps. 56 and 328, Laws 1871..... | 273,000 00 |
| 1872..... | 7 per cent. | Additional Croton water stock..... | Nov. 1, 1891..... | 227,000 00 | Chaps. 56 and 328, Laws 1871..... | |
| 1865..... | 7 per cent. | Volunteer soldiers' family aid bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1876..... | 780,000 00 | Act of Leg. passed March 6, 1863..... | |
| 1874-1876..... | 5 per cent. | Third district court-house bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1890..... | 24,000 00 | Chaps. 55 and 292, Laws 1871..... | 142,000 00 |
| 1876..... | 6 per cent. | Third district court-house bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1890..... | 188,000 00 | Chaps. 55 and 292, Laws 1871..... | 188,000 00 |
| 1871..... | 7 per cent. | Ninth district court-house bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1890..... | 330,000 00 | Chap. 44, Laws 1871..... | |
| 1869..... | 7 per cent. | Street opening and improvement bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1879..... | 300,000 00 | Chap. 883, sec. 2, Laws 1869..... | |
| 1869..... | 7 per cent. | Street opening and improvement bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1880..... | | Chap. 883, sec. 2, Laws 1869..... | |
| 1869..... | 7 per cent. | Street opening and improvement bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1881..... | \$250,000 00 | Chap. 883, sec. 2, Laws 1869..... | |
| 1869..... | 7 per cent. | Street opening and improvement bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1882..... | 250,000 00 | Chap. 883, sec. 2, Laws 1869..... | |
| 1876..... | 5 per cent. | Croton water main stock..... | Nov. 1, 1900..... | 1,000,000 00 | Chap. 805, Laws 1873..... | 16,000 00 |
| 1876..... | 5 per cent. | Croton water main stock..... | Nov. 1, 1900..... | \$16,000 00 | Chap. 477, Laws 1873..... | 416,000 00 |
| 1873..... | 6 per cent. | Croton water main stock..... | Nov. 1, 1900..... | 415,000 00 | Chap. 633, Laws 1872..... | 98,000 00 |
| 1874-1876..... | 6 per cent. | Croton water main stock..... | Nov. 1, 1900..... | 911,000 00 | Chap. 633, Laws 1872..... | 802,000 00 |
| 1872..... | 6 per cent. | Croton water main stock..... | Nov. 1, 1900..... | 250,000 00 | Chap. 213, Laws 1871..... | 75,000 00 |
| 1872..... | 7 per cent. | Croton water main stock..... | Nov. 1, 1900..... | 1,350,000 00 | Chap. 213, Laws 1871..... | 44,000 00 |
| 1873..... | 7 per cent. | Croton water main stock..... | Nov. 1, 1900..... | 406,000 00 | Chap. 593, Laws 1873..... | |
| 1873-1874..... | 7 per cent. | Croton water main stock..... | Nov. 1, 1900..... | 593,000 00 | Chap. 593, Laws 1873..... | |

| | | | | | | |
|-----------|-------------|---|---------------|---------------|--|--------------|
| 1871-1873 | 6 per cent. | Normal school fund stock | Nov. 1, 1891 | 900,000 00 | Chap. 692, Laws 1871 | 100,000 00 |
| 1871-1874 | 6 per cent. | Public school building fund stock | Nov. 1, 1891 | 580,400 00 | Chap. 692, Laws 1871 | 580,400 00 |
| 1871-1873 | 6 per cent. | City parks improvement fund stock | Dec. 28, 1901 | 1,371,500 00 | Chap. 890, Laws 1871 | 1,371,500 00 |
| 1873-1873 | 6 per cent. | City parks improvement fund stock | Dec. 28, 1901 | 685,000 00 | Chap. 890, Laws 1871 | 685,000 00 |
| 1873-1874 | 6 per cent. | City parks improvement fund stock | Sept. 3, 1903 | 554,000 00 | Chap. 739, Laws 1873 | 554,000 00 |
| 1873-1874 | 6 per cent. | City parks improvement fund stock | Sept. 3, 1903 | 150,000 00 | Chap. 739, Laws 1873 | 150,000 00 |
| 1874-1875 | 6 per cent. | City parks improvement fund stock | July 1, 1903 | 125,000 00 | Chap. 756, Laws 1873 | 125,000 00 |
| 1876-1876 | 6 per cent. | City parks improvement fund stock | July 1, 1904 | 360,000 00 | Chap. 608, Laws 1876 | 360,000 00 |
| 1874 | 6 per cent. | Consolidated stock | Nov. 1, 1896 | 5,835,000 | Chap. 322, Laws 1871 | |
| 1871 | 6 per cent. | Consolidated stock | July 1, 1901 | 4,328,500 00 | Chap. 706, Laws 1873 | |
| 1873-1874 | 7 per cent. | Consolidated stock (A) | Nov. 1, 1894 | 1,965,000 00 | Chap. 444, Laws 1873 | 500,000 00 |
| 1874 | 7 per cent. | Consolidated stock (B) | Dec. 1, 1896 | 3,377,500 00 | Chap. 444, Laws 1873 | |
| 1874 | 7 per cent. | Consolidated stock (C) | Dec. 1, 1896 | 2,947,500 00 | Chap. 444, Laws 1873 | |
| 1876 | 6 per cent. | Consolidated stock (D) | May 1, 1906 | 1,486,925 00 | Chaps. 444, Laws 1873 and 756, Laws 78 | 595 00 |
| 1876 | 5 per cent. | Consolidated stock (E) | May 1, 1916 | 121,934 40 | Chaps. 882, Laws 1871 and 804, Laws 74 | 1,894 40 |
| 1873-1874 | 6 per cent. | Sewer repair stock | Nov. 1, 1893 | 16,800,049 40 | Chap. 320, Laws 1871 | 162,000 00 |
| 1874-1875 | 6 per cent. | Sewer repair stock | Nov. 1, 1895 | 75,000 00 | Chap. 320, Laws 1871 | 75,000 00 |
| 1876 | 6 per cent. | Sewer repair stock | Nov. 1, 1896 | 25,000 00 | Chap. 320, Laws 1871 | 25,000 00 |
| 1876 | 5 per cent. | Museums of art and natural history stock | May 1, 1903 | 695,000 | Chap. 320, Laws 1871 | 120,000 00 |
| 1876 | 5 per cent. | Bonds for liquidation of claims and judgments | July 1, 1877 | 785,000 00 | Chap. 320, Laws 1871 | 665,000 00 |
| 1876-1876 | 6 per cent. | Bonds for liquidation of claims and judgments | July 1, 1877 | 101,650 00 | Chap. 756, Laws 1873 | 10,000 00 |
| 1876 | 5 per cent. | Bonds for liquidation of claims and judgments | July 1, 1878 | 25,000 00 | Chap. 756, Laws 1873 | 101,650 00 |
| 1876 | 6 per cent. | Bonds for liquidation of claims and judgments | July 1, 1878 | 150,000 00 | Chap. 756, Laws 1873 | 25,000 00 |
| 1876 | 5 per cent. | Bonds for liquidation of claims and judgments | July 1, 1879 | 290,500 00 | Chap. 756, Laws 1873 | |
| 1875 | 6 per cent. | Bonds for 3d ave. Improvement, 33d ward | Nov. 1, 1877 | 556,150 00 | Chaps. 545, Laws 1873 and 589, Laws 74 | 11,000 00 |
| 1876 | 7 per cent. | Bonds for 3d ave. Improvement, 33d ward | Nov. 1, 1877 | 41,000 00 | Chaps. 545, Laws 1873 and 589, Laws 74 | |
| 1874 | 7 per cent. | Bonds for State sinking fund deficiency | May 1, 1877 | \$389,949 48 | Chaps. 147 and 304, Laws 1874 | 449 48 |
| 1874 | 7 per cent. | Bonds for State sinking fund deficiency | May 1, 1878 | 389,949 48 | Chaps. 147 and 304, Laws 1874 | 449 48 |
| 1874 | 7 per cent. | Bonds for State sinking fund deficiency | May 1, 1879 | 389,949 48 | Chaps. 147 and 304, Laws 1874 | 5,249 48 |
| 1874 | 7 per cent. | Bonds for State sinking fund deficiency | May 1, 1880 | 389,949 48 | Chaps. 147 and 304, Laws 1874 | 949 48 |
| 1874 | 7 per cent. | Bonds for State sinking fund deficiency | May 1, 1881 | 389,949 48 | Chaps. 147 and 304, Laws 1874 | 449 48 |
| 1874 | 7 per cent. | Bonds for State sinking fund deficiency | May 1, 1882 | 389,949 48 | Chaps. 147 and 304, Laws 1874 | 449 48 |

SCHEDULE A — (Continued).

| When issued. | Rate. | TITLE OF BONDS AND STOCKS. | When due. | Amount outstanding. | Laws authorizing issue. | Amount held by sinking fund. |
|------------------------|-------------|--|---------------|---------------------|---|------------------------------|
| PAYABLE FROM TAXATION. | | | | | | |
| 1874.... | 7 per cent. | Bonds for State sinking fund deficiency... | May 1, 1888. | \$389,949 48 | Chaps. 147 and 304, Laws 1874. | \$449 48 |
| 1874.... | 7 per cent. | Bonds for State sinking fund deficiency... | May 1, 1884. | 889,949 48 | Chaps. 147 and 304, Laws 1874. | 949 48 |
| 1874.... | 7 per cent. | Bonds for State sinking fund deficiency... | May 1, 1885. | 889,949 48 | Chaps. 174 and 304, Laws 1874. | 449 48 |
| 1874.... | 7 per cent. | Bonds for State sinking fund deficiency... | May 1, 1886. | 889,949 54 | Chaps. 147 and 304, Laws 1874. | 449 54 |
| 1883.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 1.... | Nov. 1, 1876. | \$2,000 00 | Chap. 167, Laws 1863. | |
| 1882-1883. | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 1.... | Nov. 1, 1877. | 100,000 00 | Chap. 167, Laws 1863. | 10,000 00 |
| 1883.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 1.... | Nov. 1, 1878. | 100,000 00 | Chap. 167, Laws 1863. | |
| 1883.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 1.... | Nov. 1, 1879. | 100,000 00 | Chap. 167, Laws 1863. | |
| 1883.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 1.... | Nov. 1, 1880. | 100,000 00 | Chap. 167, Laws 1863. | 100,000 00 |
| 1883.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 1.... | Nov. 1, 1881. | 100,000 00 | Chap. 167, Laws 1863. | 100,000 00 |
| 1883.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 1.... | Nov. 1, 1882. | 100,000 00 | Chap. 167, Laws 1863. | 100,000 00 |
| 1883.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 1.... | Nov. 1, 1883. | 100,000 00 | Chap. 167, Laws 1863. | 100,000 00 |
| 1883.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 1.... | Nov. 1, 1884. | 100,000 00 | Chap. 167, Laws 1863. | 50,000 00 |
| 1884.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 1.... | Nov. 1, 1885. | 100,000 00 | Chap. 243, Laws 1864. | 24,000 00 |
| 1884.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 1.... | Nov. 1, 1886. | 100,000 00 | Chap. 243, Laws 1864. | 48,000 00 |
| 1884.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 1.... | Nov. 1, 1887. | 100,000 00 | Chap. 243, Laws 1864. | 48,000 00 |
| 1884.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 1.... | Nov. 1, 1888. | 100,000 00 | Chap. 243, Laws 1864. | 37,500 00 |
| 1885.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 1.... | Nov. 1, 1889. | 100,000 00 | Chap. 243, Laws 1864. | 5,000 00 |
| 1885.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 1.... | Nov. 1, 1890. | 100,000 00 | Chap. 243, Laws 1864. | 84,700 00 |
| 1886.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 1.... | Nov. 1, 1891. | 100,000 00 | Chap. 243, Laws 1864. | 100,000 00 |
| 1886-1886. | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 1.... | Nov. 1, 1892. | 100,000 00 | Chap. 243, Laws 1864. | 95,300 00 |
| 1886.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 2.... | Nov. 1, 1877. | \$160,000 00 | Chap. 854, Laws 1868. | 1,000 00 |
| 1886.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 2.... | Nov. 1, 1878. | 160,000 00 | Chap. 854, Laws 1868. | |
| 1886.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 2.... | Nov. 1, 1879. | 160,000 00 | Chap. 854, Laws 1868. | 38,000 00 |
| 1886.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 2.... | Nov. 1, 1880. | 160,000 00 | Chap. 854, Laws 1868. | |
| 1886.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 2.... | Nov. 1, 1881. | 160,000 00 | Chap. 855, Laws 1868. | |
| 1871.... | 7 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 3.... | Nov. 1, 1884. | \$130,000 00 | Chap. 875, Laws 1869. | |
| 1871.... | 7 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 3.... | Nov. 1, 1885. | 130,000 00 | Chap. 875, Laws 1869. | |
| 1871.... | 7 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 3.... | Nov. 1, 1886. | 130,000 00 | Chap. 875, Laws 1869. | |
| 1871.... | 7 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 3.... | Nov. 1, 1887. | 130,000 00 | Chap. 875, Laws 1869. | |
| 1871.... | 7 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 3.... | Nov. 1, 1888. | 130,000 00 | Chap. 875, Laws 1869. | |
| 1872.... | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 4.... | Nov. 1, 1884. | \$94,000 00 | Chap. 882, Laws 1870. | 100,000 00 |
| 1876.... | 5 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 5.... | Nov. 1, 1886. | 54,091 07 | Chap. 889, Laws 1871. | 94,000 00 |
| 1872-1874. | 6 per cent. | New York county court-house stock, 5.... | Nov. 1, 1886. | | Chap. 888, Laws 1871. | 13,891 07 |
| 1875.... | 6 per cent. | Assessment fund stock..... | Mar. 6, 1877. | \$100,000 00 | Chaps. 565, Laws 1865 and 304, Laws '74 | |
| 1874.... | 7 per cent. | Assessment fund stock..... | July 1, 1877. | 52,000 00 | Chaps. 565, Laws 1865 | |
| 1875.... | 6 per cent. | Assessment fund stock..... | Mar. 6, 1878. | 100,000 00 | Chaps. 565, Laws 1865 and 304, Laws '74 | |

| 1865 & '76. | 4 per cent. | Assessment fund stock. | Nov. 1, 1867. | 1, 114, 700 00 | Chap. 505, Laws 1865. | 812, 400 00 |
|-------------|-------------|---|---------------|-------------------|---|-------------------|
| 1870. | 7 per cent. | Assessment fund stock. | Nov. 1, 1867. | 000, 700 00 | Chap. 505, Laws 1865. | |
| 1874. | 6 per cent. | Assessment fund stock. | Nov. 1, 1868. | 126, 100 00 | Chap. 505, Laws 1865. | 156, 100 00 |
| 1873-1874. | 7 per cent. | Assessment fund stock. | Nov. 1, 1868. | 380, 500 00 | Chap. 505, Laws 1865. | |
| 1876. | 6 per cent. | Assessment fund stock. | Nov. 1, 1910. | 900, 450 00 | Chaps. 505, Laws 1865 and 804, Laws '74 | 864, 850 00 |
| 1884. | 6 per cent. | Soldiers' bounty fund bonds. | Nov. 1, 1888. | \$500, 000 00 | Act of Leg. passed Feb. 8, 1884. | 98, 000 00 |
| 1884. | 6 per cent. | Soldiers' bounty fund bonds. | Nov. 1, 1888. | 000, 000 00 | Act of Leg. passed Feb. 8, 1884. | 98, 000 00 |
| 1884. | 6 per cent. | Soldiers' bounty fund bonds. | Nov. 1, 1888. | 500, 000 00 | Act of Leg. passed Feb. 8, 1884. | 81, 000 00 |
| 1884. | 6 per cent. | Soldiers' bounty fund bonds. | Nov. 1, 1887. | 500, 000 00 | Act of Leg. passed Feb. 8, 1884. | 924, 000 00 |
| 1884. | 6 per cent. | Soldiers' bounty fund bonds. | Nov. 1, 1887. | 500, 000 00 | Act of Leg. passed Feb. 8, 1884. | 87, 000 00 |
| 1884. | 6 per cent. | Soldiers' bounty fund bonds. | Nov. 1, 1888. | 500, 000 00 | Act of Leg. passed Feb. 8, 1884. | 118, 800 00 |
| 1884. | 6 per cent. | Soldiers' bounty fund bonds. | Nov. 1, 1888. | 500, 000 00 | Act of Leg. passed Feb. 8, 1884. | 46, 800 00 |
| 1884. | 6 per cent. | Soldiers' bounty fund bonds. | Nov. 1, 1889. | 500, 000 00 | Act of Leg. passed Feb. 8, 1884. | 265, 700 00 |
| 1885. | 7 per cent. | Soldiers' bounty fund bonds, 2. | Nov. 1, 1885. | \$151, 000 00 | Act of Leg. passed Feb. 10, 1885. | |
| 1885. | 7 per cent. | Soldiers' bounty fund bonds, 2. | Nov. 1, 1886. | 401, 600 00 | Act of Leg. passed Feb. 10, 1885. | 100, 600 00 |
| 1885. | 7 per cent. | Soldiers' bounty fund bonds, 2. | Nov. 1, 1887. | 183, 200 00 | Act of Leg. passed Feb. 10, 1885. | |
| 1885. | 7 per cent. | Soldiers' bounty fund redemption bonds. | Nov. 1, 1881. | | Act of Leg. passed Feb. 8, 1885. | |
| 1884. | 6 per cent. | Soldiers' sub. bounty redemption bonds. | Nov. 1, 1876. | \$300, 000 00 | Act of Leg. passed Feb. 8, 1884. | 123, 500 00 |
| 1884. | 6 per cent. | Soldiers' sub. relief redemption bonds. | Nov. 1, 1880. | 444, 700 00 | Act of Leg. passed Feb. 8, 1884. | 120, 000 00 |
| 1884. | 6 per cent. | Riot damages redemption bonds. | Nov. 1, 1877. | \$500, 000 00 | Act of Leg. passed Feb. 8, 1884. | 8, 000 00 |
| 1884. | 6 per cent. | Riot damages redemption bonds. | Nov. 1, 1879. | 500, 000 00 | Act of Leg. passed Feb. 8, 1884. | 27, 000 00 |
| 1884-1872. | 6 per cent. | Riot damages indemnity bonds. | Nov. 1, 1883. | | Act of Leg. passed Feb. 8, 1884. | 563, 004 46 |
| 1886 & '70. | 7 per cent. | Accumulated debt bonds, county. | Nov. 1, 1884. | \$1, 200, 000 00 | Chap. 876, Laws 1889. | 10, 000 00 |
| 1886 & '70. | 7 per cent. | Accumulated debt bonds, county. | Nov. 1, 1885. | 1, 200, 000 00 | Chap. 876, Laws 1889. | |
| 1886 & '70. | 7 per cent. | Accumulated debt bonds, county. | Nov. 1, 1886. | 1, 200, 000 00 | Chap. 876, Laws 1889. | |
| 1886 & '70. | 7 per cent. | Accumulated debt bonds, county. | Nov. 1, 1887. | 1, 200, 000 00 | Chap. 876, Laws 1889. | |
| 1886 & '70. | 7 per cent. | Accumulated debt bonds, county. | Nov. 1, 1888. | 1, 200, 000 00 | Chap. 876, Laws 1889. | 10, 000 00 |
| 1870. | 6 per cent. | N. Y. County repairs to buildings stock. | Nov. 1, 1884. | \$30, 000 00 | Chap. 876, sec. 3, Laws 1869. | 20, 000 00 |
| 1870. | 6 per cent. | N. Y. County repairs to buildings stock. | Nov. 1, 1885. | 20, 000 00 | Chap. 876, sec. 3, Laws 1869. | 20, 000 00 |
| 1870. | 6 per cent. | N. Y. County repairs to buildings stock. | Nov. 1, 1886. | 20, 000 00 | Chap. 876, sec. 3, Laws 1869. | 20, 000 00 |
| 1870. | 6 per cent. | N. Y. County repairs to buildings stock. | Nov. 1, 1887. | 20, 000 00 | Chap. 876, sec. 3, Laws 1869. | 20, 000 00 |
| 1870. | 6 per cent. | N. Y. County repairs to buildings stock. | Nov. 1, 1888. | 20, 000 00 | Chap. 876, sec. 3, Laws 1869. | 20, 000 00 |
| 1871. | 6 per cent. | Bonds for improvement of New York and Westchester County. | Nov. 1, 1881. | | Chap. 534, Laws 1871. | 30, 000 00 |
| 1871. | 6 per cent. | N. Y. County consolidated stock. | July 1, 1901. | 30, 000 00 | Chap. 323, Laws 1871. | |
| 1874. | 7 per cent. | N. Y. County consolidated stock (A). | Dec. 1, 1886. | \$885, 500 00 | Chaps. 338, Laws 1871 and 444, Laws '72 | |
| 1874. | 7 per cent. | N. Y. County consolidated stock (B). | Dec. 1, 1886. | 1, 680, 200 00 | Chaps. 338, Laws 1871 and 706, Laws '73 | |
| Totals. | | | | \$38, 191, 749 92 | | \$18, 481, 349 92 |

SCHEDULE A — (Continued).

CLASS II.—ASSESSMENT BONDS PROVIDED FOR BY ASSESSMENTS, IN WHOLE OR IN PART, OUTSTANDING DECEMBER 31, 1876.

| When issued. | Rate. | TITLE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. | When due. | | Amounts outstanding. | Laws authorizing issue. | Amounts held by sinking fund.* |
|--------------|-------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------|----------------------|--|--------------------------------|
| | | PAYABLE FROM ASSESSMENTS. | | | | | |
| 1876. | 5 per cent. | Assessment bonds. | Mar. 15, 1877.. | \$300,000 00 | | Chap. 397, Laws 1832, chap. 580, Laws 1873 and chap. 756, Laws 1873. | |
| 1876. | 5 per cent. | Assessment bonds. | May 1, 1877.. | 32,000 00 | | Chap. 397, Laws 1832, chap. 580, Laws 1873 and chap. 756, Laws 1873. | |
| 1876. | 6 per cent. | Assessment bonds. | Jan. 15, 1877.. | 115,000 00 | | Chap. 397, Laws 1832, chap. 580, Laws 1873 and chap. 756, Laws 1873. | |
| 1874. | 6 per cent. | Assessment bonds. | Nov. 1, 1877.. | 352,900 00 | | Chap. 397, Laws 1832, chap. 580, Laws 1873 and chap. 756, Laws 1873. | |
| 1874. .. | 7 per cent. | Assessment bonds. | May 1, 1877.. | 681,500 00 | | Chap. 397, Laws 1832, chap. 580, Laws 1873 and chap. 756, Laws 1873. | |
| 1874. | 7 per cent. | Assessment bonds. | Nov. 1, 1877.. | 2,864,100 00 | | Chap. 397, Laws 1832, chap. 580, Laws 1873 and chap. 756, Laws 1873. | |
| 1876. | 6 per cent. | Assessment bonds. | Jan. 15, 1878.. | 10,000 00 | | Chap. 397, Laws 1832, chap. 580, Laws 1873 and chap. 756, Laws 1873. | |
| 1876. | 5 per cent. | Assessment bonds. | Nov. 1, 1878.. | 1,000 00 | | Chap. 397, Laws 1832, chap. 580, Laws 1873 and chap. 756, Laws 1873. | |
| 1874-1876. | 6 per cent. | Assessment bonds. | Nov. 1, 1878.. | 1,566,900 00 | | Chap. 397, Laws 1832, chap. 580, Laws 1873 and chap. 756, Laws 1873. | |
| 1874. | 7 per cent. | Assessment bonds. | May 1, 1878.. | 164,000 00 | | Chap. 397, Laws 1832, chap. 580, Laws 1873 and chap. 756, Laws 1873. | |
| 1874. | 7 per cent. | Assessment bonds. | Nov. 1, 1878.. | 1,211,000 00 | | Chap. 397, Laws 1832, chap. 580, Laws 1873 and chap. 756, Laws 1873. | |
| 1876. | 5 per cent. | Assessment bonds. | Nov. 1, 1879. | 303,300 00 | | Chap. 397, Laws 1832, chap. 580, Laws 1873 and chap. 756, Laws 1873. | |
| 1875-1876. | 6 per cent. | Assessment bonds. | Nov. 1, 1879.. | 2,048,500 00 | | Chap. 397, Laws 1832, chap. 580, Laws 1873 and chap. 756, Laws 1873. | |
| 1874. | 7 per cent. | Assessment bonds. | Nov. 1, 1879.. | 910,000 00 | | Chap. 397, Laws 1832, chap. 580, Laws 1873 and chap. 756, Laws 1873. | |
| 1876. | 6 per cent. | Assessment bonds. | May 1, 1879.. | 8,000 00 | | Chap. 397, Laws 1832, chap. 580, Laws 1873 and chap. 756, Laws 1873. | |
| 1875-1876. | 6 per cent. | Assessment bonds. | Nov. 1, 1880.. | 554,000 00 | | Chap. 397, Laws 1832, chap. 580, Laws 1873 and chap. 756, Laws 1873. | |
| 1876. | 5 per cent. | Assessment bonds. | Nov. 1, 1881.. | 280,000 00 | | Chap. 397, Laws 1832, chap. 580, Laws 1873 and chap. 756, Laws 1873. | |
| 1874. | 7 per cent. | Assessment fund bonds. | Nov. 1, 1877.. | \$637,000 00 | \$11,480,000 00 | Chap. 579, Laws 1833, and 766, Laws 1873. | |
| 1875. | 6 per cent. | Assessment fund bonds. | Nov. 1, 1878.. | 300,000 00 | | Chap. 579, Laws 1833, and 766, Laws 1873. | |
| 1874. | 7 per cent. | Assessment fund bonds. | Nov. 1, 1878.. | 390,300 00 | | Chap. 579, Laws 1833, and 766, Laws 1873. | |

| | | | | | |
|------------|-------------|--|-----------------|-----------------|---|
| 1873. | 6 per cent. | Assessment fund bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1876.. | 400,000 00 | Chaps. 570, Laws 1853, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1874. | 7 per cent. | Assessment fund bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1879.. | 300,000 00 | Chaps. 570, Laws 1853, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1875. | 6 per cent. | Assessment fund bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1880.. | 300,000 00 | Chaps. 579, Laws 1853, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1874. | 6 per cent. | Street improvement fund bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1877.. | \$197,000 00 | Chaps. 579, Laws 1853, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1875. | 7 per cent. | Street improvement fund bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1877.. | 44,500 00 | Chaps. 579, Laws 1853, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1875. | 6 per cent. | Street improvement fund bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1878.. | 381,000 00 | Chaps. 579, Laws 1853, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1875. | 7 per cent. | Street improvement fund bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1878.. | 542,100 00 | Chaps. 579, Laws 1853, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1875. | 6 per cent. | Street improvement fund bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1879.. | 300,100 00 | Chaps. 579, Laws 1853, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1875. | 6 per cent. | Street improvement fund bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1880.. | 322,800 00 | Chaps. 579, Laws 1853, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1876. | 5 per cent. | Street improvement fund bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1881.. | 1,367,500 00 | Chaps. 570, Laws 1853, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1876. | 7 per cent. | Street improvement fund bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1876.. | 1,100 00 | Chaps. 579, Laws 1853, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1873. | 7 per cent. | Street improvement fund bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1876.. | 6,000 00 | Chaps. 579, Laws 1853, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1873. | 6 per cent. | Central park commissioners' improvement bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1878.. | \$340,000 00 | Chaps. 697, Laws 1867, 580, Laws 1872, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1875. | 6 per cent. | Central park commissioners' improvement bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1879.. | 500,000 00 | Chaps. 697, Laws 1867, 580, Laws 1872, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1875. | 6 per cent. | Central park commissioners' improvement bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1880.. | 400,000 00 | Chaps. 697, Laws 1867, 580, Laws 1872, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1874. | 7 per cent. | Department of parks improvement bonds. | July 14, 1877.. | \$100,000 00 | Chaps. 697, Laws 1867, 580, Laws 1872, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1874. | 7 per cent. | Department of parks improvement bonds. | Nov. 1, 1877.. | 424,900 00 | Chaps. 697, Laws 1867, 580, Laws 1872, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1875. | 6 per cent. | Department of parks improvement bonds. | Nov. 1, 1878.. | 700,000 00 | Chaps. 697, Laws 1867, 580, Laws 1872, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1873-1874. | 7 per cent. | Department of parks improvement bonds. | Nov. 1, 1878.. | 480,000 00 | Chaps. 697, Laws 1867, 580, Laws 1872, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1875. | 6 per cent. | Department of parks improvement bonds. | Nov. 1, 1879.. | 700,000 00 | Chaps. 697, Laws 1867, 580, Laws 1872, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1874. | 7 per cent. | Department of parks improvement bonds. | Nov. 1, 1879.. | 500,000 00 | Chaps. 697, Laws 1867, 580, Laws 1872, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1875. | 6 per cent. | Department of parks improvement bonds. | Nov. 1, 1880.. | 900,000 00 | Chaps. 697, Laws 1867, 580, Laws 1872, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| 1874. | 7 per cent. | Improvement bonds..... | Nov. 1, 1879.. | ..... | Chaps. 697, Laws 1867, 580, Laws 1872, and 756, Laws 1873 |
| Total. | | | | \$23,371,400 00 | |

* None of these issues held by the sinking fund.

SCHEDULE A — (Continued).

CLASS III.—REVENUE BONDS, ISSUED IN ANTICIPATION OF TAXES, OUTSTANDING DECEMBER 31, 1876.

| When issued. | Rate. | TITLE OF BONDS AND STOCKS. | When due. | Amounts outstanding. | Laws authorizing issue. | Amounts held by commissioners of sinking fund. |
|--------------|-------------|--|-----------------|----------------------|--|--|
| 1873..... | 6 per cent. | Revenue bonds (special), payable by building lien..... | July 1, 1874.. | \$2,084 88 | Chap. 635, Laws 1871. | \$2,084 88 |
| 1875..... | 5 per cent. | Revenue bonds of 1875..... | ..... | 540,000 00 | Chap. 335, sec. 105, Laws 1875. .... | ..... |
| 1876..... | 4 per cent. | Revenue bonds (Fourth avenue improvement)..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 1875-1876. | 4½ p'r c't. | Revenue bonds (Fourth avenue improvement)..... | Dec. 30, 1876.. | \$36,000 00 | Chap. 492, Laws 1875. | 26,000 00 |
| 1875..... | 5 per cent. | Revenue bonds (Fourth avenue improvement)..... | Dec. 31, 1876.. | 197,000 00 | Chap. 492, Laws 1875. | 105,000 00 |
| 1876..... | 5 per cent. | Revenue bonds (Fourth avenue improvement)..... | Dec. 31, 1876.. | 300,000 00 | Chap. 492, Laws 1875. .... | ..... |
| 1876..... | 4½ p'r c't. | Revenue bonds of 1876..... | Dec. 5, 1876.. | \$1,000 00 | Chap. 335, sec. 105, Laws 1873. .... | ..... |
| 1876..... | 3 per cent. | Revenue bonds of 1876..... | Dec. 23, 1876.. | 200,000 00 | Chap. 335, sec. 105, Laws 1873. .... | ..... |
| 1876..... | 4 per cent. | Revenue bonds of 1876..... | Dec. 23, 1876.. | 370,000 00 | Chap. 335, sec. 105, Laws 1873. .... | ..... |
| 1876..... | 6 per cent. | Revenue bonds of 1876..... | Dec. 23, 1876.. | 300,000 00 | Chap. 335, sec. 105, Laws 1873. .... | ..... |
| 1876..... | 4 per cent. | Revenue bonds of 1876..... | Jan. 15, 1877.. | 400,000 00 | Chap. 335, sec. 105, Laws 1873. .... | ..... |
| 1876..... | 4 per cent. | Revenue bonds of 1876..... | Jan. 30, 1877.. | 400,000 00 | Chap. 335, sec. 105, Laws 1873. .... | ..... |
| 1876..... | 4 per cent. | Revenue bonds of 1876..... | Feb. 15, 1877.. | 400,000 00 | Chap. 335, sec. 105, Laws 1873. .... | ..... |
| 1876..... | 5 per cent. | Revenue bonds of 1876..... | Feb. 15, 1877.. | 500,000 00 | Chap. 335, sec. 105, Laws 1873. .... | ..... |
| 1876..... | 4 per cent. | Revenue bonds of 1876..... | Feb. 22, 1877.. | 400,000 00 | Chap. 335, sec. 105, Laws 1873. .... | ..... |
| 1876..... | 4 per cent. | Revenue bonds of 1876..... | Mar. 15, 1877.. | 500,000 00 | Chap. 335, sec. 105, Laws 1873. .... | ..... |
| 1876..... | 5 per cent. | Revenue bonds of 1876..... | Apr. 15, 1877.. | 792,000 00 | Chap. 335, sec. 105, Laws 1873. .... | ..... |
| 1876..... | 5 per cent. | Revenue bonds of 1876..... | May 1, 1877.. | 50,000 00 | Chap. 335, sec. 105, Laws 1873. .... | ..... |
| 1876..... | 5 per cent. | Revenue bonds of 1876..... | May 15, 1877.. | 220,000 00 | Chap. 335, sec. 105, Laws 1873. .... | ..... |
| 1876..... | 5 per cent. | Revenue bonds of 1876..... | June 15, 1877.. | 60,000 00 | Chap. 335, sec. 105, Laws 1873. .... | ..... |
| 1876..... | 4 per cent. | Revenue bonds of 1876..... | Dec. 15, 1876.. | 11,500 00 | Chap. 335, sec. 105, Laws 1873. .... | ..... |
| 1875..... | 6 per cent. | Revenue bonds of 1877..... | Nov. 1, 1877.. | 5,004,500 00 | Chaps. 9, Laws 1873 and 608, Laws 1873. | 1,883 83 |
| 1876..... | 5 per cent. | Revenue bonds of 1877..... | Dec. 1, 1877.. | 1,883 82 | Chap. 160, Laws 1876. | 28,500 00 |
| 1876..... | 5 per cent. | Revenue bonds of 1877..... | Nov. 1, 1877.. | 8,916 66 | Chaps. 275 and 300, Laws 1876. | 8,916 66 |
| Total. | | | | \$8,104,844 51 | | \$168,844 51 |

RECAPITULATION.

Bonded indebtedness of the city of New York December 31, 1876.

BONDS AND STOCKS.

| | | |
|--|-----------------|--------------------------------|
| Class I.—Funded debt, payable from sinking fund..... | \$21,439,568 36 | |
| Class I.—Funded debt, payable from taxation..... | 96,191,749 92 | |
| | | <u>\$119,631,318 28</u> |
| Class II.—Temporary debt, payable from assessments..... | 22,871,400 00 | |
| Class III.—Revenue bonds, issued in anticipation of taxes..... | 6,104,844 51 | |
| Total amount of bonded debt..... | | <u><u>\$148,107,567 79</u></u> |

| | |
|--|----------------|
| The bonded indebtedness of the annexed towns of Westchester county, for which the city of New York is liable, amounts to, say..... | \$1,250,000 00 |
|--|----------------|

Securities in the Sinking Fund December 31, 1876.

BONDS AND STOCKS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

| | |
|--|-------------------------------|
| Class I.—Funded debt, provided for by the sinking fund, for the redemption of the city debt..... | \$9,586,408 36 |
| Class I.—Funded debt, provided for by taxation at maturity..... | 18,424,349 92 |
| Class III.—Revenue bonds, issued in anticipation of taxes..... | 168,844 51 |
| Total amount..... | <u><u>\$28,179,102 79</u></u> |

Bonds and Stocks for which the Sinking Fund is pledged.

| | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| Amount in the sinking fund..... | \$9,586,408 36 |
| Amount not in sinking fund..... | 11,853,155 00 |
| Total amount payable from sinking fund..... | <u><u>\$21,439,568 36</u></u> |

SCHEDULE B.

STATEMENT showing the important works in progress, or authorized by law to be paid from bonds other than assessment bonds.

| WORKS IN PROGRESS OR AUTHORIZED. | Acts of Legislature. | Amounts already issued. | Amounts authorized, yet to be issued. | Remarks. |
|--|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| Museums of art and natural history..... | Chap. 290, Laws 1871..... | \$735,000 00 | \$215,000 00 | |
| Croton aqueduct, alterations and additions..... | Chap. 230, Laws 1870..... | 3,468,000 00 | Unlimited. | |
| Acquiring lands, erecting dams and reservoirs, etc., to provide a further supply of pure and wholesome water for the city of New York..... | Chaps. 56 and 398, Laws 1871..... | 730,000 00 | 1,000,000 00 | |
| Croton water mains in the city of New York..... | Chap. 477, Laws 1875..... | 500,000 00 | 1,000,000 00 | Annually. Issue limited to \$500,000 annually. |
| Third district court-house..... | Chaps. 55 and 293, Laws 1871 and chap. 309, Laws 1876..... | 330,000 00 | 70,000 00 | |
| New York county court-house..... | Chap. 383, Laws 1870..... | 100,000 00 | 500,000 00 | A large part of these sums will be needed to pay to the treasury for advances on account of which the bonds have not been issued. Issue limited to \$1,000,000 annually. |
| New York county court-house..... | Chap. 583, Laws 1871..... | 78,091 07 | 671,908 93 | |
| New York and Brooklyn bridge..... | Chap. 339, Laws 1867 and chap. 26, Laws 1869 and chap. 300, Laws 1876..... | 2,281,400 00 | 1,885,396 00 | |
| City parks improvements..... | Chap. 603, Laws 1875..... | 485,000 00 | 90,000 00 | |
| Harlem river bridges and tunnels..... | Chap. 534, Laws 1871 and chap. 329, Laws 1874..... | 30,000 00 | Unlimited. | |
| Docks, piers, bulkheads, etc..... | Chap. 388, Laws 1870 and chap. 574, Laws 1871..... | 5,415,000 00 | 3,000,000 00 | Annually. |
| Establishment and equipment of building for the purposes of a museum of natural history..... | Chap. 351, Laws 1875..... | None issued..... | 200,000 00 | |

IN SENATE,

February 7, 1877.

LIST OF GENERAL ORDERS.

G. O.

1. An act to facilitate the removal of clouds and apparent liens upon the title to real estate.
2. An act to extend the powers of county judges when holding courts in other counties than their own.
3. An act to release the right, title and interest of the people of the State of New York in and to certain real estate, of which Thomas Dalton died seized, to William E. Duncan.
4. An act to amend chapter 426 of the laws of 1868, entitled "An act relative to the lands devised by Richard Ray, deceased," passed April 28, 1868.
5. An act to amend chapter 399 of the Laws of 1871, entitled "An act to authorize the village of Corning, Steuben county, to borrow money to construct water-works for said village," passed April 11, 1871.
6. An act authorizing the board of supervisors of the county of Albany to issue bonds to pay a portion of the bonds of said county that will mature during the year 1877.
7. An act to amend chapter 628 of the Laws of 1874, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the incorporation of villages,' passed April 20, 1870."
8. An act to exempt Schoharie county from the provisions and operations of chapter 440 of the Laws of 1873, entitled "An

- G. O. act requiring commissioners of highways to act as inspectors of plank-roads and turnpikes."
9. An act to amend chapter 613 of the Laws of 1875, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of corporations for the safe keeping and guaranteeing of personal property."
 10. (Assembly.) An act to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the towns of North Hempstead and Oyster Bay in the county of Queens.
 11. An act in relation to the duties of assessors and commissioners of taxes.
 12. An act to provide for the correction and equalization of taxes and assessments.
 13. An act in relation to the Superintendent of State Prisons.
 14. An act extending to corporations located in and organized under the laws of other States, certain rights and powers now possessed by similar corporations of this State.
 15. An act in relation to county treasurers.
 16. An act in relation to corporations or joint stock companies of other States, territories, or dominion of Canada.
 17. An act to amend chapter 133 of the Laws of 1847, entitled "An act entitled 'An act authorizing the incorporation of rural cemetery associations,' " passed April 27, 1847.
 18. An act in relation to the organization of certain business corporations.
 19. An act to divide the Third and Seventh wards of the city of Utica, and to create the Eleventh and Twelfth wards therein.
 20. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter 550 of the Laws of 1875, entitled "An act authorizing the city of Schenectady to raise money for school purposes."
 21. An act reappropriating money to pay drafts, heretofore drawn by the Canal Commissioner.
 22. An act to incorporate "St. Raymond's" cemetery of Westchester, in the State of New York.

G. O.

23. An act to authorize the city of Utica to borrow money for the purpose of erecting a police station-house and lock-up therein, and to make necessary repairs to the city hall building.
24. An act to amend chapter 348 of the Laws of 1860, entitled "An act to secure to creditors a just division of the estates of debtors who convey to assignees, for the benefit of creditors," as amended by chapter 56 of the Laws of 1875.
25. An act to amend chapter 379 of the Laws of 1860, entitled "An act relating to actions, legal proceedings and claims against the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York."
26. An act to amend the charter of the Young Men's Association of the city of Buffalo.
27. An act to amend chapter 586, of the Laws of 1867, entitled "An act to enable the board of supervisors of the county of New York, to raise money by tax for the use of the corporation of the city of New York, and in relation to the expenditure thereof, and to provide for the auditing and payment of unsettled claims against said city, and in relation of actions at law against said corporation."
28. An act to amend chapter 408, of the Laws of 1870, entitled "An act relating to the supreme court, and to the election of a judge of the court of common pleas in and for the city and county of New York."
29. An act to legalize and confirm the official acts of Oliver G. Steele, Howard H. Baker and Edward L. Stevenson as real estate commissioners of the Young Men's Association of the city of Buffalo.
30. An act in relation to proceedings in the surrogate's court of the county of Erie, and to the powers and jurisdiction of the surrogate thereof.
31. An act further to amend chapter 379 of the Laws of 1848, entitled "An act to simplify and abridge the practice, pleadings and proceedings of the courts of this State," and to repeal section 7 of chapter 431 of the Laws of 1876, entitled "An act further to amend chapter 379, of the Laws of 1876, entitled 'An act to simplify and abridge the practice, pleadings and proceedings of the courts of this State.'"

G. O.

32. An act in relation to bets, wagers and pools.
33. An act for the relief of certain persons claiming to have acted as clerks and assistant clerks of the district courts in the city of New York.
34. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of villages," passed December 7, 1847, and the several acts amendatory thereof, so far as relates to the village of Corning, in the county of Steuben.
35. An act further to amend chapter 819 of the Laws of 1866, entitled "An act to incorporate the village of New Brighton."
36. An act to amend chapter 135, of the Laws of 1874, entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a system of graded schools in the village of Ithaca."
37. An act to authorize the appointment of a librarian to take charge of the law library in the fifth judicial district, located at Utica.
38. An act to provide for the election and defining the powers and duties of a police justice in the town of Watervliet, in the county of Albany.
39. An act to authorize the Utica Mechanics' Association to borrow money to pay its floating debt, and to issue bonds and execute a mortgage to secure the payment of the same.
40. An act to regulate the quality, supply and price of illuminating gas in the State of New York, and for the protection of manufacturers and consumers thereof.
41. An act authorizing the trustees of the First Methodist church and the Young's Society of Jamesville, Onondaga county, to convey certain real estate.
42. An act to enable the Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal church, in New York, to acquire and hold real and personal estate, each to the amount of \$300,000.
43. An act in regard to the powers of the associate rector of St. Luke's Memorial church, in the city of Utica, county of Oneida and State of New York.

G. O.

44. An act to amend chapter 611 of the Laws of 1875, entitled "An act to provide for the organization and regulation of certain business corporations."
45. An act in relation to the foundling asylum of the sisters of charity in the city of New York.
46. An act for the punishment of defaulting executors, administrators, guardians and trustees.
47. An act to authorize the treasurer of Monroe county to sell property for unpaid taxes.
48. An act to provide for the incorporation of exchanges or boards of trade.
49. An act further to amend chapter 320 of the Laws of 1872, entitled "An act to amend an act in relation to the rates of wharfage, and to regulate piers, wharves, bulk-heads and slips, in the cities of New York and Brooklyn."
50. (Assembly.) An act to amend section 73 of chapter 370 of the Laws of 1876, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the city of Elmira."
51. An act to authorize the trustees under the will of James Cunningham, to convey to the city of Brooklyn certain lands and hereditaments at the foot of Noble street in said city.
52. An act for the preservation of the public peace, the protection of private property, and the maintenance of law and good order in the town of Greenburgh, in the county of Westchester.
53. (Assembly.) An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the incorporation of villages," passed April 20, 1870, so far as the same relates to the village of Brockport in the county of Monroe.
54. An act to amend chapter 288 of the Laws of 1874, entitled "An act to incorporate societies for the improvement of poultry, small birds, domestic animals, and fish culture."
55. An act to amend the Revised Statutes relating to the "assessment and collection of taxes."
56. An act relative to the taxation of land.

G. O.

57. (Assembly.) An act making an appropriation for the expenses and compensation of certain commissioners and their employes, appointed under chapter 352 of the Laws of 1876.
58. (Assembly.) An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Binghamton," passed April 9, 1867, and the acts amendatory of the same.
59. An act to amend an act entitled "An act amending chapter 837 of the Laws of 1868, and chapter 623, Laws of 1869, in reference to the laying out, opening and continuing of Bushwick avenue, in the town of New Lots, Kings county," passed May, 21, 1873.
60. An act to amend chapter 235 of the Laws of 1873, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to establish free schools in school district number four, in the town of Eastchester, Westchester county,' " passed June 8, 1853.
61. An act relating to Gowanda union free school district, composed of a part of the town of Collins, in Erie county, and parts of the towns of Persia and Perrysburgh in Cattaraugus county.
62. An act to authorize the election of women to school offices.
63. An act to amend chapter 440, of the Laws of 1873, entitled "An act requiring commissioners of highways to act as inspectors of plank-roads and turnpikes."
64. (Assembly.) An act to regulate the execution and transfer of negotiable instruments given for patent rights.
65. An act further to amend section 7 of chapter 633 of the Laws of 1866, entitled "An act in relation to the benevolent fund of the late volunteer fire department, in the city of New York."
66. (Assembly.) An act to amend section 2, chapter 104, Laws of 1864, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act in relation to the Syracuse City Water-works Company,' " passed March 31, 1864.
67. An act to discontinue the Butternuts and Sherburne turnpike.
68. An act to release to certain charitable institutions the interest of the people of the State of New York in certain personal property formerly of James Kelly of the city of New York, deceased.

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69. An act to amend chapter 559 of the Laws of 1855, entitled "An act to amend an act passed April 12, 1848, to provide for the incorporation and regulation of telegraph companies."
70. An act to provide for the payment of bonds issued by municipal corporations under the provisions of chapter 907, Laws of 1869, and the acts amendatory thereof.
71. Concurrent resolutions proposing an amendment to article 6 of the Constitution, by the addition of a new section to be called section 29.
72. An act authorizing the tax ation of stockholders of life, fire and marine insurance companies.
73. An act in relation to the compensation of overseer of the poor, town clerk and commissioner of highways in the town of Saugerties, Ulster county.
74. (Assembly.) An act entitled "An act to amend section 3 of chapter 767 of the Laws of 1872, entitled 'An act to establish the compensation of county judges and surrogates pursuant to the 15th section of the amended 6th article of the Constitution,' passed May 17, 1872."
75. (Assembly.) An act to establish the salaries of the county judge and the surrogate of Washington county.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioners of Quarantine

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 18, 1877.

JEROME B. PARMENTER, STATE PRINTER.

1877.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 33.

IN SENATE,

February 13, 1877.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF QUARANTINE.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, *February 13, 1877.* }

To the Senate :

I have the honor herewith, to transmit to your honorable body, the Annual Report of the Commissioners of Quarantine.

L. ROBINSON.

To the Governor :

We have the honor to transmit herewith the Annual Report of the Commissioners of Quarantine, to the Legislature.

Respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. L. B. STEARS.

DAVID W. JUDD.

JAMES McQUADE.

REPORT.

NEW YORK, *January 31, 1876.*

To the Legislature :

The Commissioners of Quarantine transmit their annual report to the Legislature, this year, with feelings of more than ordinary gratification, inasmuch as it shows that, whereas, the establishment has been maintained in good order, and constituted a successful barrier to the approach of pestilence, there has been a very great reduction in the cost to the State.

Any apprehensions entertained at the beginning of the year that Asiatic cholera would again make a lodgment in our bay, have not been realized; indeed, as one season after another passes, and the ravages of the once deadly scourge are averted, there is an increasing confidence in the ability of the quarantine authorities, to, at all times, arrest its progress at the gate of the metropolis. While it is uncertain what a year may bring forth, there are now seemingly some grounds for this growing confidence. We have, unquestionably, here in the harbor of New York, the most extensive and complete quarantine establishment in the world; an establishment which, properly conducted, affords every guarantee against the inroads of pestilence, which human experience and forethought can devise.

Cholera was introduced here in 1832. It reappeared at successive seasons until 1865, when its severe fatality caused the then State Executive, quarantine Commissioners and health officer to undertake the present establishment, in accordance with these general principles :

1. That cholera is a communicable and controllable disease.
2. That its causes are not in the atmosphere.
3. That it accompanies human travel and human traffic.
4. That it progresses with vessels across the ocean and never precedes them.
5. That it is transmissible by clothing and effects as well as by passengers.
6. That it never appears in a new locality without communication directly or indirectly with persons or places.

7. Lastly, that it may be arrested like the plague, by an absolute quarantine of a short duration.

It is true that the artificial island system necessitated heavy expenditures; yet the since low rate of cholera mortality bears striking testimony to the wisdom of our predecessors.

While so much is due to the ample facilities afforded by the present establishment, there is no doubt but that the growing appreciation among sea captains and sailors of the importance of rigidly observing sanitary rules and regulations has materially aided in diminishing the danger from cholera. We have reason to hope that they will each succeeding year still better appreciate, and still more conform to these rules and regulations, until, instead of being conductors of the disease, they shall be co-workers with the quarantine authorities in arresting its advance from foreign shores.

Yellow fever has prevailed to some extent in the bay, during the past year, though by no means as much as was predicted and expected. Owing to its presence in an epidemic form at various localities in South America, the West Indies and on our southern coast, fears were entertained that we were to have a "yellow fever season" here. As the summer advanced, exaggerated reports were brought from Havana, Barracoa and other points. Alarming statements appeared in certain journals, until in July there was danger of what has been known in previous years as a "yellow fever scare."

When, however, the Commissioners made public through the Associated Press the following extract from a statement from one of their number, the feeling of alarm subsided and the people living along the shore ceased to look for a reappearance of the dreaded disease at Tompkinsville, Bay Ridge or Governor's Island.

SWINBURNE ISLAND HOSPITALS, *July 9, 1876.*

There are no grounds for the apprehensions aroused during the past three days regarding yellow fever. So far from raging in the lower bay, or menacing the shores of Staten Island, there is not to-day a single decided yellow fever patient in our hospitals. The superintendent of the hospitals informs me that the five patients in the wards with various diseases, are to-day all convalescent. While it is true that the disease prevails in Cuba, and has carried off, among others, two American captains and some sailors, our hospital records show that there is now no more occasion for solicitude here than there was last year, or the year previous, when no solicitude whatever was experienced. There were twelve cases of yellow fever in

the hospitals during 1874, and thirty-three during 1875. Up to date this year there have been only ten cases, of which but three have terminated fatally. Of these ten patients only five have arrived since the regular quarantine season opened, May first, being an average of one for every two weeks.

It has hitherto been the uniform practice of the commissioners and the health officer to withhold facts regarding the presence of yellow fever here, inasmuch as their publication might be attended with unnecessary alarm and injury to the trade and commerce of the city. Last year, for example, the presence of thirty-nine cases was not known to the public until after the quarantine season was ended. Any deviation from this policy of reticence is very apt to be attended with uneasiness and solicitude arising from exaggerated reports.

During the season from May until October, ninety-nine vessels having had yellow fever aboard arrived here, as compared with sixteen in 1875. Thirty-nine patients were removed from these vessels to Swinburne Island Hospitals, as compared with thirty-three in 1875, twelve in 1874, sixty-two in 1873, and forty-two in 1872. It appears, therefore, that the number of patients in hospital was only two more than the annual average for the past five years. Of this number eleven died; eight died in 1875. There were but few cases of ship fever and small pox treated in hospital.

Having demonstrated the successful workings of the present quarantine system during the year, we will briefly allude to the various portions of the department. They comprise :

Swinburne Island.

Hoffman Island.

Boarding Station (Health Officer's residences).

Steamboat Nelson K. Hopkins.

Boarding Steamer Governor Fenton.

Hospital Ship Illinois.

Burying Ground.

This property, together with small boats, furniture, miscellaneous material, etc., have cost the State over \$2,000,000.

SWINBURNE ISLAND HOSPITALS.

The following enactment of the Legislature, makes it mandatory upon the quarantine authorities, to give the above title to the hospital island : "And the lower of the West Bank islands, built under

the direction of Dr. Swinburne, shall hereafter be known and designated as Swinburne Island Hospital."

When this artificial structure, having a surface base of three acres, was undertaken below the narrows, many were of the opinion that it would not withstand the action of the tides and currents, and vast bodies of ice which, at certain seasons of the year, are discharged through the narrows. These fears have not been realized. With some repairs, the foundations of the island are as firm as when first laid.

There were employed in its construction, 9,000 cubic yards of timber crib work; 15,000 cubic yards of stone to fill the cribs; 17,600 cubic yards of stone or rip-rap; and 54,400 cubic yards of sand to fill the space inclosed by the crib work. Swinburne Island shows a surface above high water mark of two acres, upon which are erected the hospital buildings, divided into wards eighty-nine feet long, twenty-four feet wide, and twelve feet three inches high, and capable of accommodating over 500 patients.

It will thus be seen that these wards are very roomy, while the ventilation is perfect, affording a perpetual current of pure air, which is so essential, but which is so often lacking in hospitals. The residence of the superintendent of the quarantine department, is built upon the seaward end of the island, facing Sandy Hook. It is one story higher than the hospitals, and comprises eight rooms. Here the superintendent lives with his family, and during the active quarantine season, he or his assistant is required to be in constant attendance to receive the sick who may be transferred from the ship to hospital. A corridor nine feet in width running through the entire length of the hospital building, connects all the wards with the residence of the superintendent, and the sleeping apartments of the nurses and employes.

In the rear of the hospitals are located the baggage-house, the disinfecting apartment, dead-house, carpenter shop, machinery building, gas-works and heating apparatus for lighting and heating the entire island. A long pier projects from the north-west point of the island, having a firm foundation, a boat-house overhead, and a floating stage. A cable extending from the island to the health officers' residences, places the various portions of the department in direct telegraphic communication with the office of the Commissioners, to whom the health officer is required by law to report the number and diseases of patients.

During the year all the buildings upon the island have, for the first time, been painted; 14,743 square yards of building and 250 pairs of blinds have received a fresh coat of paint.

During the month of September the equinoctial gale, which was the severest experienced for many years, washed over the island, injuring the foundations of the superintendent's residence and the two wings of the hospital to such an extent as to necessitate an entire reconstruction.

The roofing of portions of the main building was likewise very much shattered, five squares of slate being carried away bodily from the superintendent's residence alone. The superintendent arranged with the party making these repairs that he should look to the Legislature for his remuneration, there being no available appropriation in the hands of the custodians of the quarantine establishment for this purpose.

The rip-rap on both the east and west sides of the island requires considerable stone filling. The damage to the house foundation in September was due to a great degree to the imperfect condition of the eastern rip-rap. The planking covering the surface of the island not occupied by the buildings, is, in many cases, decayed and will soon become unsafe unless relaid. The boilers of the engine room have also to be overhauled. From our appropriation of \$10,000, we have paid for such bills incurred upon Swinburne Island as the law authorizes us to pay. The supply bill of last winter required the health officer to pay from his revenues other bills, including the men's wages, which have aggregated less than any previous year. Our annual reports for those years show that we paid from the State appropriations to the account of Swinburne Island in 1874, \$15,046.98; in 1875, \$16,780.07. These amounts were deemed necessary by the health officer, and he hired and dismissed at pleasure, under a supply bill clause, all the employees whom we paid. During the past year we have paid but a comparatively small sum on account of Swinburne Island.

HOFFMAN ISLAND.

In our last annual report, we explained at length the original purpose of this island, the foundations of which were begun in 1869, and completed at an expenditure, not including the cost of the buildings, of about \$264,000. Had the original intention been carried out there would have been no portion of the quarantine establishment located upon the main land, with the exception of a burying ground

and pier. It would have been confined with these exceptions to the two islands.

When, however, these plans were so changed as to permit of health officers' residences being built upon the Staten Island shore, Hoffman Island became solely a place of detention for well passengers. The past year has been no exception to the six previous years, in that no vessels have arrived with so much sickness aboard as to necessitate the detention of passengers and crew at Hoffman Island; until such time as all danger should be past. The island, therefore, whose three massive brick structures cost the State several hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the cost of the island itself, has been of no practical benefit up till the present time beyond the sense of security which it has afforded in case of an epidemic. It may be that no such emergency will ever arise; until it does the island cannot be made available unless, as was suggested in our last annual report, the quarantine residences and connecting property on the main land, which have cost the State \$170,000, be sold by the Commissioners of the Land Office, and the quarantine head-quarters be transferred to Hoffman Island.

Were this done in the interest of economy, the head-quarters would be located where they were intended to be when Hoffman Island was undertaken, and the State would be relieved of the burden of keeping up and maintaining expensive grounds and buildings upon the main shore for the health officers and his deputies.

When the building on the New York Battery, known as Castle Garden, was destroyed by fire last summer we forwarded the following resolution to the Commissioners of Emigration:

"Resolved, that Hoffman Island and the buildings thereon, with one exception, together with the appurtenances, be placed at the disposal of the Commissioners of Emigration until such time as they may have decided upon a new site and structure."

The Commissioners of Quarantine were of the opinion that the Commissioners of Emigration might desire to temporarily use the island, and perhaps arrangements might be made whereby Hoffman Island could be permanently utilized for emigration purposes. The offer of the island was, however, after considerable delay, declined.

Owing to imperfect construction and the substitution of empty barrels in place of solid substance, the filling of the island will, in some places, have to be renewed. Some repairs are likewise required at once on the buildings, two of which need considerable new slating.

During the year the island has been in charge of a trustworthy keeper, paid out of the revenues accruing to the health officer.

During 1874 we paid from the regular appropriation, to the account of Hoffman island, \$5,687.22, and during 1875, \$2,493.94. (See annual reports.) The Legislature required the health officer to pay for most of the bills incurred upon Hoffman Island during the past year. We have expended but a few hundred dollars, thus showing a considerable saving to the State as compared with 1874 and 1875, when we paid from the annual appropriations upon the requisitions of the health officer.

THE BOARDING STATION (HEALTH OFFICERS' RESIDENCES).

In preceding reports, we have given detailed descriptions of the boarding station at Clifton, Staten Island, comprising eight acres of land, one single and one double residence, barns, outbuildings, including stables, engine and boat-house, workshop, pier and bulk-head. From the purchase of this property, in 1872, up till the date of our last report, it had cost the State not far from \$170,000; since that time the Commissioners have not expended a dollar upon the buildings or grounds, except for insurance. Some repairs will be required during the coming year.

The Commissioners paid, during 1875, for maintaining this property, \$6,539.60. This did not include \$4,000 for "policemen," which was appropriated to the health officer direct.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Commissioners in their last report, there has, therefore, been a saving to the State during the year in the matter of maintaining the health officers' residences and grounds, of many thousand dollars.

THE STEAMER NELSON K. HOPKINS.

We are frequently asked the question whether the wants of the quarantine service require the employment of the Nelson K. Hopkins. The health officer has so well answered this interrogatory in advance, that we reproduce from his views as to her importance and necessity.

When the Andrew Fletcher was destroyed by fire (20th of December, 1872), the health officer on the same day wrote to the then Commissioners of Quarantine: "In my judgment, the emergency is such that the Commissioners should take immediate steps either to purchase another boat or to use the material now on hand for the

reconstruction of one similar to the Fletcher. Even though immediate funds are not applicable, the necessity is so universally admitted, that the Legislature would promptly ratify the action of the board." A few days later, in his yearly report to the Commissioners, the health officer again said: "The necessity of replacing her (the Fletcher) at the earliest day possible by another boat, is so apparent, that I trust the Commissioners will make immediate application to the Legislature for the rebuilding of the boat, much of the machinery of the Fletcher being available for that purpose. To any one conversant with the necessities of quarantine, this request will require little elaboration. With the constantly increasing steam marine coming to this port, dispatch in the operations of quarantine is a vital necessity. If vessels arrive with sick, they must be promptly removed, for no impediment to the commerce of the port must be unnecessarily interposed by this department. Besides the workings of quarantine extend from Blackwell's Island, in the East river, to the ships Illinois and Delaware (since returned to the United States government), not far from Sandy Hook. The necessity for daily communication between all or most of these points, the transportation of supplies — all urge speedy action in the matter."

The then Commissioners forwarded this application to the Legislature with their approval, and \$30,000 was appropriated in the winter of 1873, for building a new boat under the health officers' direction. The Hopkins was built by him and named after the then Comptroller of the State. In his succeeding annual report to the commissioners (1874), the health officer said: "The distance between the different parts of the establishment (quarantine), the carrying of supplies, the transportation of the sick, the necessity for the prompt removal of refractory vessels, involves the necessity of a steamboat competent to perform the different and varied duties, and also allows the State to be represented on the waters of the chief part of the country for the tours of inspection of State and legislative officials, which are necessary for the several charitable institutions located in different parts of the bay. All this is readily and easily performed by the new steamboat, Nelson K. Hopkins, built during the last summer to replace the Andrew Fletcher."

The Hopkins is one of the finest boats of her class in the harbor. During the first year of her service (1874) the Commissioners paid from the appropriation, on requisitions of the health officer, for her running expenses, the sum of \$10,270.85, of which amount \$6,272.70

was for pay rolls. During 1875 the running expenses of the Hopkins were \$9,148.07, which sum was likewise paid by the Commissioners from the annual appropriation.

Last winter the Legislature directed that the health officer should pay out of his revenues, the running expenses of the Hopkins. Some time after the active quarantine season opened, he arranged to furnish a captain and engineer and the necessary coal for the boat, while the superintendent of quarantine who, under the arrangement, assumed charge of the boat, undertook to pay for the remainder of the crew and the current expenses out of whatever legitimate earnings there might be.

The boat which during the spring and winter months had been laid up at Clifton dock, was thoroughly overhauled. Her engine and other machinery, which during the season of inactivity had been injured somewhat by rust and other causes, were repaired. Worm-eaten timbers were displaced. Life preservers and other appointments were added to conform to the United States law, and the boat received fresh coats of paint inside and out.

We have paid from our appropriation of \$10,000 for such portion of the Hopkins' expenses as the law authorizes. Any additional amounts paid by the superintendent over and above what he has received from the health officer and the earnings, have come directly from his own pocket, and he should be reimbursed for such amounts.

At the close of the quarantine season, November fifteenth, the Hopkins was dismantled, all her furniture and movable effects being safely bonsed at Swinburne Island, and she was returned to her dock at Clifton, there to remain until the active season again opens. A competent keeper has charge of her and is held responsible for her safety during the inactive winter months. As the Commissioners have expended but a few dollars upon her there has been a saving to the State, in the running expenses of the Hopkins, of over \$8,000 as compared with 1875, and nearly \$10,000 as compared with 1874.

THE HOSPITAL SHIP ILLINOIS.

The Illinois, described elsewhere in detail, was loaned by the general government in 1870, as a hospital ship. She is moored, during the quarantine season, in the lower bay as a residence for the officer whose duty it is to board vessels from infected ports. The Commissioners paid, on the requisition of the health officer, for the maintenance of the Illinois during 1873, \$3,361.11; during 1874,

\$5,511.43, and, during 1875, \$3,100.18. Last winter the Legislature directed that the health officer should defray the expenses of the Illinois. The Commissioners, therefore, have paid no moneys for this ship during the past year, there thus being a saving to the State of from \$3,000 to \$5,000.

She will, however, require extensive repairs before being again removed to the lower bay from Tompkinsville, where she is moored during the winter months. The ship must have a new coating of paint and sheathing. Unless she soon receives them the worms, so destructive to ship bottoms, will cause serious damage. Both the hulk and the decks are leaky, and the top sides are in several places rotten. No disposition is manifested by the United States authorities to recall the Illinois, and she will probably be permitted to remain for years to come at the disposal of the Commissioners of Quarantine.

The Illinois is brought up every winter to Staten Island, because it would be impossible for her to remain at anchor in the lower bay and withstand the heavy pressure of the ice. Three years since, her anchor chains yielding to this pressure, the mammoth ship was carried on to the New Jersey coast during the night, and barely escaped destruction.

STEAMER GOVERNOR FENTON.

This is the smaller of the two quarantine steamers belonging to the State, and has now been in active service for many years. She is exclusively used by the health officer and his deputies in boarding vessels, making hospital visits, collecting fees, ship news, etc. The organic law of 1863 provided that the health officer should pay the expenses of this boat. A clause, however, inserted successively in the supply bills of 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873 and 1874, compelled the Commissioners to pay the Fenton's expenses during those years.

This clause was not inserted in 1875, and since that time the health officer has, as in former years, maintained the boat out of his revenues. It will be seen, by referring to the reports of the Commissioners for those years when they were compelled to pay for the Fenton's expenses, that there is now an annual saving to the State of from \$5,000 to \$8,000.

THE BURYING GROUND.

The quarantine burying ground still remains at Seguine's Point, Staten Island, eight miles from Swinburne Island. In 1875 the

Legislature enacted that the Commissioners should purchase a new site, which, however, should not cost more than the amount realized from the sale of the present ground. In our report last year we explained that no location could be procured except at the Great Kills; furthermore, that upon attempting to procure this territory we found the price demanded by the owner was far in excess of what the present site would bring.

We likewise discovered, upon a careful survey, that the encroachments of the sea had of late years been so serious along this coast, that the strip of land known as the Great Kills sand bar might sooner or later be washed away or permanently submerged. It is peculiarly susceptible to the action of the water, and also winds, which at times sweep over the bar with great force.

In order to conform to the law we should have been compelled to construct a small burying ground of crib work, on the shoals between the two quarantine islands. But this would entail upon the State an expenditure of at least \$30,000. Under these circumstances the Commissioners have done nothing, believing that their course in not undertaking another expensive work which might cost considerably more than our estimates, would be approved.

In a season of unusual fatality the advantage of proximity, from having a burying ground on the shoals, would be considerable, but the State has already appropriated too much money for quarantine construction. In the future, when quarantine becomes self-sustaining, it would be desirable to construct, out of the excess of revenues over the expenditures, an artificial burying ground close to the hospital. Until then no such work should be undertaken.

GRATIFYING REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURES.

While recommending in our last annual report that quarantine should be made self-sustaining by applying the considerable revenues to the payment of the expenses, we expressed confidence, though this recommendation should not be adopted, of "being able to effect still greater reductions in expenses, and thus obviate the necessity for appropriations such as have been made heretofore." Our most sanguine expectations have been realized and our promises fulfilled. After receiving average annual State appropriations (including the construction fund) of \$203,000 for a period of ten years, the department has gone successfully and prosperously through 1876 on a bare appropriation of \$10,000 for all expenses and still has a balance in the treasury.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR QUARANTINE.

The following statistics, showing the total amounts appropriated by the Legislature to the New York quarantine, indicate at a glance the vast reduction which has been made during the past year on the recommendation of the Commissioners of Quarantine :

| | |
|---|--------------|
| 1857 | \$50,018 50 |
| 1858 | 11,491 02 |
| 1859 | 96,358 97 |
| 1860 | 28,244 96 |
| 1861 | 572 00 |
| 1862 | 6,641 34 |
| 1863 ..... | ..... |
| 1864 | 50,434 49 |
| 1865 | 50,240 10 |
| 1866 | 95,561 71 |
| 1867 | 96,339 88 |
| 1868 | 233,456 10 |
| 1869 | 334,995 21 |
| 1870 | 290,644 35 |
| 1871 | 344,329 28 |
| 1872 | 241,504 55 |
| 1873 | 259,000 00 |
| 1874 | 75,000 00 |
| 1875 | 54,000 00 |
| 1876 | 10,000 00 |
| <hr/> | |
| Average annual appropriation since 1865 | \$203,483 10 |
| Appropriation 1876 | 10,000 00 |
| <hr/> | |

NO DEFICIENCY BILL.

Accompanying this gratifying exhibit is the assurance that we have no deficiency bill to present to the Legislature. We have incurred no bills but what have been authorized by the Legislature, and these have all been promptly met and we still have a balance on hand.

During the period that intervened between the exhaustion of the appropriation of 1874 and the passage of the supply bill of 1875, which omitted the direction, theretofore given, to pay the expenses of running the steamboat Fenton out of the funds at the disposal of the Commissioners, an indebtedness was incurred to the employes of the establishment, which has not been discharged, the Commissioners taking the ground that the expense should be borne by the health officer, as provided in the law of 1863. The health officer, however, relying upon a technical interpretation of the law, has refused to pay

these expenses, and the employes suffer great hardship from the refusal. The Commissioners respectfully recommend that in case the objection of the health officer should be found tenable an appropriation be made to pay the amounts due the hands of the Fenton as well as other quarantine employes who, although hired by the health officer, have not been paid by him.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN OFFICE AND INCIDENTAL EXPENDITURES.

In our last annual report we showed, by a comparison of figures, that the expenses of the board proper had been reduced for the three years to the extent of \$56,598.41, as contrasted with the three previous years. During the past year (1876) these expenditures have been still further reduced. The following figures indicate the scale of reduction:

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1870 | \$19,838 24 |
| 1871 | 27,283 71 |
| 1872 | 21,809 30 |

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| Total three years..... | <u>\$68,931 25</u> |
|------------------------|--------------------|

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1873 | \$3,381 31 |
| 1874 | 3,472 12 |
| 1875 | 4,407 41 |
| 1876 | 2,707 48 |
| Four years' counsel fees..... | <u>1,072 00</u> |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Total four years under present Commissioners... | <u>\$15,040 32</u> |
|---|--------------------|

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average expenditures for 1870, 1871 and 1872, three years | \$22,977 08 |
|---|-------------|

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Average expenditures for 1873, 1874, 1875 and 1876, four years..... | <u>3,760 08</u> |
|---|-----------------|

NO COUNSEL FEES.

Of the \$68,931.25 expended by the Commissioners for office and incidental expenditures during 1870, 1871 and 1872, \$24,270.56 were for counsel fees, distributed as follows: 1870, \$7,437.25; 1871, \$7,583.31; 1872, \$9,250. During 1873, 1874, and 1875, the present Commissioners exercised their own judgment upon the various questions which arose. The cost to the State for legal services, therefore, for the whole three years was only \$1,072.00, which sum was expended for a search of the title to the property at Clifton, Staten Island,

and for advice as to the intent and meaning of not clearly defined quarantine legislation.

During the past year the Commissioners have not incurred a dollar of expenditure for counsel fees. Issues have constantly arisen, but we have assumed the responsibility of deciding them without calling in counsel, and with the belief that our decisions would be upheld.

KEEPING THE PROPERTY INSURED.

While it is not customary to insure State property, the Commissioners have deemed it advisable to keep a portion of the quarantine establishment protected against financial loss, by insurance. Boats and buildings are, for reasons which we will not stop to explain here, exposed to extra hazards. The health officers' residences are insured for \$30,000. The steamer Nelson K. Hopkins is likewise insured for \$30,000. The Andrew Fletcher, which the Hopkins replaced, was burned to the water's edge in 1872, with no insurance.

The steamboat Governor Fenton, is not worth insuring. The buildings on Swinburne Island are constructed of wood, and are inflammable; while they are surrounded by water, this would not avail much in the event of their taking fire, and they should be insured during the coming year. During the past year we have paid the insurance premiums, from the appropriation of \$10,000. The buildings on Hoffman Island are composed of solid brick and masonry, and do not, therefore, require insurance.

RESTORING THE ORGANIC LAW.

While frequently and officially indorsing the present quarantine authorities, by resolutions and otherwise, our merchants complain of the present quarantine enactments, and express apprehensions lest they may under new officials be again exposed to extortions and severe burdens. All that is necessary to secure future protection to the mercantile interests, is to repeal all the amendments made from time to time in supply bills, and leave the organic law exactly word for word as it passed the Legislature, in 1863 — unanimously in the Senate, and by a vote of 80 to 2 in the House. Every change has been made simply with a view to foster monopolies, and to concentrate power for arbitrary exactions. The organic quarantine law, with no amendments or changes, is ample to protect the merchants from unnecessary burdens.

What is required to protect the State from the burdens of appro-

priations for care and maintenance is the supplemental law (recommended by the Commissioners in their last report), providing that the revenues shall be applied to the payment of the expenses.

With merchants and the State both relieved and protected, the present quarantine establishment will have attained very near to perfection. While it is the duty of the Commissioners to render protection to the merchants, it is likewise their duty to guard the treasury of the State; to stand between it and any interests which, as long as their own burdens are lessened, are indifferent as to how much is imposed elsewhere.

HISTORY OF NEW YORK QUARANTINE FROM THE BEGINNING.

The first quarantine law for the port of New York, was enacted about 120 years ago, by the Colonial Legislature of the State. It was entitled "An act to prevent the bringing in and spreading of infectious distempers in the colony," and stipulated that vessels having small pox, yellow fever, or other contagious diseases aboard, should stop on their way to the city at Bedloe's Island, and there be quarantined, under heavy penalties of disobedience. In 1784 the State Legislature re-enacted this law, substantially. In 1794 it authorized the Governor of the State to appropriate Governor's Island for quarantine purposes, erecting hospitals, reception buildings, etc. Five years later (1799), Staten Island, six miles down the bay, was designated by the Legislature, in place of Governor's Island, as the place for quarantine, and full authority was given for securing anchorage grounds and erecting a hospital upon the shore, to be known as the Marine Hospital. Two years later (1801) the quarantine establishment, such as it was, was fully located here at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, where it remained for over sixty years, subject, during the latter part of that period, to the control of a board of health commissioners.

With the increase of population in the vicinity, the bitter hostility became so intense upon Staten Island, that the Legislature, March, 1857, authorized the appointing of three commissioners to select a site elsewhere, and erect the necessary docks, buildings, etc. The Governor appointed George Hall, Egbert Benson and O. Bowne, who were the first Quarantine Commissioners. They selected Sandy Hook as the point for the new boarding station, but were unable to effect a purchase from New Jersey. They then selected Seguine's Point, on the south shore of Staten Island, and proceeded to erect a pier,

buildings, etc. The people in the vicinity, however, turned out in a body one night, May 6, 1857, and burned every thing connected with the new station. Another application to obtain Sandy Hook also failed, and the old station at Tompkinsville was continued in use. Incensed at this failure to procure a removal, the surrounding population invaded the quarantine inclosure, on the night of September first and second, and destroyed all the buildings and other property, for which the county subsequently paid the State over \$100,000 in accordance with the law making any county within which property is destroyed by a mob liable for the loss. Following this destruction of property, the Commissioners decided to construct a floating hospital. They subsequently, however, reconsidered this determination, and December 21, 1858, recommended the construction of five acres of land on "Old Orchard Shoals, in Raritan bay, to form a site on which to erect the buildings necessary for a new quarantine station for the port of New York, and to which, when constructed, an *entire* removal of the quarantine establishment should be made." This plan, however, was not carried out, and in 1859 another commission was appointed, consisting of Horatio Seymour, John C. Green and ex-Governor Patterson, who adopted the floating hospital, and purchased the steamship Falcon for that purpose. The steamers Illinois and Empire City were afterward loaned to the Commissioners by the general government. Ship-fever patients were sent to Ward's Island, small pox patients to Blackwell's, and yellow fever was treated on the floating hospital.

April 23, 1863, what is now known as the general quarantine act was passed, defining the quarantine establishment, authorizing its construction, creating the permanent office of Quarantine Commissioner, defining the duties and powers of the Commissioners and health officer, and establishing a general system of quarantine for the port. Additional powers were conferred by amendments made to this general act in 1864, 1865, 1866, and 1867, under which two small steamers were purchased, the property at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, known as the Marine hospital grounds, was sold, and the artificial islands in the lower bay were undertaken and afterward completed, Swinburne Island in 1860, and Hoffman Island in 1873.

The general act of 1863, constituting the Commissioners "custodians of the quarantine establishment," added: "They shall have the

power to make such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as they shall deem necessary for the care and protection of each portion of the quarantine establishment, for the government of the employes therein, for the regulation of the conduct of all persons under quarantine, and for promoting communication or intercourse with any vessel under or subject to quarantine."

When the supply bill of 1870 was printed and made public, not a little surprise was caused by the discovery of a clause which transferred the power of appointing, dismissing, selecting and licensing to the health officer. Thereupon followed the organized exactions down the bay, which became such a terror to our mercantile interests during the seasons of 1870 and 1871.

When, in 1866, the law was passed providing for the building of the artificial islands, it associated the mayors of New York and Brooklyn with the Commissioners of quarantine in their construction. In 1873 a five line clause in the appropriation bill wiped out the Commission and transferred all its power and funds to the health officer, making him the construction board.

During the same year (1873) legislative authority was given for building, under the direction of the health officer, the steamer Nelson K. Hopkins; \$30,000 was appropriated for this purpose, which sum was deemed amply sufficient.

During the same year (1873), \$120,000 was appropriated by the Legislature for new grounds and residences for the health officer and his assistants upon Staten island.

In 1875 the Commissioners recommended to the Governor of the State, that there should be an end to appropriations from the State for quarantine purposes, that in the future the establishment should be made self-sustaining by the Commissioners applying the large fees and revenues to the care and maintenance.

In 1876, the Commissioners renewed these recommendations in a report to the Legislature, and in harmony with these recommendations only \$10,000 was appropriated for quarantine; compared with appropriations averaging for the ten succeeding years (including construction fund), \$203,000 annually.

In 1876, the steamboats N. K. Hopkins and Governor Fenton, were run without expense to the State. Nothing was paid for the care and maintenance of the health officers' residences. The artificial islands entailed only a small expenditure upon the State, and out of their \$10,000 appropriation the Commissioners of Quarantine had a balance at the close of the year.

THE INNER WORKINGS OF QUARANTINE.

A brief description of quarantine as it is now carried on may be interesting to those who have not the opportunity to make a personal inspection.

The residences of the health officer and his two deputies are located at Clifton, on the south shore of Staten Island, a short distance above the Narrows and Fort Richmond; a short distance below the Narrows is Hoffman Island, with three extensive brick buildings. Three-quarters of a mile further down the bay is Swinburne Island, which encounters "the steady roll of the Atlantic," and the full force of the winds and storms. The row of long white hospital wards unmistakably indicate its character.

Far away to the right, eight miles distant, at Seguine's Point, on the Staten Island shore, is the quarantine burying ground. Three miles and a-half from Swinburne Island, in a nearly direct course toward Sandy Hook, is anchored during the quarantine season, the hospital or boarding ship, *Illinois*. Her great dismantled hulk can be seen for a long distance. The boarding officer for the lower bay, resides upon this ship. All vessels arriving from the West Indies, South American ports, and from the west coast of Africa, are required to come to anchor here while the boarding officer inspects them. All other vessels proceed up through the Narrows and are boarded in the upper bay, opposite the health officer's residence, by the deputies, who are provided for this purpose with the steamer *Governor Fenton*.

The object of boarding from two points (*viz.*, upper and lower bay), is to keep all vessels coming from infected ports, or likely to be infected with cholera or yellow fever, as far away from the city as possible. As these vessels come to anchor near the *Illinois*, the boarding officer leaves the latter in a small boat and visits them. If there has been any cholera or yellow fever aboard, the vessel is fumigated; after being detained twenty-four hours or more, as may be required, she is permitted to proceed through the Narrows to the upper bay, anchoring not far from New York, between Robbins' Reef light-house and Bedloe's Island. Her cargo is here discharged into lighters. Then the vessel is cleansed, her hold is washed out, pratique is granted and she is permitted to proceed on up to her wharf. When the boarding officer from the *Illinois* finds any yellow fever or cholera patients on the incoming vessels, a signal is set and one of the steamers belonging to

the quarantine service comes and bears away the sufferers to Swinburne island. Immediately upon reaching there they are stripped of their clothing, which is at once burned in a furnace constructed for that purpose, and they are placed in the sick wards. If recovering, the patients are removed across to the convalescent wards. They are then permitted to take daily exercise on the walk surrounding the wards, or to recline by the hour upon the grass-plots in front of the superintendent's residence, where they are protected from the sun's rays by a heavy canvas. This change to outdoor life rapidly hastens their recovery, and, in fact, the whole surroundings of the hospital are so conducive to health, that nearly all the patients who are brought here in time are restored, and yellow fever has no terrors whatever for the persons and employes upon the island, of whom but one has ever contracted it.

When sufficiently well the convalescents are taken to Brooklyn or Staten Island to proceed on up to New York and rejoin their vessels.

In case of death the bodies are placed in plain coffins and carried in small boats across the bay to the burying ground at Seguin's point.

A complete record is kept of each patient and of all the facts that can be gleaned from him upon reaching the hospital. When buried a board slab is placed at the head of the grave, containing a number which corresponds with the hospital record. The Commissioners are frequently called upon by friends for bodies five, ten and even twenty years after they have been buried.

Residing upon the Illinois with the boarding officer from May 1st to October 15th, are a ship keeper, cook and servants. Every appliance is kept aboard for removing patients, including chairs in which they are strapped during heavy weather and let down from vessels into the quarantine boats, which convey them to the Swinburne Island hospital. Transfer clothing is likewise provided on the Illinois for yellow fever patients to take with them to the hospital.

There are very commodious apartments upon the Illinois, including a cabinet, reception, sitting and dining-rooms, kitchen, dormitories, etc. The present efficient boarding officer and physician to the hospital, Dr. MacCartney, has added an aviary which embraces numerous singing birds and birds of rare plumage. The old hospital hulk is therefore by no means as dismal and gloomy as those infer who see her from the decks of passing ships.

As before stated, all other vessels not boarded from the Illinois

are boarded by the health officer's deputy above the narrows. The *Fenton* lies, during the day with steam up, alongside the dock in front of the health officer's residence, and as often as a vessel appears she puts out and overhauls her. The deputy usually goes aboard of the large steamers. In the case of smaller vessels, however, particularly those coming from points north of Cape Henry, the boarding consists merely in the deputy running alongside and receiving the boarding fee.

Vessels boarded in upper quarantine having no sickness on board, are permitted to proceed directly up to the city. If small pox prevails, all the well passengers are vaccinated, and the patients are conveyed by one of the quarantine steamers up to the small pox ward on Blackwell's Island. If ship fever prevails, the sufferers are transported to Ward's Island.

Charged with delicate duties and much responsibility, the deputy health officer should be a physician of more than ordinary ability and experience. Furthermore, coming in direct personal contact as he does with sea captains and merchants, the deputy should be a person of courteous, accommodating disposition. He can, in the performance of his duties, be so disobliging and overbearing as to make himself not only disagreeable but odious to all who are compelled to deal with him. We take this occasion to bear testimony to the pleasant remembrance in which sea-faring men hold Dr. Jacob S. Mosher, who filled the position of deputy health officer so admirably for many years.

The larger quarantine steamer, the *Nelson K. Hopkins*, was built to ply back and forth between the different points in the quarantine establishment, furnishing supplies, transporting the sick, conveying well passengers and mails from vessels detained in quarantine because of yellow fever or cholera, removing refractory vessels and conveying the Commissioners, who are the custodians of quarantine, and are required by law to make and enforce the rules and regulations. Any person dissatisfied with the detention of his vessel or with any other act of the health officer, deputies, superintendent or other employes, may apply at once to the Commissioners, and their decision is final in the matter. It is required to be given at once, so that as little delay as possible may result to vessels.

The boarding fees accruing to the health officer are the same now as fifty-seven years ago when they were fixed by the Legislature. Foreign vessels, all of which are boarded the year round, pay a

boarding fee of six dollars and fifty cents every time they come into port. This sum is paid into the custom-house at the present time, and turned over once a month to the health officer by the person who receives it. Coastwise vessels over 160 tons pay a boarding fee of three dollars; between 100 and 160 tons two dollars, and under 100 tons one dollar. These coasting fees are collected by the deputies from the vessels, when they board them in the upper bay, to grant a permit to proceed to the city. Boarding ceases, by law, at sunset. Any vessels arriving after that time can be boarded by paying the health officer an extra fee.

The charges for fumigation are collected by the health officer from the owners or agents of vessels. Up till the last season, when they were reduced by a resolution of the Commissioners, the health officer was charging the following rates for fumigating: steamers, fifty dollars; brigs, twelve dollars; ships from infected ports, fifteen dollars; barks from infected ports, fifteen dollars; schooners, twelve to twenty-four dollars. Double rates are added for fumigation when vessels discharge their cargoes in quarantine. The charges for vaccination, and the transportation of sick to Ward's and Blackwell's Islands, are likewise collected by the health officer.

Ship owners and agents are charged one dollar per day for care and treatment of their sick at Swinburne Island. The price was formerly two dollars. This money does not accrue to the health officer, but is collected by the quarantine superintendent, and goes into the hospital subsistence fund.

ARRIVALS AT NEW YORK DURING 1876.

| | Steamers. | Ships. | Bara. | Brigs. | Schooners. | TOTAL. | |
|---------------------------|-----------|--------|-------|--------|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| | | | | | | Coast- wise. | For- eign. |
| January. | | | | | | | |
| From foreign ports..... | 81 | 28 | 129 | 75 | 75 | ..... | 296 |
| From coastwise ports..... | 93 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 220 | 297 | ..... |
| Total..... | 174 | 29 | 129 | 78 | 295 | | |
| February. | | | | | | | |
| From foreign ports..... | 65 | 16 | 78 | 77 | 66 | ..... | 302 |
| From coastwise ports..... | 86 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 140 | 230 | ..... |
| Total..... | 151 | 17 | 78 | 79 | 206 | | |
| March. | | | | | | | |
| From foreign ports..... | 82 | 25 | 140 | 109 | 175 | ..... | 531 |
| From coastwise ports..... | 66 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 212 | 279 | ..... |
| Total..... | 148 | 25 | 140 | 109 | 387 | | |
| April. | | | | | | | |
| From foreign ports..... | 75 | 39 | 141 | 97 | 159 | ..... | 512 |
| From coastwise ports..... | 82 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 225 | 297 | ..... |
| Total..... | 158 | 39 | 141 | 97 | 444 | | |
| May. | | | | | | | |
| From foreign ports..... | 93 | 33 | 246 | 111 | 200 | ..... | 683 |
| From coastwise ports..... | 83 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 224 | 317 | ..... |
| Total..... | 176 | 33 | 246 | 111 | 424 | | |
| June. | | | | | | | |
| From foreign ports..... | 77 | 28 | 196 | 104 | 181 | ..... | 586 |
| From coastwise ports..... | 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 220 | 310 | ..... |
| Total..... | 167 | 28 | 196 | 104 | 401 | | |
| July. | | | | | | | |
| From foreign ports..... | 84 | 23 | 173 | 83 | 159 | ..... | 531 |
| From coastwise ports..... | 90 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 267 | 347 | ..... |
| Total..... | 174 | 23 | 173 | 83 | 416 | | |
| August. | | | | | | | |
| From foreign ports..... | 84 | 33 | 176 | 99 | 114 | ..... | 505 |
| From coastwise ports..... | 93 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 240 | 423 | ..... |
| Total..... | 177 | 33 | 176 | 99 | 454 | | |
| September. | | | | | | | |
| From foreign ports..... | 83 | 37 | 223 | 78 | 83 | ..... | 514 |
| From coastwise ports..... | 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 311 | 396 | ..... |
| Total..... | 168 | 37 | 223 | 78 | 394 | | |
| October. | | | | | | | |
| From foreign ports..... | 85 | 26 | 126 | 67 | 98 | ..... | 397 |
| From coastwise ports..... | 86 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 313 | 399 | ..... |
| Total..... | 171 | 26 | 126 | 67 | 406 | | |
| November. | | | | | | | |
| From foreign ports..... | 81 | 26 | 120 | 63 | 89 | ..... | 389 |
| From coastwise ports..... | 117 | ..... | 8 | 6 | 214 | 340 | ..... |
| Total..... | 198 | 26 | 128 | 69 | 303 | | |
| December. | | | | | | | |
| From foreign ports..... | 84 | 21 | 116 | 81 | 75 | ..... | 377 |
| From coastwise ports..... | 112 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 131 | 271 | ..... |
| Total..... | 196 | 23 | 117 | 86 | 206 | 4,015 | 5,714 |

The following is the statement of receipts and expenditures :

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Balance at date of last report..... | \$4,604 96 |
| Appropriation of 1876..... | 10,000 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$14,604 96 |
| Expenditures..... | 12,832 49 |
| | <hr/> |
| Balance on hand..... | \$1,772 47 |
| | <hr/> |

Vouchers for all expenditures are filed from time to time with the Comptroller of the State.

Accompanying this report is a communication from the health officer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. L. B. STEARS.
DAVID W. JUDD.
JAMES McQUADE.

REPORT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER FOR THE PORT OF NEW YORK, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

W. L. B. STEARS, *Chairman Commissioners of Quarantine* :

SIR.— The experience of the past year has developed some points of special interest. It is gratifying to state that the principles which were established five seasons since, with reference to the treatment of vessels in quarantine, have been again amply vindicated. In a season, unusual from the number of places in which yellow fever prevailed as an epidemic, as well as its presence in the hospital at Dix Island, except during the month of May, from February until the latter part of October, still not a properly authenticated case reached the city by way of the sea, nor was a steamer or sailing vessel so restrained as to retard her regular sailing.

Yellow fever has prevailed more or less in an epidemic form during the past season at the following ports: Brunswick, Ga., Bahia, Barracoa, Caribairien, Cienfuegos, Charleston, S. C., Cardenas, Havana, Matanzas, New Orleans, Pernambuco, Para, Rio Janeiro, Santos, Sagna-la-Grande, Savannah, Ga., Vera Cruz, Trinidad de Cuba, Wilmington, N. C.

From these points of infection 363 vessels arrived between the fifteenth of May and the fifteenth of October: ninety-nine of which had the disease on board, either while in port, on the passage, or after their arrival here. Three hundred and fifty-five cases of yellow fever have been thus reported; 239 at the point of departure, sixty-seven on the passage hither, and thirty-nine in this port.

SICKNESS IN THE PORT.

With the exception of the month of May, patients were at the hospital from January until the latter part of October; sixty have been treated there; as stated above, thirty-nine of these were yellow fever, the remainder either some form of malarial fever which, in its features, so nearly resembles yellow fever that time is required for observation to determine the precise character, or else of urgent cases, which it was deemed best for the safety of the patient that he be taken at once from the vessel instead of proceeding to the city.

Of the thirty-nine cases of yellow fever eleven died, showing a favorable per centage of recovery, which must, in a great degree be attributed to the airy and healthy location of the hospital. Cases of yellow fever were in the hospital every month with the exception of May, and almost continuously from June to the middle of October, showing its arrival and presence in the harbor for a longer period than for many years past.

The presence of yellow fever at Brunswick, Savannah and Charleston, all lying within a point from which steamers could complete the passage within the average time assigned as the incubation period of the disease, rendered it necessary that some arrangement should be made whereby the commerce from those ports should remain unrestricted.

It was directed that no passengers be taken on vessels coming from those ports. This left me to deal with the crew and cargo only. Full hygienic precautions were suggested to the steamers plying between Savannah and New York, which, on their part, were faithfully carried out.

The usual course was pursued with reference to the vessel and cargo as with all vessels coming from infected ports. The vessels made their trips during the whole epidemic with their accustomed regularity; indeed, from reasons about to be stated, extra vessels were placed upon the route.

So far from New York being a loser, she was a gainer, in a commercial aspect, from the fever epidemic at Savannah. She was the *only* port on the Atlantic coast which permitted free commercial intercourse with the infected city. With Baltimore, intercourse by sea was almost wholly interdicted, while at Philadelphia an entire embargo was laid upon all communication by way of the sea. The agent of the Philadelphia and Savannah line complained, that not only was the intercourse interdicted, but the authorities would neither allow his steamer, then at Philadelphia quarantine, to discharge or depart for another port.

It seems scarcely credible, after the full light of recent experience, so suicidal a policy should have been pursued. Had the fever fomites really existed upon the vessel, no decision could have been adopted which would so likely cause the epidemic to appear. Experience has fully shown, that but the nidus of fomites, allowed to remain unmolested in the hold of a vessel will so rapidly develop, as soon to make the vessel a pest-ship; whereas, if the cargo is

speedily removed and the vessel thoroughly cleansed, danger is reduced to its minimum factor.

The consequence of this embargo was, that not only was an excess of cotton sent from Savannah to this port, as compared with previous years during the same period, but all the vessels trading from Charleston, Wilmington, and even Norfolk, were tasked to their utmost carrying capacity.

Sanitary measures, and commerce need not, therefore, be antagonistic, and in this instance the former aided the latter.

Though nearly a thousand deaths from yellow fever occurred in Savannah, no well authenticated case reached the city of New York, except those of two gentlemen who came by rail. Two or three cases of sickness from vessels occurred in New York and Brooklyn, which were supposed to be yellow fever, but which the accompanying history failed to substantiate. Isolated cases of malignant and malarial fever and yellow fever resemble each other, in so many of their manifestations, that nothing but the most experienced diagnosis can command confidence. The previous history, as well as the subsequent stages of recovery must enter as factors in forming the decision.

While in all cases of sickness, suspected of being able to be transmitted, all precautionary and repressive measures should be employed, the public should not be needlessly alarmed, until the nature of the sickness is definitely determined.

OTHER CONTAGIOUS SICKNESS.

Fewer cases of ship fever and small pox have arrived than for many previous years. This is chiefly attributable to the great falling off in emigration, and consequently the smaller per centage of persons liable to be infected.

Two cases off ever have been taken to Ward's Island, and ten cases of small pox to Riverside hospital, on Blackwell's Island.

I desire, in conclusion, to renew my expressions of confidence in the faithfulness and ability of deputy health officers Thompson and MacCartney.

Respectfully.

S. OAKLEY VANDERPOEL,
Health Officer of the Port of New York.

QUARANTINE, Dec. 31, 1876.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 34.

IN SENATE,

February 21, 1877.

REPLIES

OF THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES TO THE RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE, GIVING A DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS PAID IN SALARIES, FEES, COMPENSATION, ETC., TO THEIR OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES FOR THE YEAR 1876.

STATE OF NEW YORK :

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, *February 21, 1877.* }

Hon. WM. DORSHEIMER, *President of the Senate :*

DEAR SIR.—The following life insurance companies have responded to the resolution of the Senate passed January 16, 1877, calling for a detailed statement showing the amount paid in salaries, fees, compensation or donations to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors and other employes for the year 1876 ; I inclose herewith their detailed statements of same made to this department, namely : American Popular Life Ins. Co. ; Atlantic Mutual Life Ins. Co. ; Brooklyn Life Ins. Co. ; Empire State Life Ins. Co. ; Empire Mutual Life Ins. Co. ; Excelsior Life Ins. Co. ; Germania Life Ins. Co. ; Government Security Life Ins. Co. ; Home Life Ins. Co. ; Homœopathic Mutual Life Ins. Co. ; Manhattan Life Ins. Co. ; North America Life Ins. Co. ; New York Life and Trust Ins. Co. ; Provident Savings Life Ins. Co. ; United States Life Ins. Co. ; Universal Life Ins. Co. ; Washington Life Ins. Co. ; Western New York Life Ins. Co.

The following companies have not responded to the request made upon them by this department for such information, namely : Equitable Life Assurance Society ; Globe Mutual Life Ins. Co. ; Guardian

Mutual Life Ins. Co.; Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.; Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.; Mutual Life Ins. Co.; New York Life Ins. Co.; World Mutual Life Ins. Co.

Yours with respect.

W. SMYTH,
Acting Superintendent.

NEW YORK, *January 29, 1877.*

HON. WM. SMYTH, *Superintendent of Insurance:*

DEAR SIR.—Your favor of twenty-third instant, addressed to Thomas Harland, president, Excelsior Life Ins. Co., requesting a detailed statement of salaries, fees, etc., paid to various officers in accordance with Senate resolution, came duly to hand. I have the honor to report that the Excelsior Life Ins. Co. paid no salaries, compensations or donations of any kind during the year 1876.

Very truly yours.

GEO. N. CARPENTER,
Secretary Excelsior Life Ins. Co., 409 Broadway, N. Y.

26 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK, *January 29, 1877.*

HON. WM. SMYTH, *Acting Superintendent Ins. Dept., Albany, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.—Replying to your favor of twenty-third instant, requesting a detailed statement showing the amount paid by the Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company for salaries, etc., in 1876, I will say that all the assets and liabilities of said company were transferred to the Continental Life Insurance Company in the year 1872, since which time it has not been in receipt of an income, neither has it disbursed any thing; it paid nothing in way of salaries during the year of 1876. I will furnish affidavit as to the foregoing if you desire.

Truly yours.

THOMAS CHAFFEE,
Acting Secretary Empire Mutual Life Ins Co.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, *January 23, 1877.* }

To HENRY STOKES, Esq., *President of the Manhattan Life Insurance Co., New York:*

DEAR SIR.—I append hereto copy of a resolution passed by the Senate of the State of New York on the 16th day of January, 1877, requesting the Superintendent to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State, a detailed statement, showing the amount paid in salaries, fees or compensation or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secre-

taries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes during the year 1876.

In order that I may comply with this resolution, I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me this information, in detail, on blank form accompanying this circular at as early a date as possible, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully.

W. SMYTH,

Acting Superintendent.

(Copy resolution.)

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE,

ALBANY, *January* 16, 1877. }

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Insurance Department be and he hereby is requested to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, a detailed statement showing the amount paid, in salaries, fees or compensation, or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes in the year 1876; and that such information be furnished to the Senate at the earliest date practicable.

By order.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN,

Clerk.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of salaries and all other fees, compensation or donation paid to officers, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and all other employes of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company during the year 1876:

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Amount of salary paid to president during the year.. | \$10,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid president during the year..... | 5,887 57 |
| Total..... | <u>\$15,887 57</u> |

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Amount of salary paid to each vice-president during the year, \$6,000, being one in number..... | \$6,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid vice-president or vice-presidents during the year..... | 2,355 08 |
| Total..... | <u>\$8,355 08</u> |

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Amount of salary paid to each secretary during the year, \$6,000, being one in number | \$6,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid secretary or secretaries during the year.. | 2,355 03 |
| Total..... | <u>\$8,355 03</u> |
| Amount of salary paid each actuary during the year, \$5,000, being one in number..... | \$5,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid actuary or actuaries during the year..... | 2,355 03 |
| Total..... | <u>\$7,355 03</u> |
| Amount of salary paid to medical examiners during the year, being one in number | \$5,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid medical examiners during the year at agencies | 4,226 00 |
| Total..... | <u>\$9,226 00</u> |
| Amount of salary paid to attorneys and counselors during the year, being in number, none. | |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid attorneys and counselors during the year, | \$3,361 45 |
| Average amount of salary paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, \$2,860, being ten in number..... | \$28,600 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year..... | 1,900 00 |
| Total..... | <u>\$30,500 00</u> |
| Aggregate | <u>\$83,040 11</u> |

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

Henry Stokes, president, and Jacob L. Halsey, secretary of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says that they are the above described officers of said company, and that the foregoing detailed statement is a full and correct exhibit of the amounts paid in salaries, fees or compensation, or donation to the president and vice-presidents, secretaries, actuaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, clerks and

other employes of this company during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1876.

HENRY STOKES,
President.
J. L. HALSEY,
Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me }
this 25th day of January, 1877. }

EDWARD H. SETELL,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, *January 23, 1877.* }

To D. D. T. MARSHALL, Esq., *President of the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Co., New York:*

DEAR SIR. — I append hereto copy of a resolution passed by the Senate of the State of New York on the 16th day of January, 1877, requesting the Superintendent to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State, a detailed statement, showing the amount paid in salaries, fees, or compensation or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes, during the year 1876.

In order that I may comply with this resolution, I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me this information, in detail, on blank form accompanying this circular at as early a date as possible, and oblige,
Yours, very respectfully.

W. SMYTH,
Acting Superintendent.

(Copy resolution.)

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE, }
ALBANY, *January 16, 1877.* }

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Insurance Department be and he hereby is requested to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, a detailed statement showing the amount paid, in salaries, fees or compensation, or donation, to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes, in the year 1876; and that such information be furnished to the Senate at the earliest date practicable.

By order.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN,
Clerk.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of salaries and all other fees, compensation or donation paid to officers, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and all other employes, of the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company during the year 1876.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Amount of salary paid to president during the year.. | \$2,500 00 |
| Amount of salary paid to each vice-president during the year, being one in number..... | \$3,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid vice-president or vice-presidents during the year, for medical fees..... | 2,000 00 |
| Total..... | \$5,000 00 |
| Amount of salary paid to each secretary during the year, being one in number | \$3,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid secretary or secretaries during the year... | 300 00 |
| Total..... | \$3,300 00 |
| Amount of all fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid actuary or actuaries during the year..... | \$1,000 00 |
| Amount of all fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid medical examiners during the year..... | \$1,894 42 |
| Amount of all fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid attorneys and counselors during the year..... | \$716 33 |
| Average amount of salary paid to all clerks and employes of the company during the year, \$1,500, being two in number..... | \$1,500 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year..... | \$640 00 |
| Aggregate..... | \$16,550 75 |

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

D. D. T. Marshall, president, and Frank B. Mayhew, secretary, of the Homœopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company, being duly

sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says that they are the above described officers of said company, and that the foregoing detailed statement is a full and correct exhibit of the amount paid in salaries, fees or compensation or donation to the president, vice-president, secretaries, actuaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, clerks, and other employes of this company, during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1876.

D. D. T. MARSHALL,
President.
FRANK B. MAYHEW,
Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me }
this 27th day of January, 1877. }

H. A. HICKS,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, January 23, 1877. }

To GEORGE WALKER, Esq., *President of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, New York:*

DEAR SIR.—I append hereto copy of a resolution passed by the Senate of the State of New York on the 16th day of January, 1877, requesting the Superintendent to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State, a detailed statement, showing the amount paid in salaries, fees, or compensation or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes during the year 1876.

In order that I may comply with this resolution, I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me this information, in detail, on blank form accompanying this circular at as early a date as possible, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully.

W. SMYTH,
Acting Superintendent.

(Copy resolution.)

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE,
ALBANY, January 16, 1877. }

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Insurance Department be and he hereby is requested to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, a detailed statement, showing the amount paid, in salaries, fees or compensation, or donation to their respective presidents, vice-

presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes in the year 1876; and that such information be furnished to the Senate at the earliest date practicable.

By order.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN,
Clerk.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of salaries and all other fees, compensation or donation paid to officers, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and all other employes of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, during the year 1876:

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Amount of salary paid to president during the year... | \$6, 550 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid president during the year, none. | |
| George Walker, president, January 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876..... | \$3, 750 00 |
| Sheppard Homans, president and actuary, July 1, 1876 to January 1, 1877..... | 2, 800 00 |
| Total | <u>6, 550 00</u> |

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Amount of salary paid to each vice-president during the year, being two in number..... | \$2, 875 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid vice-president or vice presidents, during the year, none. | |
| Shepard Homans, vice-president and actuary from January 1, 1876, to July 1, 1876. | \$1, 000 00 |
| T. W. Ogden, vice-president, from April 1, 1876, to January 1, 1877..... | 1, 875 00 |
| Total | <u>2, 875 00</u> |

| | |
|--|------------------|
| Amount of salary paid to each secretary during the year, being two in number..... | \$3, 500 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid secretary or secretaries during the year, none. | |
| Secretary. | \$1, 500 00 |
| Assistant. | 2, 000 00 |
| Total | <u>3, 500 00</u> |

Amount of salary paid each actuary during the year,
being one in number..... \$1,183 33
Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if
any, paid actuary or actuaries during the year, none.

Amount of salary paid to medical examiners during
the year, being one in number \$775 00
Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if
any, paid medical examiners during year..... 2,087 30
Total \$2,862 30

Amount of salary paid to attorneys and counselors
during the year, being three in number..... \$254 50
Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if
any, paid attorneys and counselors, during the year,
none.

Average amount of salary paid to all other clerks and
employees of the company during the year \$341.79,
being five in number..... \$1,708 97

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if
any, paid to all other clerks and employees of the com-
pany during the year, none.
Aggregate..... \$18,934 10

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

Sheppard Homans, president, and James L. Goodridge, secretary
of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society, of New York,
being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says that
they are the above described officers of said company, and that the
foregoing detailed statement is a full and correct exhibit of the
amounts paid in salaries, fees and compensation, or donation to the
president, vice-president, secretaries, actuaries, medical examiners,
attorneys, counselors, clerks, and other employees of this company
during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1876.

SHEPPARD HOMANS,
President.
JAMES L. GOODRIDGE.
Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn, before me, }
this 25th day of January, 1877. }

Witness my hand and official seal.

[L. S.]

CHARLES NETTLETON,

Notary Public for New York county, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, January 23, 1877. }

To C. W. BOUCK, Esq., *President of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Co., New York:*

DEAR SIR. — I append hereto copy of a resolution passed by the Senate of the State of New York on the 16th day of January, 1877, requesting the Superintendent to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State, a detailed statement showing the amount paid in salaries, fees, or compensation or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes during the year 1876.

In order that I may comply with this resolution, I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me this information, in detail, on blank form accompanying this circular at as early a date as possible, and oblige,
Yours very respectfully.

W. SMYTH,
Acting Superintendent.

(Copy resolution.)

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE,
ALBANY, January 16, 1877. }

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Insurance Department be and he hereby is requested to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, a detailed statement showing the amount paid, in salaries, fees or compensation or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes in the year 1876; and that such information be furnished to the Senate at the earliest date practicable.

By order.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN,
Clerk.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of salaries and all other fees, compensation or donation paid to officers, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and all other employes of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, during the year 1876:

Amount of salary paid to president during the year... \$7,000 00

Amount of salary paid to each vice-president during the year, being one in number..... \$

| | |
|--|------------|
| Amount of salary paid to each secretary during the year, being one in number | \$6,000 00 |
|--|------------|

| | |
|---|------------|
| Amount of salary paid each actuary during the year, being one in number | \$2,275 00 |
|---|------------|

| | |
|---|------------|
| Amount of salary paid to medical examiners during the year, being one in number | \$2,500 00 |
|---|------------|

| | |
|--|------------|
| Schedule of fees paid attorneys during the year 1876 : | |
| To regular counsel in New York, for counsel, preparation of papers, examining and certifying titles, conduct of suits and legal services of all kinds at the home office | \$1,563 32 |
| To counsel fees at Mobile..... | 324 00 |
| To counsel fees at Raleigh | 400 00 |
| To counsel fees at St. Louis | 250 00 |
| To counsel fees at St. Louis | 255 75 |
| To tax searches..... | 46 25 |
| To counsel fees at Boston | 484 44 |
| To counsel fees at Baltimore..... | 213 60 |
| To counsel fees at Philadelphia..... | 257 95 |
| To counsel fees at Greene county, N. Y..... | 150 00 |
| To counsel fees at Columbus, Ohio..... | 102 32 |
| To counsel fees at other places..... | 661 67 |

| | |
|------------|------------|
| Total..... | \$4,709 30 |
|------------|------------|

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Average amount of salary paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, \$1,203, being nine in number | \$10,826 00 |
|--|-------------|

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Aggregate | \$33,310 30 |
|-----------------|-------------|

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss. :

C. W. Bouck, president and William M. Cole, secretary of the Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says that they are the above described officers of said company, and that the foregoing detailed statement is a full and correct exhibit of the amount paid in salaries, fees or compensation, or donation, to the president and vice-presidents, secretaries, actuaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, clerks and other employes of this company during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1876.

C. W. BOUCK.
W. M. COLE.

Subscribed and sworn before me }
this 26th day of January, 1877. }

JOHN W. JENKINS,

Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, January 23, 1877. }

To G. W. ARNOLD, Esq., *President of the Government Security Life Insurance Co., New York:*

DEAR SIR.—I append hereto copy of a resolution passed by the Senate of the State of New York on the 16th day of January, 1877, requesting the Superintendent to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State, a detailed statement, showing the amount paid in salaries, fees, or compensation or donations to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors and other employes during the year 1876.

In order that I may comply with this resolution, I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me this information, in detail, on blank form accompanying this circular at as early a date as possible, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully.

WM. SMYTH,

Acting Superintendent.

(Copy resolution.)

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE,
ALBANY, January 16, 1877. }

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Insurance Department be and he hereby is requested to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, a detailed statement showing the amount paid, in salaries, fees or compensation or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors and other employes in the year 1876, and that such information be furnished to the Senate at the earliest date practicable.

By order.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN,

Clerk.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of salaries and all other fees, compensation or donation paid to officers, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors and all other employes of the Government Security Life Insurance Company during the year 1876:

Amount of salary paid to president during the year,
nothing.

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if
any, paid president during the year, nothing.

Amount of salary paid to each vice-president during
the year, \$191.65, being one in number.....

\$191 65

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid vice-president or vice-presidents during the year, nothing.

Amount of salary paid to each secretary during the year, being one in number, nothing.

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid secretary or secretaries during the year, nothing.

Amount of salary paid each actuary during the year, being none in number (had no actuary), nothing.

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid actuary or actuaries, during the year, nothing.

Amount of salary paid to medical examiners during the year, being none in number, had no medical examiner, nothing.

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid medical examiners during the year, nothing.

Amount of salary paid to attorneys and counselors during the year, being in number, nothing.

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid attorneys and counselors during the year, nothing.

Average amount of salary paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, \$140, being one in number, office boy.....

\$140 00

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, nothing.

Aggregate.....

\$331 65

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

Sidney Ward, president of the Government Security Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says, and each for himself says that he is the above described officer of said company, and that the foregoing detailed statement is a full and correct exhibit of the amount paid in salaries, fees or compensation, or donation to the president and vice-presidents, secretaries, actuaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, clerks and other employes of this company during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1876. The secretary of said company is now in California.

SIDNEY WARD.

Subscribed and sworn before me }
this 25th day of January, 1877. }

J. S. WOODS,

Notary Public, Kings and N. Y. Co.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, January 23, 1877. }

To T. S. LAMBERT, M. D., *President of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, New York:*

DEAR SIR.—I append hereto copy of a resolution passed by the Senate of the State of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1877, requesting the Superintendent to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State, a detailed statement, showing the amount paid in salaries, fees, or compensation or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes during the year 1876.

In order that I may comply with this resolution, I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me this information, in detail, on blank form accompanying this circular at as early a date as possible, and oblige,
Yours, very respectfully.

W. SMYTH,
Acting Superintendent.

(Copy resolution.)

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE,
ALBANY, January 16, 1877. }

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Insurance Department be and he hereby is requested to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, a detailed statement showing the amount paid, in salaries, fees or compensation, or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes in the year 1876; and that such information be furnished to the Senate at the earliest date practicable.

By order.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN,
Clerk.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of salaries and all other fees, compensation or donation paid to officers, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and all other employes of the American Popular Life Insurance Company during the year 1876:

Amount of salary paid to president during the year... \$3,000 00

Amount of salary paid to each surgeon-in-chief, and vice-president during the year, being one in number. \$3,000 00

Amount of salary paid to each secretary during the year, being one in number..... \$550 00

Amount of salary paid each actuary and assistant secretary during the year, being one in number..... \$1,800 00

Amount of all fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid medical examiners during the year.....

This is supposed to refer to the medical examiners of the home office (for which see surgeon-in-chief). If outside examiners are also to be included we will send the amount of money paid to them also.

Amount of all fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid attorneys and counselors during the year..... \$4,933 00

Average amount of salary paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, \$1,169, being eight in number..... \$9,357 00

This includes two executive board officers: 1st. Treasurer, \$1,200; 2d. Agent-in-chief, \$2,400.

Aggregate..... \$22,640 00

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

T. S. Lambert, president, and James Cruikshank, secretary of the American Popular Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says that they are the above described officers of said company, and that the foregoing detailed statement is a full and correct exhibit of the amount paid in salaries, fees or compensation, or donation to the president or vice-presidents, secretaries, actuaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, clerks and other employes of this company during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1876.

T. S. LAMBERT,
JAMES CRUIKSHANK,
President.
Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me }
this 27th day of January, 1877. }

W. H. MELICK,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, January 23, 1877. }

To HAYDEN W. HOWARD, Esq., *President of the Western New York Life Insurance Co., Batavia, New York:*

DEAR SIR.—I append hereto copy of a resolution passed by the Senate of the State of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1877, requesting the Superintendent to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State, a detailed statement, showing the amount paid in salaries, fees, or compensation or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes, during the year 1876.

In order that I may comply with this resolution, I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me this information, in detail, on blank form accompanying this circular, at as early a date as possible, and oblige,
Yours, very respectfully.

W. SMYTH,
Acting Superintendent.

(Copy resolution.)

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE,
ALBANY, January 16, 1877. }

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Insurance Department be and he hereby is requested to obtain, from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, a detailed statement, showing the amount paid, in salaries, fees, or compensation or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes, in the year 1876; and that such information be furnished to the Senate at the earliest date practicable.

By order.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN,
Clerk.

 DETAILED STATEMENT

Of salaries and all other fees, compensation or donation paid to officers, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and all other employes of the Western New York Life Insurance Company, during the year 1876:

Amount of salary paid to president during the year,
nothing.

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if
any, paid president during the year, nothing.

Amount of salary paid to each vice-president during the year, nothing, being one in number, nothing.

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid vice-president or vice-presidents during the year, nothing.

Amount of salary paid to each secretary during the year, \$1,200, being one in number..... \$1,200 00

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid secretary or secretaries during the year, nothing.

Amount of salary paid each actuary during the year, nothing, being in number, nothing.

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid actuary or actuaries during the year, nothing.

Amount of salary paid to medical examiners during the year, being in number, nothing.

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid medical examiners during the year..... \$520 50

Amount of salary paid to attorneys and counselors during the year, being in number, nothing.

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid attorneys and counselors during the year, nothing.

* Average amount of salary paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, \$705.83, being six in number..... \$4,235 00

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, nothing.

Aggregate..... \$5,955 50

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF GENESEE, } ss. :

H. U. Howard, president, and O. H. Howard, secretary, of the Western New York Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says that they are the above described officers of said company, and that the foregoing detailed statement is a full and correct exhibit of the amount paid in salaries, fees, or compensation or donation, to the president and vice-presidents, secretaries, actuaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors,

* Includes salaries of general, special and travelling agents.

clerks and other employes of this company during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1876.

H. U. HOWARD,
President.
C. H. HOWARD,
Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me }
this 25th day of January, 1877. }
A. W. COWDIN,
Notary Public.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, January 23, 1877. }

To ROBERT H. PRUYN, Esq., *President of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, Albany, New York:*

DEAR SIR. — I append hereto copy of a resolution passed by the Senate of the State of New York on the 16th day of January, 1877, requesting the Superintendent to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State, a detailed statement, showing the amount paid in salaries, fees, or compensation, or donation, to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes, during the year 1876.

In order that I may comply with this resolution, I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me this information, in detail, on blank form accompanying this circular, at as early a date as possible, and oblige.

Yours, very respectfully.

W. SMYTH,
Acting Superintendent.

(Copy resolution.)

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE, }
ALBANY, January 16, 1877. }

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Insurance Department be and he hereby is requested to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, a detailed statement showing the amount paid in salaries, fees, or compensation, for donation, to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes, in the year 1876; and that such information be furnished to the Senate at the earliest date practicable.

By order.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN,
Clerk.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of salaries and all other fees, compensation or donation paid to officers, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and all other employes of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company during the year 1876:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Amount of salary paid to president during the year, nothing. | |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid president during the year. | |
| Amount of salary paid to each vice-president during the year, being one in number, nothing. | |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid vice-president or vice presidents during the year, nothing. | |
| Amount of salary paid to each secretary during the year, being one in number | \$3,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid secretary or secretaries during the year, nothing. | |
| <hr/> | |
| Amount of salary paid each actuary during the year, being none in number, nothing. | |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid actuary or actuaries during the year, nothing. (Actuarial calculations made by secretary.) | |
| Amount of salary paid to medical examiners during the year, being in number, nothing. | |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid medical examiners during the year, in home offices and all of company's agencies..... | \$1,116 66 |
| <hr/> | |
| Amount of salary paid to attorneys and counselors during the year, being none in number, nothing. | |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid attorneys and counselors during the year, | \$87 31 |
| <hr/> | |
| Average amount of salary paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, \$698.25 each, being seven in number | \$4,887 77 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, nothing. | |
| <hr/> | |
| Aggregate | \$9,091 74 |
| <hr/> | |

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
 COUNTY OF ALBANY, }

Robert H. Pruyn, president and Walter Brown, secretary of the Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says that they are the above described officers of said company, and that the foregoing detailed statement is a full and correct exhibit of the amount paid in salaries, fees or compensation, or donation, to the president and vice-presidents, secretaries, actuaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and clerks and other employes of this company during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1876.

ROBERT H. PRUYN.
 WALTER BROWN.

Subscribed and sworn before me }
 this 25th day of January, 1877. }

H. K. LANSING,
Notary Public, City and County of Albany, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, }
 ALBANY, January 23, 1877. }

To CYRUS CURTISS, Esq., *President of the Washington Life Insurance Company, New York:*

DEAR SIR.—I append hereto copy of a resolution passed by the Senate of the State of New York on the 16th day of January, 1877, requesting the Superintendent to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State, a detailed statement, showing the amount paid in salaries, fees, or compensation or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes, during the year 1876.

In order that I may comply with this resolution, I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me this information, in detail, on blank form accompanying this circular, at as early a date as possible, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully.

W. SMYTH,
Acting Superintendent.

(Copy resolution.)

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE, }
 ALBANY, January 16, 1877. }

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Insurance Department be and he hereby is requested to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, a detailed statement, showing the amount paid, in salaries,

fees, or compensation or donation, to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes, in the year 1876; and that such information be furnished to the Senate at the earliest day practicable.

By order.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN,
Clerk.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of salaries and all other fees, compensation or donation paid to officers, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and all other employes of the Washington Life Insurance Company, during the year 1876:

Amount of salary paid to president during the year.. \$10,000 00

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid president during the year, nothing.

Amount of salary paid to each vice-president during the year, \$9,000, being one in number..... \$9,000 00

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid vice-president or vice-presidents during the year, nothing.

Amount of salary paid to each secretary during the year, being two in number: Secretary, \$7,000; assistant secretary, \$4,400..... \$11,400 00

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid secretary or secretaries during the year, nothing.

Amount of salary paid each actuary during the year, being in number, nothing.

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid actuary or actuaries during the year, nothing. (The position of actuary is filled by the vice-president.)

Amount of salary paid to medical examiners during the year, being one in number..... \$3,000 00

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid medical examiners, during the year, throughout the country..... 2,991 00

Total..... \$5,991 00

Amount of salary paid to attorneys and counselors during the year, being in number, nothing.

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid attorneys and counselors, during the year, on property bought in under foreclosure and fees in suits on claims contested..... \$2,815 57

| | |
|---|---------------------------|
| Average amount of salary paid to all other clerks and employees of the company during the year, \$1,234.36, being fourteen in number..... | \$17,281 07 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid to all other clerks and employees of the company during the year, nothing. | |
| Aggregate | <u><u>\$56,487 64</u></u> |

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

Cyrus Curtiss, president, and William Haxtun, secretary, of the Washington Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn. depose and say, and each for himself says that they are the above described officers of said company, and that the foregoing detailed statement is a full and correct exhibit of the amount paid in salaries, fees or compensation or donation to the president and vice-presidents, secretaries, actuaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, clerks, and other employees of this company, during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1876.

CYRUS CURTISS,
President.
W. HAXTUN,
Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me }
this 25th day of January, 1877. }

AUG. G. JENKINS,
Notary Public, Kings Co., N. Y., and acting in New York Co.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

I, Henry A. Gumbleton, clerk of the city and county of New York, and also clerk of the Supreme Court for the said city and county, being a court of record, do hereby certify that Aug. G. Jenkins has filed, in the clerk's office of the county of New York, a certified copy of his appointment as notary public for the county of Kings, with his autograph signature, and was at the time of taking the annexed duly authorized to take the same, and that I am well acquainted with the handwriting of said notary public, and verily believe that the signature to the annexed certificate is genuine.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said court and county, the 25th day of January, 1877.

[L. s.]

HENRY A. GUMBLETON,
Clerk.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, January 23, 1877. }

To HUGO WESENDONCK, Esq., *President of the Germania Life Insurance Co., New York:*

DEAR SIR.—I append hereto copy of a resolution passed by the Senate of the State of New York on the 16th day of January, 1877, requesting the superintendent to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State a detailed statement, showing the amount paid in salaries, fees, or compensation or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors and other employes during the year 1876.

In order that I may comply with this resolution, I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me this information, in detail, on blank form accompanying this circular, at as early a date as possible, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully.

W. SMYTH,
Acting Superintendent.

(Copy resolution.)

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE, }
ALBANY, January 16, 1877. }

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Insurance Department be and he hereby is requested to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, a detailed statement, showing the amount paid, in salaries, fees or compensation, or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors and other employes in the year 1876, and that such information be furnished to the Senate at the earliest date practicable.

By order.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN,
Clerk.

 DETAILED STATEMENT

Of salaries and all other fees, compensation or donation paid to officers, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and all other employes of the Germania Life Insurance Company, during the year 1876:

Amount of salary paid to president during the year.. \$11,867 15

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid president during the year, none.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Amount of salary paid to each vice-president during the year, being one in number..... | \$10,600 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid vice-president or vice-presidents during the year, none. | |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Amount of salary paid to each secretary during the year, being one in number..... | \$7,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid secretary or secretaries during the year, none. | |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Amount of salary paid each actuary during the year, being one in number..... | \$5,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid actuary or actuaries during the year, none. | |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Amount of salary paid to medical examiners during the year, being one in number | \$5,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid medical examiners during the year..... | 5,816 05 |

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| Total..... | \$10,816 05 |
|------------|-------------|

| | |
|--|------------|
| Amount of salary paid to attorneys and counselors during the year, being in number, none. | |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid attorneys and counselors during the year, | \$1,494 15 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Average amount of salary paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, \$1,265.72, being twenty-three in number..... | \$29,111 65 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, none. | |

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Aggregate..... | \$75,889 00 |
|----------------|-------------|

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

Hugo Wesendonck, president, and Cornelius Doremus, secretary of the Germania Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says that they are the above described officers of said company, and that the foregoing detailed statement is a full and correct exhibit of the amount paid in salaries, fees or compensation, or donation to the president and vice-presidents, secretaries, actuaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, clerks

and other employes of this company during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1876.

HUGO WESENDONOK,
President.

C. DOREMUS,
Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me }
this 25th day of January, 1877. }

JNO. STEVENSON,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, *January, 23, 1877.* }

To HENRY J. FURBER, *President of the North American Life Insurance Company, New York:*

DEAR SIR.—I append hereto copy of a resolution passed by the Senate of the State of New York on the 16th day of January, 1877, requesting the Superintendent to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State a detailed statement, showing the amount paid in salaries, fees, or compensation or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes during the year 1876.

In order that I may comply with this resolution, I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me this information, in detail, on blank form accompanying this circular at as early a date as possible, and oblige,
Yours, very respectfully.

W. SMYTH,
Acting Superintendent.

(Copy resolution.)

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE, }
ALBANY, *January 16, 1877.* }

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Insurance Department be and he hereby is requested to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, a detailed statement showing the amount paid, in salaries, fees or compensation, or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes in the year 1876; and that such information be furnished to the Senate at the earliest date practicable.

By order.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN,
Clerk.

DETAILED STATEMENT.

Of salaries and all other fees, compensation or donation paid to officers, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and all other employes of the North American Life Insurance Company during the year 1876 :

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Amount of salary paid to president during the year, .. | \$12,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid president during the year, none. | |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Amount of salary paid to each vice-president during the year, \$6,000, being one in number..... | \$6,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation, or donation, if any, paid vice-president or vice-presidents during the year, none. | |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Amount of salary paid to each secretary during the year, \$6,000, being one in number..... | \$6,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation, or donation, if any, paid secretary or secretaries during the year, none. | |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Amount of salary paid to each auditor during the year, \$3,000, being one in number..... | \$3,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid actuary or actuaries during the year, none. | |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Amount of salary paid to medical examiners during the year, being two in number..... | \$2,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid medical examiners during the year..... | 53 00 |

| | |
|------------|------------|
| Total..... | \$2,053 00 |
|------------|------------|

| | |
|---|------------|
| Amount of salary paid to attorneys and counselors during the year, being two in number.. | \$4,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid other attorneys and counselors during the year throughout the country..... | 9,233 56 |

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| Total..... | \$13,233 56 |
|------------|-------------|

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average amount of salary paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, about \$1,317, being twenty-two in number..... | \$28,981 38 |
|---|-------------|

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, not including commissions of agents throughout the country..... \$5,958 26

Aggregate..... \$77,226 20

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss. :

Henry J. Furber, president, and George L. Montague, secretary of the North American Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says that they are the above described officers of said company, and that the foregoing detailed statement is a full and correct exhibit of the amount paid in salaries, fees or compensation, or donation to the president and vice-presidents, secretaries, actuaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, clerks and other employes of this company during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1876.

H. J. FURBER,
President.
G. L. MONTAGUE,
Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me }
this 17th day of February, 1877. }

SIDNEY WARD,
Notary Public, Kings and N. Y. Co.'s.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, January 23, 1877. }

To HENRY PARISH, Esq., *President of the New York Life and Trust Insurance Company, New York:*

DEAR SIR.—I append hereto copy of a resolution passed by the Senate of the State of New York on the 16th day of January, 1877, requesting the Superintendent to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State, a detailed statement, showing the amount paid in salaries, fees or compensation or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors and other employes, during the year 1876.

In order that I may comply with this resolution, I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me this information, in detail, on blank form accompanying this circular at as early a date as possible, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully.

W. SMYTH,
Acting Superintendent.

(Copy resolution.)

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE,
ALBANY, January 16, 1877. }

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Insurance Department be and he hereby is requested to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, a detailed statement showing the amount paid, in salaries, fees or compensation, or donation, to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes, in the year 1876; and that such information be furnished to the Senate at the earliest date practicable.

By order.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN,
Clerk.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of salaries and all other fees, compensation or donation paid to officers, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and all other employes, of the New York Life and Trust Insurance Company, during the year 1876:

Amount of salary paid to president during the year... \$12,000 00
Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid president during the year, none.

Amount of salary paid to each vice-president during the year, being one in number, none.

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid vice-president or vice-presidents during the year, none.

Amount of salary paid to both secretaries during the year, being two in number..... \$9,500 00

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid secretary or secretaries during the year, none.

Amount of salary paid each actuary during the year, being one in number..... \$2,750 00

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid actuary or actuaries during the year, none.

Amount of salary paid to medical examiners during the year, being in number, none.

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid medical examiners during the year, none.

Amount of salary paid to attorneys and counselors during the year, being in number, none.

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid attorneys and counselors during the year, none.

Average amount of salary paid to all other clerks and employes, of the company during the year, \$2,141, being five in number..... \$10,700 00

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, none.

Total..... \$34,950 00

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

Henry Parish, president, and Joseph R. Kearny, secretary of the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says that they are the above described officers of said company, and that the foregoing detailed statement is a full and correct exhibit of the amounts paid in salaries, fees and compensation, or donation to the president, vice-president, secretaries, actuaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, clerks, and other employes of this company during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1876.

HENRY PARISH.
JOSEPH R. KEARNY.

Subscribed and sworn before me, }
this 27th day of January, 1877. }

WILLIAM H. BOWERS,

Notary Public, New York City.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, January 23, 1877. }

To GEO. C. RIPLEY, Esq., *President of the Home Life Insurance Co., New York:*

DEAR SIR.—I append hereto copy of a resolution passed by the Senate of the State of New York on the 16th day of January, 1877, requesting the Superintendent to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State, a detailed statement, showing the amount paid in salaries, fees, or compensation or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors and other employes during the year 1876.

In order that I may comply with this resolution, I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me this information, in detail, on blank form accompanying this circular at as early a date as possible, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully.

W. SMYTH,

Acting Superintendent.

(Copy resolution.)

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE,
ALBANY, January 16, 1877. }

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Insurance Department be and he hereby is requested to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, a detailed statement showing the amount paid, in salaries, fees, or compensation, or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors and other employes in the year 1876, and that such information be furnished to the Senate at the earliest date practicable.

By order.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN,
Clerk.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of salaries and all other fees, compensation or donation paid to officers, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors and all other employes of the Home Life Insurance Company during the year 1876:

Amount of salary paid to president during the year.. \$10,000 00
Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if
any, paid president during the year, nothing.

* Amount of salary paid to each vice-president during
the year, being in number, nothing.
Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if
any, paid vice-president or vice-presidents during the
year, nothing.

Amount of salary paid to each secretary during the year,
being in number.
Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if
any, paid secretary or secretaries during the year,
nothing.
Amount of salaries paid each actuary during the year,
being in number.
Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if
any, paid actuary or actuaries during the year, nothing.
Total..... \$8,000 00

* Have no vice-presidents.

| | |
|--|---------------------------|
| Amount of salary paid to medical examiners during the year, being one in number, he being attached to the office as medical examiner and counsel | \$600 00 |
| *Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid medical examiners during the year..... | 2,822 22 |
| Total..... | <u>\$3,422 22</u> |
| †Amount of salary paid to attorneys and counselors during the year, being in number, nothing. | |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid attorneys and counselors during the year, | <u>\$1,250 00</u> |
| Average amount of salary paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, \$1,150.50, being eight in number | \$9,204 04 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, nothing. | |
| Aggregate | <u><u>\$31,876 26</u></u> |

STATE OF NEW YORK, {
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

George C. Ripley, president, and William J. Coffin, secretary of the Home Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says that they are the above described officers of said company, and that the foregoing detailed statement is a full and correct exhibit of the amounts paid in salaries, fees or compensation, or donation to the president and vice-presidents, secretaries, actuaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, clerks and other employes of this company during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1876.

GEO. C. RIPLEY.
WM. J. COFFIN.

Subscribed and sworn before me }
this 26th day of January, 1877. }
GEO. W. BLUNT,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, January 23, 1877. }

To WILLIAM WALKER, Esq., *President of the Universal Life Insurance Co., New York:*

DEAR SIR. — I append hereto copy of a resolution passed by the Senate of the State of New York on the 16th day of January, 1877,

* This amount paid for medical examinations at our various agencies.

† We pay no salary to any attorney or counselor; we only pay for services actually rendered.

requesting the Superintendent to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State, a detailed statement, showing the amount paid in salaries, fees, or compensation or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes, during the year 1876.

In order that I may comply with this resolution, I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me this information, in detail, on blank form accompanying this circular at as early a date as possible, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully.

W. SMYTH,

Acting Superintendent.

(Copy resolution.)

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE,

ALBANY, January 16, 1877. }

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Insurance Department be and he hereby is requested to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, a detailed statement showing the amount paid, in salaries, fees or compensation, or donation, to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes, in the year 1876; and that such information be furnished to the Senate at the earliest date practicable.

By order.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN,

Clerk.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of salaries and all other fees, compensation or donation paid to officers, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors and all other employes of the Universal Life Insurance Company during the year 1876:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Amount of salary paid to president during the year, | \$9,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid president during the year, nothing. | |

| | |
|--|------------|
| Amount of salary paid to each vice-president during the year, \$9,666.67, being one in number..... | \$9,666 67 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid vice-president or vice-presidents during the year | 11,301 08 |

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| Total | \$20,967 75 |
|-------------|-------------|

| | |
|--|------------|
| Amount of salary paid to each secretary during the year, \$5,000, being one in number..... | \$5,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid secretary or secretaries during the year... | 9,234 01 |

| | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| Total | <u>\$14,234 01</u> |
|-------------|--------------------|

| | |
|---|------------|
| Amount of salary paid each actuary during the year, \$4,000, being one in number..... | \$4,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid actuary or actuaries, during the year..... | 9,234 01 |

| | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| Total | <u>\$13,234 01</u> |
|-------------|--------------------|

| | |
|---|------------|
| Amount of salary paid to medical examiners during the year, being one in number, viz.: Examiner in chief at New York..... | \$3,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid medical examiners during the year, viz.: All examiners throughout the country..... | 2,958 90 |

| | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| Total | <u>\$5,958 90</u> |
|-------------|-------------------|

| | |
|--|------------|
| Amount of salary paid to attorneys and counselors during the year, being two in number, at New York... | \$4,000 00 |
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid attorneys and counselors throughout the country during the year. | 3,439 04 |

| | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| Total | <u>\$7,439 04</u> |
|-------------|-------------------|

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Average amount of salary paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, about \$1,635, being twenty in number..... | \$32,941 28 |
|---|-------------|

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, not including compensation of agents who work throughout the country... | \$12,653 16 |
|---|-------------|

| | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| Aggregate | <u>\$116,428 15</u> |
|-----------------|---------------------|

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

William Walker, president, and John H. Bewley, secretary, of the Universal Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says that he is the above described officer

of said company, and that the foregoing detailed statement is a full and correct exhibit of the amount paid in salaries, fees or compensation, or donation to the president and vice-presidents, secretaries, actuaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, clerks and other employes of this company during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1876.

WM. WALKER,
President.
 JOHN H. BEWLEY,
Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn before me }
 this 17th day of February, 1877. }

J. S. WOODS,
Notary Public, Kings and N. Y. Co.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, }
 ALBANY, *January 23, 1877.* }

To JAMES BUELL, Esq., *President of the United States Life Insurance Co., New York:*

DEAR SIR.—I append hereto copy of a resolution passed by the Senate of the State of New York, on the 16th day of January, 1877, requesting the Superintendent to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State, a detailed statement, showing the amount paid in salaries, fees, or compensation or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and other employes, during the year 1876.

In order that I may comply with this resolution, I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me this information, in detail, on blank form accompanying this circular, at as early a date as possible, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully.

W. SMYTH,
Acting Superintendent.

(Copy resolution.)

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE, }
 ALBANY, *January 16, 1877.* }

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Insurance Department be and he hereby is requested to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, a detailed statement, showing the amount paid, in salaries, fees, or compensation or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and

other employes, in the year 1876; and that such information be furnished to the Senate at the earliest date practicable.

By order.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN,
Clerk.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of salaries and all other fees, compensation or donation paid to officers, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and all other employes of the United States Life Insurance Company during the year 1876:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Amount of salary paid to president during the year, and amount of all other fees or compensation, if any, paid president during the year..... | \$15,000 00 |
|---|-------------|

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Amount of salary and amount of all compensation paid during the year to superintendent of agencies, | \$10,000 00 |
|---|-------------|

| | |
|--|------------|
| Amount of salary paid to secretary during the year, being one in number, and amount of all other fees or compensation paid secretary during the year.... | \$3,500 00 |
|--|------------|

| | |
|--|------------|
| Amount of salary paid actuary during the year, being one in number, and amount of all other fees or compensation paid actuary during the year..... | \$4,375 00 |
|--|------------|

| | |
|--|------------|
| Amount charged to medical examiners, fees paid to medical examiners during the year, being two in number, for home office..... | \$5,000 00 |
|--|------------|

| | |
|---|----------|
| Amount of all other fees or compensation paid medical examiners during the year for examination of applicants for insurance at the various agencies outside of home office..... | 7,244 39 |
|---|----------|

| | |
|-------------|-------------|
| Total | \$12,244 39 |
|-------------|-------------|

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Amount of all fees or compensation paid attorneys and counselors, during the year, including all legal expenses and costs, and attorney and counsel fees in any part of the United States or elsewhere (no donation of any kind paid at any time)..... | \$18,715 10 |
|--|-------------|

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Amount of salary paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, being sixteen in number (highest salary, \$2,000; lowest salary, \$312), | \$22,668 44 |
|---|-------------|

Amount of all other fees or compensation paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year; total commission and salaries paid to all other clerks, employes, and agents in the employ of the company (no donation of any kind or amount being paid)..... \$95,190 39

Aggregate \$181,693 32

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss.:

James Buell, president, and C. P. Fraleigh, secretary of the United States Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says that they are the above described officers of said company, and that the foregoing detailed statement is a full and correct exhibit of the amount paid in salaries, fees or compensation, or donation to the president or vice-presidents, secretaries, actuaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, clerks and other employes of this company during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1876, no donation of any kind having been paid to any one.

JAMES BUELL,
President.
C. P. FRALEIGH,
Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me }
this 27th day of January, 1877. }

W. A. OGDEN HEGEMAN,
Notary Public, New York City and County.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT, }
ALBANY, January 23, 1877. }

To GEO. B. PHELPS, Esq., *President of the Empire State Life Insurance Co., Watertown, New York:*

DEAR SIR.—I append hereto copy of a resolution passed by the Senate of the State of New York on the 16th day of January, 1877, requesting the Superintendent to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of this State, a detailed statement, showing the amount paid in salaries, fees, or compensation or donations to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors and other employes during the year 1876.

In order that I may comply with this resolution, I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me this information, in detail, on blank

form accompanying this circular at as early a date as possible, and oblige,

Yours, very respectfully.

WM. SMYTH,

Acting Superintendent.

(Copy resolution.)

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE,
ALBANY, *January 16, 1877.* }

Resolved, That the Superintendent of the Insurance Department be and he hereby is requested to obtain from the various life insurance companies incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, a detailed statement showing the amount paid, in salaries, fees or compensation or donation to their respective presidents, vice-presidents, secretaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors and other employes in the year 1876, and that such information be furnished to the Senate at the earliest date practicable.

By order.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN,
Clerk.

DETAILED STATEMENT

Of salaries and all other fees, compensation or donation paid to officers, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, and all other employes of the Empire State Life Insurance Company, during the year 1876:

Amount of salary paid to president during the year,
nothing.

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if
any, paid president during the year, nothing.

Amount of salary paid to each vice-president during
the year, being in number, nothing.

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if
any, paid vice-president or vice-presidents during
the year, nothing.

Amount of salary paid to each secretary during the
year, being one in number \$2,000 00

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if
any, paid secretary or secretaries during the year,
nothing.

Amount of salary paid each actuary during the year,
being in number, nothing.

Amount of other all fees, compensation or donation, if
any, paid actuary or actuaries during the year,
nothing.

Amount of salary paid to medical examiners during the
year, being in number, nothing.

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid medical examiners during the year, nothing.

Amount of salary paid to attorneys and counselors during the year, being in number, nothing.

Average amount of salary paid to all clerks and employes of the company during the year, being one in number

\$1,200 00

Amount of all other fees, compensation or donation, if any, paid to all other clerks and employes of the company during the year, nothing.

Aggregate.....:..... \$3,200 00

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF JEFFERSON, } ss.:

Geo. W. Phelps, president and John Sheldon, secretary of the Empire State Life Insurance Company, being duly sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says that they are the above described officers of said company, and that the foregoing detailed statement is a full and correct exhibit of the amount paid in salaries, fees or compensation, or donation, to the president and vice-presidents, secretaries, actuaries, medical examiners, attorneys, counselors, clerks and other employes of this company during the year ending on the 31st day of December, 1876.

GEO. B. PHELPS.
JOHN SHELDON.

Subscribed and sworn before me }
this 26th day of January, 1877. }

J. Q. ADAMS,

Notary Public.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES

OF THE

STATE OF NEW YORK,

FOR THE

Year ending December 31, 1876.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE FEBRUARY 27, 1877.

JEROME B. PARMENTER, STATE PRINTER.
1877.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 35.

IN SENATE,

February 27, 1877.

NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES OF THE STATE OF NEW
YORK, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

SHAD HATCHING.

Operations in shad hatching were commenced on May twenty-first and discontinued June twenty-seventh. One million nine hundred and twenty-seven thousand eggs were taken and artificially impregnated, and 1,850,000 young shad turned loose into the Hudson a few miles below Albany.

In proportion to the number of ripe fish secured, these results compare favorably with those reported last year, and so long as the mature shad are denied an occasional free passage to their spawning grounds, a larger showing cannot reasonably be expected.

The appendix will furnish a detailed statement of the work in this department. The cause of the diminution of the quantity of spawn manipulated is due to the great increase of the number of fishermen, who are engaged either in fishing for the market, or in taking supplies for their own families and neighborhoods, to be salted down for the year's use.

A few years ago and the shad fisheries of the Hudson were being abandoned; as the yield was increased by the operations of this com-

mission, the fisheries were resumed and new ones were established, so that to-day there are nearly ten times as many nets in the river as there were six years ago. The result is, that although the general catch was much larger than heretofore, the actual number of ripe fish which ran the gauntlet of these obstructions and reached the upper waters was diminished. This will be a self-regulating operation, alternately increasing as to fish or fishermen, until a weekly close time is established to permit a proper proportion of breeders to reach their accustomed spawning grounds.

SALMON.

It was not deemed desirable to continue the operations with salmon in this State where the streams are so utterly obstructed with dams, nets and weirs, till the results of previous attempts had been obtained.

California salmon, like those of the eastern coast, remain in fresh water about a year, and are, while in the condition of fry or smolts, often taken in the nets and weirs. After that they disappear, undoubtedly going to the sea, and in a few instances, perhaps, passing all obstructions and getting there, but as yet it cannot positively be said that any have returned.

In confinement they seem healthy, but unlike the eastern salmon, when in that condition, the males are smaller than the females, never exceeding about half a pound, but they produce the milt or male fecundating fluid. This has been used to impregnate the eggs of the brook trout. The experiment was made in the fall of 1875, and about one-quarter of the eggs manipulated were fertilized, thus showing that either the conditions were unnatural or the spermatatic fluid was not vigorous and healthy. The fish thus produced are probably mules and incapable of continuing their species. They are growing well, and in their appearance show the evidences of their double origin.

The parent males were two years of age, at which period they develop their milt regularly, never afterwards increasing in size, whereas the female salmon produce no eggs when kept in fresh water. This is equally the case with the female eastern salmon, while the male eastern salmon, which attains the same size as the female, does not even produce milt.

The young of this cross have been retained at the State hatching works and are growing finely, being by February 1, 1877, about four inches long.

Some years ago, a similar experiment was tried in impregnating

salmon-trout eggs with white-fish milt, and successfully, so far as hatching and rearing the young was concerned; but at that time the State had no public hatching-house, and no conveniences for retaining the young fish, which were turned loose when only a few months old, and may or may not have lived in natural waters.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There can no longer be any question of the success and eminent importance of fish culture as a public undertaking. All countries, where proper steps have been taken and the right means used to increase the supply of fish, give one and the same response. With many varieties, such as migrate for example, the consequences are not so immediately visible, but in smaller and confined localities the problem is a simple one. The number of fish taken out of such waters depends simply upon the number put in, either by artificial or natural means. Any waters can be stocked, and the commissioners feel assured of most gratifying and satisfactory returns from their operations with brook trout. The public take a lively interest in these beautiful and valuable fish, and will keep careful watch over them. Nearly three millions will have been distributed by next spring, and of these a large per centage will grow, mature, and afford both a healthful recreation for individuals and food for the public.

Many rivers and ponds which have been exhausted will be replenished and the labor and expense will be repaid a hundred-fold.

Through the instrumentality of the New York Fishery Commission, since its creation in 1869, many millions of fish of various varieties have been placed in the waters of our own country and several shipments have been made to Europe. For the purpose of ascertaining if any appreciable improvement in the fishing had already resulted from these distributions, the following communication was prepared and addressed to those parties who had received installments of fish:

HORATIO SEYMOUR,
EDWARD M. SMITH,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT.

Commissioners.

NEW YORK COMMISSIONERS OF FISHERIES,
76 CHAMBERS STREET,
NEW YORK, June 10, 1876.

DEAR SIR.—The Commissioners of Fisheries desire to collect statistics of the results of fish culture in this State, and request you to answer the following questions as far as you are able, and return your reply to the address of .

R. B. ROOSEVELT,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

1. What number and kind of fish have been distributed in waters with which you are acquainted ?
2. What has been the effect on the fishing ?
3. What is the character of the waters as to bottom, temperature and so forth ?
4. What general suggestions can you offer for the improvement of such fisheries ?
5. What is the ordinary yield of fish ?
6. What has been the largest yield lately ?

The replies to these questions uniformly testified to an interest in the subject exceedingly gratifying to the commission ; and although sufficient time had not elapsed to record any practical return from the distributions made in many localities, from others, where the waters had been less recently stocked, very satisfactory reports were received. These, however, without exception, strongly condemned the use of the nets and seines, and complained especially of their frequent use during the spawning season. This suggestion meets with the hearty concurrence of your commissioners and we trust will receive the attention of your honorable body.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HORATIO SEYMOUR,
EDWARD M. SMITH,
ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT,
Commissioners.
SETH GREEN,
Superintendent.

February, 1877.

APPENDIX.

FISH AND FISHING IN OTSEGO LAKE.

According to the record kept by Captain P. P. Cooper, there were deposited in Otsego lake of salmon trout :

| | |
|---|----------------|
| In the year 1872..... | 8,000 |
| In the year 1873..... | 20,000 |
| In the year 1874..... | 95,000 |
| In the year 1875 | 100,000 |
| In the year 1876 | 63,000 |
| In the year 1872, Otsego bass | 74,000 |
| In the year 1873, Otsego bass | 94,000 |
| In the year 1872, rock bass.... | 1,000 |
| In the year 1872, black bass..... | 200 |
| February 9 and 10, 1877, white fish | 300,000 |
| Grand total..... | <u>755,200</u> |

Divided as follows :

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| White-fish | 300,000 |
| Salmon-trout | 286,000 |
| Otsego bass..... | 168,000 |
| Black and rock bass..... | <u>1,200</u> |

Of the trout deposited in 1872 and 1873, large numbers have already been taken, averaging from three-quarters to a pound and a-half each, and the evidence is unquestionable that this delicious fish has increased wonderfully during the past few years. Such is the verdict of every intelligent fisherman around the lake, and the writer himself can state that he has taken more salmon trout with hook and line during the past twelve months, than in any preceding ten years of his life. He is also reliably informed that a single fisherman took, one day last year, in the same manner at a single buoy, nineteen trout, weighing forty-eight pounds, and on the succeeding day, nine trout weighing twenty-three pounds. Such sport is of course rare, and not to be expected by the average angler, but the

facts are significant, indicating large numbers of large fish on the favorite feeding grounds. Indeed, if the supply can be kept up from year to year, as hitherto, there is every reason to believe that Otsego lake may speedily become one of the most attractive fishing grounds in the State, and that the salmon trout, heretofore so expensive and so difficult to obtain, may be supplied in abundance at ten or fifteen cents per pound.

ELIHU PHINNEY.

SALMON TROUT AND WHITE FISH.

- | | | |
|------|-----|---|
| Jan. | 10. | Gen. Geo. J. Magee, Watkins, Schuyler county, 50,000 salmon trout and 40,000 white fish, for Seneca lake. |
| Feb. | 3. | J. M. Humphrey, Cherubusco, Clinton county, 20,000 salmon trout. |
| Feb. | 8. | B. G. Blake, Livonia Station, Livingston county, 20,000 salmon trout. |
| Feb. | 9. | D. Davenport, Trumansburgh Landing, 4,000 salmon trout, Cayuga lake. |
| Feb. | 10. | W. J. Heacock, Gloversville, Fulton county, 30,000 salmon trout. |
| Feb. | 10. | A. P. Cooke, Whitehall, N. Y., 80,000 salmon trout, Lake George. |
| Feb. | 12. | F. Ives, Salisbury, Herkimer county, Pleasant Lake, Fulton county, 30,000 salmon trout; Metcalf lake, Herkimer county, 20,000 salmon trout. |
| Feb. | 12. | A. B. Lamberton, Rochester, N. Y., 40,000 salmon trout, Fulton lakes. |
| Feb. | 14. | G. A. Finley, Canandaigua, N. Y., 96,000 salmon trout, Canandaigua lake. |
| Feb. | 14. | Miles Adams, Poundridge, Westchester county, Cross lake, 17,000 salmon trout; Trinity lake 28,000 salmon trout. |
| Feb. | 15. | Elihu Phinney, Cooperstown, N. Y., 50,000 salmon trout, Otsego lake. |
| Feb. | 17. | J. H. Mourier, Glen Haven, Cortland county, 72,000 salmon trout, Skaneateles lake. |
| Feb. | 17. | Edward Collin, Fayetteville, N. Y., 42,000 salmon trout, Round lake. |

- Feb. 17. C. N. Sittser, Auburn, N. Y., 60,000 salmon trout, Owasco lake.
- Feb. 17. Ira Davenport, Bath, N. Y., 48,000 salmon trout, Keaka lake.
- Feb. 18. S. W. Rogers, Springport, N. Y., 40,000 salmon trout, Cayuga lake.
- Feb. 18. C. Elmendorf, Penn Yan, N. Y., 64,000 salmon trout, Keuka lake,
- Feb. 18. George Scott and William Kellonay, Hamilton, N. Y., 30,000 salmon trout.
- Feb. 23. R. A. Corbett, Findlay's Lake, N. Y., 30,000 salmon trout, Findlay's lake.
- Feb. 23. W. H. Kortright, Onondaga county, Butternut reservoir, 20,000 salmon trout; 8,000 white fish.
- March 1. James D. Lane, Madison, N. Y., 20,000 salmon trout, Madison lake.
- March 4. S. A. Holmes, Ithaca, N. Y., 75,000 salmon trout, Cayuga lake.
- March 4. Horace Fox, Mayville, Chautauqua county, 40,000 salmon trout, Chautauqua lake.
- March 14. W. H. Hasbrouck, Ellenville, Ulster county, 10,000 salmon trout.
- March 16. E. Sackett, Geneseo, Livingston county, 30,000 salmon trout, Conesus lake.
- March 16. T. J. Dallarnu and Geo. B. Anderson, Hawkinsville, N. Y. 12,000 salmon trout, White lake; 12,000 salmon trout, Long lake; 18,000 salmon trout, Round lake.
- March 21. Makepeace & Augusbury, Plessis, N. Y., 2,500 salmon trout, Clear lake.
- March 25. W. F. Martin, Saranac Lake, Franklin county, 30,000 salmon trout, Saranac lake.
- March 29. Horace Fox, Mayville, Chautauqua county, 48,000 salmon trout, Chautauqua lake.
- April 4. Jeremiah Drew, Highland Falls, Orange county, 15,000 salmon trout, Long pond; 10,000 salmon trout, Round lake.
- April 6. Dan J. Kennedy, Jamestown, Chautauqua county, 20,000 salmon trout.
- April 6. H. C. Mates, Gorham, Ontario county, 1,000 salmon trout.

- April 8. W. M. Struble, Canadice, Ontario county, 20,000 salmon trout, Canadice lake.
April 16. G. A. Finley, Canandaigua, N. Y., 25,000 salmon trout, Canandaigua lake.
April 17. Culver creek, Monroe county, 2,000 Kenebec salmon.
April 17. Potash creek, Monroe county, 20 gold fish.
-

BROOK TROUT DISTRIBUTED IN 1876.

- Jan. 14. James H. Scoon, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y., 30,000 brook trout.
Jan. 25. Chas. Thompson, Wayland, Steuben county, 25,000 brook trout.
Jan. 29. Anson West, Odessa, Schuyler county, 20,000 brook trout.
Jan. 29. Robert Paterson, New Hartford, Oneida county, 20,000 brook trout, Sauquoit creek.
Jan. 29. F. J. Robbings, Dansville, Livingston county, 20,000 brook trout, Canaseraga creek.
Feb. 7. W. F. Taylor, Berlin, N. Y., 30,000 brook trout.
Feb. 7. George T. Pierson, Lockport, Niagara county, 10,000 brook trout.
Feb. 7. S. T. Miller, Constableville, N. Y., 20,000 brook trout.
Feb. 7. Jas. W. Miller, Newburgh, Orange county, 15,000 brook trout.
Feb. 7. H. P. Sinclair, Corning, N. Y., 20,000 brook trout.
Feb. 8. J. H. Willcox, Port Leyden, Lewis county, 25,000 brook trout.
Feb. 12. J. H. Wood, Albany, N. Y., 40,000 brook trout.
Feb. 14. Wales Parsons, Saranac, N. Y., 20,000 brook trout for Varnum, Harvey, True and Stanton brooks.
Feb. 16. Charles Mead, Goshen, N. Y., 20,000 brook trout.
Feb. 16. S. Stace, Hopper Creek, Monroe county, 8,000 brook trout.
Feb. 17. Ira Davenport, Bath, N. Y., 20,000 brook trout.
Feb. 18. Barney M. Stebbins, Owego, Tioga county, 20,000 brook trout.
Feb. 18. B. Bristol, Oneida Community, Oneida, 30,000 brook trout.

- Feb. 19. Allen's creek, Monroe county, 10,000 brook trout.
Feb. 19. Allen's creek, Livingston county, 10,000 brook trout.
Feb. 19. Irondequoit creek, Monroe county, 10,000 brook trout.
Feb. 21. A. B. Lamberton, Rochester, N. Y., 30,000 brook trout
for Fulton lakes.
Feb. 22. John H. Houghton, Salem, N. Y., 40,000 brook trout.
Feb. 22. H. O. Allen, Mendon, N. Y., 20,000 brook trout.
Feb. 22. P. A. M. Van Wyck, New Hamburg, N. Y., 10,000
brook trout.
Feb. 26. Col. James E. Jones, Addison, Steuben county, 5,000
brook trout.
Feb. 28. S. R. Fuller, Holland Patent, Oneida county, 15,000 brook
trout, Beaver creek.
March 1. Jas. T. Thompson, Oneida, N. Y., 5,000 brook trout,
Scanandoah creek.
March 3. William R. Trowbridge, Watertown, N. Y., 30,000 brook
trout.
March 3. T. R. Burrows, Chatham Village, Columbia county,
20,000 brook trout, Indian creek.
March 4. W. H. Nearpass, Port Jervis, Orange county, 20,000
brook trout, Mongaup and Busherskill creeks.
March 4. H. D. Abbott, Troy, N. Y., 5,000 brook trout.
March 6. Horatio Seymour, Utica, N. Y., 5,000 brook trout.
March 6. C. H. Harney, New York, 10,000 brook trout.
March 8. John Schanck, Pittsford, N. Y., 5,000 brook trout for
branch of Irondequoit creek.
March 8. H. R. Pierson, Albany, N. Y., 5,000 brook trout.
March 8. D. W. Wandell, Greenwich, N. Y., 20,000 brook trout,
McDougall and McNab creeks.
March 9. H. H. Smith, Worcester, Otsego county, 12,000 brook
trout.
March 9. Huss & Bro., No. 332 Greenwich street, New York,
10,000 brook trout.
March 9. Wm. Porter, Half Way, Onondaga county, 7,000 brook
trout for Carpenter brook.
March 11. C. W. Hutchinson, Utica, N. Y., 10,000 brook trout.
March 12. G. H. Day, Stephentown, Rensselaer county, 10,000 brook
trout.
March 13. W. H. Atkinson, Lima, N. Y., 5,000 brook trout.
March 14. Levi Smith, Troy, N. Y., 20,000 brook trout, Poestenkill
and Wynantskill creeks.

- March 14. C. H. Perkins, Newark, N. Y., 15,000 brook trout.
- March 14. E. M. Cole, Windham, Greene county, 20,000 brook trout.
- March 14. J. M. Humphrey, Cherubusco, Clinton county, 20,000 brook trout.
- March 14. W. H. Hasbrouck, Ellenville, Ulster county, 10,000 brook trout.
- March 14. S. W. Rogers, Springport, N. Y., 5,000 brook trout.
- March 15. Henry Reed, Victor, N. Y., 3,000 brook trout for head waters Irondequoit creek.
- March 15. P. P. Cooper, Cooperstown, N. Y., 20,000 brook trout.
- March 15. Caledonia creek, Caledonia, N. Y., 30,000 brook trout.
- March 16. I. Prunyn, Catskill, N. Y., 15,000 brook trout for Spring creeks, tributaries to Catskill creek; 15,000 salmon trout for Green and Longlockie lakes.
- March 16. Cyrus W. Field, 145 Broadway, New York, 10,000 brook trout for Dobb's Ferry creek.
- March 17. A. P. Cooke, Whitehall, N. Y., 20,000 brook trout for Putnam, Little and Big Crosby creeks; 20,000 salmon trout for Lake George.
- March 11. W. F. Cogswell, Attica, N. Y., 1,000 brook trout for two branches of Tonawanda creek.
- March 14. Jno. R. Page, Sennett, Cayuga county, 6,000 brook trout for Munson and Gulf creeks.
- March 23. S. A. Holmes, Ithaca, N. Y., 14,000 brook trout for Casadilla, Spencer and Newfield creeks; 50,000 salmon trout for Cayuga lake.
- March 25. J. A. Christie, Horseheads, Chemung county, 5,000 brook trout for Sing Sing creek.
- March 26. W. H. Gregg, Elmira, N. Y., 20,000 brook trout for Newton creek.
- March 26. C. Carroll Fitzhugh, Mt. Morris, N. Y., 5,000 brook trout for Dugan creek.
- March 24. A. B. Lamberton, Rochester, N. Y., 6,000 brook trout and 12,000 salmon trout for Fulton Fourth lake; 6,000 brook trout and 12,000 salmon trout for Little Moose lake; 6,000 brook trout, Spring Hole brook; 6,000 brook trout, Nicks lake, all in Herkimer county.
- April 7. Charles M. Schieffelin, Mt. Vernon, Westchester county, 10,000 brook trout, Seeden's Falls creek.

- April 8. W. R. Boyd, Salem, Washington county, 20,000 brook trout for Spring creek's tributaries to White creek.
- April 12. E. G. Blackford, Fulton Market, N. Y., 150 brook trout.
- April 15. J. B. Lewis, Alexander, Genesee county, 4,000 brook trout for Ridley's and Lewis creeks.
- April 16. Allen's creek, Livingston county, 10,000 brook trout.
- May 5. Culver creek, Monroe county, twenty gold fish.

FISH SPAWN SHIPPED.

1876.

- Dec. 7. Mawhyrter & French, No. 222 Main street, Peoria, Ill., 10,000 salmon trout spawn.
- Dec. 7. G. L. Morse, Yonkers, N. Y., six boxes brook trout spawn.
- Dec. 8. N. K. Brooks, one box brook trout spawn, and one box salmon trout spawn.
- Dec. 9. Mrs. F. M. Ernest, Greensburg, Penn., two boxes brook trout spawn.
- Dec. 18. Henry H. Porter, Skaneateles Junction, Onondaga county, two boxes salmon trout spawn.
- Dec. 23. Samuel Wilmont, New Castle, Ont. Department of Marine and Fisheries, twelve boxes salmon trout spawn.
- Dec. 5. W. C. Coup, New York aquarium, New York, 10,000 salmon trout spawn; 10,000 white fish spawn; 1,000 brook trout spawn.

ACCOUNT OF FISH DISTRIBUTED FROM WESTERN WIDE WATERS IN 1875-6.

Joseph Hilman, Troy, N. Y., three trips to Round lake.

1875.

- Dec. 24. First trip, 30 Oswego bass; 100 rock bass; 100 perch.
- Dec. 27. Second trip, 30 Oswego bass; 100 rock bass; 100 perch.
- Dec. 30. Third trip, 30 Oswego bass; 100 rock bass; 30 black bass. Delivered by Edward Boehem.
- Dec. 28. W. R. Bergheby, Huguenot Park, Westchester county, N. Y. Huguenot Park, seventy-five black bass. By J. Mason.

1876.

- Feb. 3. Robert I. Henderson, 52 Broadway, N. Y., Rockland lake, Rockland county, 100 black bass. By J. Mason.
- Feb. 10. O. D. Hinckley, Clymer, Chautauqua county, N. Y., Clymer pond, thirty Oswego bass, six strawberry bass, seventy-five perch, 150 bullheads.
- Feb. 14. H. P. Sinclair, Corning, N. Y., Chemung river, 100 black bass.
- Feb. 16. Barney M. Stebbens, Oswego, Tioga county, N. Y., 75 black bass, 25 pike for Susquehanna river.

TOTAL DISTRIBUTED.

| | |
|----------------------|-----|
| Black bass..... | 380 |
| Oswego bass..... | 120 |
| Rock bass..... | 300 |
| Strawberry bass..... | 6 |
| Pike..... | 25 |
| Perch..... | 275 |
| Bullheads..... | 150 |

HORATIO SEYMOUR, Utica,
 EDWARD M. SMITH, Rochester,
 ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT, New York,
Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New York.
 SETH GREEN,
Superintendent, Rochester.

Of the responses to the inquiries in reference to the effect of restocking waters with fish, the following have been selected as a fair specimen of the general results and conclusions. Many more to the same effect and more circumstantial could be given, but these were considered sufficient.

CORNING GLASS WORKS, }
 CORNING, N. Y., October 13, 1876. }

Mr. SETH GREEN :

DEAR SIR.—Your favor of sixth inst. duly received and noted. Black bass are becoming common in the Chemung river, and I have no doubt will be plentiful in a few years. I have heard that sixty were taken with flies on a single rod the past summer in one day below Elmira.

Shad, I am told, were once very abundant in our river, and if the dams had fishways could be introduced. I think the California salmon would suit our river, and I believe some were put in two years ago by your orders.

The State dam here is an obstacle which a fishway would overcome, as it is only about eight feet high. The Canal Commissioners should comply with the law.

Yours truly.

H. P. SINCLAIRE.

SARANAC, N. Y., *October 20, 1876.*

SETH GREEN, Esq.:

DEAR SIR. — Yours received in relation to the brook trout had of you. We think they are a success. Several large shoals of them have been seen this fall — some of them in the river, and we have reports from each brook (with the exception of one) and they report them as being some three inches long. We find that the ones put into small spring brooks that empty into larger brooks, have done the best. You will remember that the weather was very cold when we received them, and we were unable to distribute them for several days. We had boxes prepared and placed where the water from a large spring would run into them, and immediately placed them therein. The water froze in the spout that supplied one of them, and the water leaked out of the box, leaving only a very small amount in the bottom. We thought that they were dead, and turned them into the small brook, and to-day I saw thousands of them in the brook and at the mouth of it. We feel well repaid for the trouble and expense, and would like to get another installment this spring.

Yours truly.

WALES PARSONS.

AUBURN, N. Y., *October 16, 1876.*

SETH GREEN, Esq.:

DEAR SIR. — Your favor of the 3d inst. duly received. About 180,000 salmon trout have been put in our Owasco lake during the last four years. About 400 caught this season; two-thirds ranging from three-fourths to one half pound; balance ranging from two pounds to ten pounds.

Year before about one half as many caught; one-half ranging from

three-fourths to one-half pound ; balance ranging up to eight and ten pounds. Year before none under two pounds caught. About 400 black, Oswego and white bass and yellow pike have been put in our lake during the past five years by Thompson and Townsend, residents on the lake (of the 400, mostly black bass), and they have increased very fast ; many been caught this season weighing from two to four pounds, and in drawing seines for minnows at mouth of brooks, two-thirds caught are small black bass ; very few Oswego bass or pike been caught, and white bass not been heard from.

About 3,000 white fish were put in our lake about four years ago ; not been heard of, except there was one fish caught last year, about six inches long, in seining for minnows, that was said to be a salmon by a dealer in salmon. I was told that part of the 3,000 white fish put in were sired by a salmon trout, and this may be a hybrid or cross.

We have three kinds of trout in our lake : First, red meated ; second, yellow ; third, white. The red and yellow meated range up to twelve pounds ; the white meated never over two and one-half pounds. The last may be brook trout or cross of salmon trout and brook trout ; don't know the scientific indications well enough to say what they are.

I think our lake has greater capacity for abundance of fish over any other lake of its size in the State. First, the inlet is almost as large as the outlet ; and second, about fifteen brooks empty into the lake on the east and west sides, besides several trout streams empty into the inlet near the head of the lake, and many springs rise in the lake, furnishing abundant food and all kinds of water for all kinds of fresh fish.

Originally, only salmon trout and brook trout and perch prevailed in the lake, in consequence, I suppose, of the thirty-five feet falls in this city ; but, by the introduction of bass and yellow pike, in five years more an abundant supply of fish will be had, if the fish laws are observed. There seems to be an abundance of fish there now, but I think the reason no more are caught is owing to the abundance of food furnished by the brooks and inlet, and when the number of fish is such as to make food scarce they will bite more freely.

There are some pickerel in our lake. They came in by the giving away of a dam in the inlet in which they had been put, but since the increase of the black bass their number have diminished. How would it do to put in some muscalonge ; would not that help thin out the pickerel ?

Seneca river runs through our county, and Cayuga lake borders us on the west, as you know; and you know what an abundance of fish of all kinds used to inhabit those waters, and as breeding places for fish unsurpassed by any other waters in the State; but I don't take any stock in either, for the lake and river are full of nets the year round, and are surrounded by a public opinion that prevents the execution of any fish law as yet. * * *

Yours truly.

C. N. SITTSER.

OFFICE OF J. M. HUMPHREY & Co.,
CHERUBUSCO, CLINTON Co., N. Y., *October 12, 1876.* }

HON. SETH GREEN, *Rochester, N. Y.:*

DEAR SIR.—Your card of seventh is at hand, and in reply would say that we have never seen the small trout, last years fry, as thick up the brooks and streams where those trout was put at Chateaugay lake as the past summer; those we have seen and have no doubt they are the trout that you placed there last winter. The salmon trout we have not seen, as we have not been to the lake very much this season. But we hear from parties there, who claim to know, that they have seen lots of them, and we do not doubt that they are all, or at least, the larger share of them, doing well.

We want you to send this winter, if possible, 100,000 each, speckled and salmon trout for Chateaugay lake.

J. M. HUMPHREY, & CO.

FISH DEPOSITED IN THE MOHAWK RIVER IN 1876, BY A. W. MARKS.

- May 12. 100 wall-eyed pike, two years old, fifteen female pike, not spawned out, twenty-five black bass.
- May 20. 100,000 young fry, hatched at Dexter, at the mouth of Black river, forty-four pike, two years old, twenty-seven black bass.

OPERATIONS.

Last spring 20,000 pike were artificially propagated, part of the eggs, which were obtained on April first, hatching out in thirty-one days, in a temperature of water of thirty to thirty-two degrees, and the remainder, which were taken later, in ten days, in warmer water. They were successfully manipulated only by the constant attention

of the attendant during impregnation, when, if a gentle motion of the spawn is not sustained, suffocation is likely to ensue ; and to prevent their sticking to what they touched, they had to be stirred for one hour and a half without intermission.

The following extract from a Syracuse daily journal, refers to the stocking of Onondaga lake with herring :

"Last fall Mr. Henry H. Porter, superintendent of the Island Trout Ponds, at Halfway, in Onondaga county, obtained a quantity of spawn from fish in Onondaga lake, popularly known as white fish, but which really are a species of herring. He procured the spawn for the purpose of experimenting in propagation. Thus far the experiment has been successful. To-day, Mr. R. B. Harmon, who has also watched the process with interest, deposited 25,000 fishes in Onondaga lake, at Captain Kinne's landing. They were about a quarter an inch in length, and were very recently hatched."

SHAD HATCHING ON THE HUDSON RIVER.

TEMPERATURE OF WATER TAKEN AT 7 A. M. AND 5 P. M.

- | | | |
|-----|-----|--|
| May | 21. | Caught ninety-four shad, fifteen ripe, 265,000 eggs ; water fifty-three and sixty-one degrees. |
| May | 22. | Caught thirty shad, six ripe, 90,000 eggs ; water fifty-seven and sixty-two degrees. |
| May | 23. | Caught thirty-nine shad, five ripe, 100,000 eggs ; water fifty-eight and sixty-two degrees. |
| May | 24. | Caught eleven shad, 2 ripe, 40,000 eggs ; water sixty and sixty-four degrees. |
| May | 25. | Caught eight shad, two ripe, 45,000 eggs ; water sixty and sixty-two degrees. |
| May | 26. | Caught eleven shad, five ripe, 90,000 eggs ; water sixty-one and sixty-two degrees. |
| May | 27. | Caught four shad, none ripe ; water sixty-one and sixty-three degrees. |
| May | 28. | Did not fish, tide wrong ; turned loose in Hudson river 250,000 young shad fry ; water sixty-three and sixty-nine degrees. |
| May | 29. | Did not fish ; turned loose 82,000 young shad fry ; water sixty-eight and sixty-eight degrees. |

- May 30. Did not fish; turned loose 93,000 young shad fry; water sixty-five and sixty-seven degrees.
- May 31. Did not fish; turned loose 135,000 young shad fry; water, sixty-four and sixty-six degrees.
- June 1. Caught eight shad, four ripe, 85,000 eggs; turned loose 80,000 young shad fry; water sixty-five and sixty-nine degrees.
- June 2. Caught seventeen shad, 7 ripe, 45,000 eggs; water sixty-nine and seventy-one degrees.
- June 3. Caught eleven shad, 1 ripe, 20,000 eggs; water seventy-three and seventy-six degrees.
- June 4. Caught ten shad, three ripe, 62,000 eggs; water seventy-three and seventy-six degrees.
- June 5. Caught fourteen shad, five ripe, 100,000 eggs; water seventy-six and seventy-seven degrees.
- June 6. Caught fourteen shad, three ripe, 58,000 eggs; turned loose 138,000 young shad fry; water seventy-two and seventy degrees.
- June 7. Caught twenty-eight shad, five ripe, 110,000 eggs; caught on Shad Island, six shad, two ripe, 42,000 eggs; turned loose 18,000 young shad fry; water sixty-nine and seventy-two degrees.
- June 8. Caught twenty-five shad, five ripe, 20,000 eggs; turned loose 59,000 young shad fry; water seventy and seventy-three degrees.
- June 9. Caught fifteen shad, two ripe, 40,000 eggs; turned loose 95,000 young shad fry; water seventy-two and seventy-five degrees.
- June 10. Caught fourteen shad, one ripe, 19,000 eggs; turned loose 135,000 young shad fry; water seventy-two and seventy-five degrees.
- June 11. Caught twenty-one shad, six ripe, 130,000 eggs; turned loose 40,000 young shad fry; water seventy-five and eighty degrees.
- June 12. Caught nine shad, three ripe, 60,000 eggs; turned loose 56,000 young shad fry; water seventy-seven and eighty degrees.
- June 13. Did not fish, blowing hard, tide not right, turned loose 38,000 young shad fry; water seventy-six and seventy-seven degrees.

- June 14. Did not fish ; turned loose 132,000 young shad fry ; water seventy-four and seventy-seven degrees.
- June 15. Did not fish ; turned loose 126,000 young shad fry ; water seventy-seven and seventy-eight degrees.
- June 16. Did not fish ; no fish or eggs in the boxes ; water seventy-seven and seventy-nine degrees.
- June 17. Did not fish ; water seventy-five and seventy-seven degrees.
- June 18. Did not fish ; blowing a gale ; water seventy-seven and seventy-eight degrees.
- June 19. Caught thirty-eight shad, six ripe, 110,000 eggs ; water seventy-five and seventy-seven degrees.
- June 20. Caught nineteen shad, two ripe, 42,000 eggs ; water seventy-seven and seventy-eight degrees.
- June 21. Caught thirty-four shad, three ripe, 55,000 eggs ; water seventy-six and seventy-eight degrees.
- June 22. Caught twenty-four shad, four ripe, 85,000 eggs, turned loose 106,000 young shad fry ; water seventy-four and seventy-six degrees.
- June 23. Caught twenty-four shad, three ripe, 85,000 eggs, turned loose 38,000 young shad fry ; water seventy-four and seventy-seven degrees.
- June 24. Caught fifteen shad, three ripe, 60,000 eggs, turned loose 50,000 young shad fry ; water seven-four and seventy-seven degrees.
- June 25. Caught two shad, none ripe, turned loose 82,000 young shad fry ; last night fishing.
- June 26. Turned loose 52,000 young shad fry ; water seventy-six and seventy-nine degrees.
- June 27. Turned loose 47,000 young shad fry ; water seventy-eight and eighty degrees. Broke up camp.

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| Shad caught..... | 536 |
| Ripe shad..... | 101 |
| Eggs taken..... | 1,927,000 |
| Shad fry hatched and turned loose in the Hudson river ten miles below Albany.... | 1,850,000 |

SETH GREEN,
Superintendent, Rochester, N. Y.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 36.

IN SENATE,

March 1, 1877.

LIST OF GENERAL ORDERS.

G. O.

76. An act to release to Mary Rolph the right, title and interest of the people of the State of New York, in and to certain real estate in the town of Ridgeway, Orleans county.
77. An act in relation to the number of trustees or directors, and the time of annual meeting of insurance companies.
78. An act further to amend chapter one hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty, entitled "An act in relation to preferred causes in the supreme court and court of appeals."
79. An act to amend title three of chapter eighteen of part one of the revised statutes, entitled "Of the general powers, privileges and liabilities of corporations."
80. An act to amend chapter six hundred and thirty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act authorizing the New York Society for the relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, to hold real and personal estate."
81. (Assembly.) An act for the relief of certain persons claiming to have acted as clerks and assistant clerks of the district courts in the city of New York.
82. An act in relation to certain moneys belonging to the United States, deposited with the State of New York for safe-keeping, generally known as the United States deposit fund.

G. O.

83. (Assembly.) An act to enable the town of Duaneburgh, Schenectady county, to issue bonds to pay debts incurred under the provisions of chapter sixty-four, laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-six, and chapter four hundred and one, laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.
84. An act relating to the coroners of the city and county of New York, their duties and compensation.
85. An act relating to the office of the commissioner of jurors in the city of New York.
86. An act relating to the office of register of deeds in the city and county of New York.
87. An act relating to the office of the clerk of the city and county of New York.
88. An act extending the time in which the Canandaigua, Palmyra and Ontario Railway Company shall expend ten per cent of its capital in the construction of its road, and in which to finish the same and put it in operation.
89. An act authorizing the board of trustees of the village of West Troy, to contract for a supply of water for public purposes.
90. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter three hundred and eighty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the laws in relation to Amsterdam village, in Montgomery county."
91. (Assembly.) An act to provide for the payment of the interest due on certain bonds of the county of Greene, known as the bonds to refund taxes to banks, by issuing new bonds.
92. An act to regulate the reinsurance of the policy obligations of life insurance companies.
93. An act to amend chapter one hundred and forty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the city of Albany, passed March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy, and the several acts amendatory thereof."
94. An act in relation to the powers of corporations.
95. An act to amend chapter six hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An act to authorize the sale of lands for the non-payment of taxes, and for the

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collection of unpaid taxes in the several towns of the county of Westchester."

96. An act to authorize the building of an addition to the county jail at White Plains in the county of Westchester, and the enlargement and improvement thereof, and to provide for the issuing of bonds for the purpose of paying the expense thereof.
97. An act to amend section four, title five, chapter twenty of the first part of the revised statutes, entitled "of disorderly persons."
98. An act to authorize the city of Troy to refund a portion of its bonded debt falling due in the fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and eighteen hundred and seventy-eight.
99. An act to amend chapter three hundred and sixty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act to facilitate the dissolution of manufacturing corporations in the county of Herkimer, and to secure the payment of their debts without preference."
100. An act to amend chapter six hundred and forty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act for the relief of the Co-operative Iron Founders' Association of Troy."
101. An act in relation to the imprisonment of convicts in the New York state reformatory at Elmira, and the government and release of such convicts by the managers.
102. An act to amend chapter three hundred and seventy-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to conform the charters of all savings banks, or institutions for savings, to a uniformity of powers, rights and liabilities, and to provide for the organization of savings banks, for their supervision and for the administration of their affairs."
103. An act to amend chapter five hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to amend the act, entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation of villages,' passed seventh of December, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, so far as relates to the village of Corning in the county of Steuben."

G. O.

104. An act further to amend chapter six hundred and ninety-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to amend an act fixing the fees of justices of the peace and constables in civil and criminal cases, and the fees of jurors and witnesses in justices' courts, and for other purposes."
105. An act to amend chapter two hundred and seventy-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled An act for the benefit of married women, in insuring the lives of their husbands,' passed April fourteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight;" passed April eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy.
106. An act to amend chapter one hundred and sixty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act for the relief of the grandchildren of Samuel F. Pratt, late of the city of Buffalo, deceased."
107. An act to amend section sixteen of title three of chapter six of part first of the revised statutes.
108. (Assembly.) An act to amend section twenty-nine of article third, chapter sixth, title sixth, of part first of the revised statutes, relating to the compensation of electors of president and vice-president of the United States.
109. An act supplementary to chapter six hundred and eleven of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to provide for the organization and regulation of certain business corporations."
110. An act to remove business disabilities from married women.
111. An act in relation to the clerks, assistant clerks and officers, other than attendants, in the courts of record of the city and county of New York.
112. An act in relation to the attendants in courts of record in the city and county of New York.
113. An act to amend chapter thirty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An act to amend chapter five hundred and twenty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled 'An act to establish and maintain a police force in the city of Troy,' and to increase the powers and duties of the police commissioners of said city," passed February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.

G. O.

114. An act to determine and provide for the salaries of the judges of courts of record in the city and county of New York, which are a charge on the mayor, aldermen and commonalty of the city of New York.
115. An act relating to the police courts in the city of New York.
116. (Assembly.) An act establishing the salary of the deputy comptroller and making appropriations for certain expenses of the government, and supplying deficiencies in former appropriations, for the fiscal year ending September thirty, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven.
117. An act to amend section one of chapter six hundred and thirty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act authorizing the New York society for the relief of the ruptured and crippled to hold real and personal estate."
118. An act to provide for the collection of unpaid city taxes in the city of Syracuse.
119. (Assembly.) An act to legalize the action of the village of Whitehall.
120. An act to repeal chapter one hundred and forty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to amend chapter ninety-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, entitled 'An act to incorporate the trustees of the Minard fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of deceased preachers of the Genesee annual conference.'"
121. An act to authorize the town of Wilna, in the county of Jefferson, to reissue bonds to redeem and pay the bonds issued by said town in aid of the Utica and Black River Railroad Company, by virtue of chapter six hundred and twenty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-six.
122. An act to amend an act, entitled "An act to amend and make additions to chapter four hundred and sixty-three, of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty, entitled 'An act to revise the charter of the city of Oswego, and the acts amendatory thereof,' passed May twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six."
123. An act to incorporate the Cathedral of the Incarnation, in the diocese of Long Island.

G. O.

124. An act to incorporate the New York Female Auxiliary Bible Society.
125. An act to confirm the official acts of William J. Merritt, as notary public of Kings county.
126. An act to restrain brokers and individual bankers from imposing upon the public, and to protect the public from unauthorized banking.
127. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter five hundred and fifty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the general acts relating to public instruction."
128. An act to repeal chapter seventy-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to create a metropolitan sanitary district and board of health therein, for the preservation of life and health and to prevent the spread of disease," so far as relates to Queens county, and to provide for the appointment of boards of health in the several towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica, in said county, and defining their powers and duties.
129. An act to amend chapter three hundred and fifty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act establishing a quarantine, and defining the qualifications, duties and powers of the health officer for the harbor and port of New York."
130. (Assembly.) An act for the preservation of life at sea-bathing places.
131. An act to provide for the reduction of the number of directors in fire insurance companies.
132. Concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to section six of article three of the constitution.
133. An act to amend chapter one hundred and fifty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act authorizing the election of a police justice in the town of Newtown, Queens county, and prescribing his duties and compensation."

G. O.

134. An act further to amend chapter five hundred and ten of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled An act to incorporate the village of Flushing, passed April fifteenth eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, and the several acts amendatory thereof,' passed March twentieth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven."
135. An act to provide for the determination and payment of claims for goods, merchandise and material furnished, and labor performed, in fitting up and furnishing armories and drill rooms in the city of New York.
136. An act to amend chapter four hundred and ninety-seven of the Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the city of Poughkeepsie, and to consolidate with it other acts relating to said city."
137. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter one hundred and seventy-one of the Laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An act to revise, amend and consolidate the laws in relation to the village of Norwich, in the county of Chenango," passed March twenty-third, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and other acts amendatory thereof.
138. An act to amend chapter twelve of the Laws of eighteen hundred and forty-eight, entitled "An act in relation to the city of Troy, as amended by chapter two hundred and ten of the Laws of eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled an act in relation to the city of Troy,' passed January twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and forty-eight."
139. An act to amend chapter one hundred and twenty-nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to amend an act passed May third, eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled 'An act to amend an act to incorporate the city of Troy, passed April twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixteen, and the several acts amendatory thereof, and also to amend other acts relating to the city of Troy.'"
140. An act to amend chapter six hundred and eighty-three of the Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act amending, revising and consolidating the several acts in relation

G. O.

to the village of Greenbush," passed March twenty-second, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and April twenty ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty- three.

141. An act to amend section four of chapter five hundred and twenty-nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to incorporate the superintendents of the fair grounds of the town of Oswegatchie, passed April fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, as amended by chapter one hundred and thirty-seven of the Laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-two."
142. An act to legalize the proceedings of the annual town meeting of the town of Westchester, in the county of Westchester, in relation to the purchase of fire apparatus, and to provide for carrying the same into effect.
143. An act to incorporate the New York State Bar Association.
144. An act relative to evidence.
145. An act to enable the commissioners of the alms-house of the city of Kingston to borrow a sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and to provide for the payment thereof.
146. An act to authorize the appointment and provide for the compensation of a stenographer of the special terms of the Supreme Court held in the county of Westchester.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 37.

IN SENATE,

March 1, 1877.

PETITION

FOR THE PASSAGE OF THE BILL FOR THE REORGANIZATION OF THE STATE REFORMATORY AT ELMIRA.

The following list comprises the names of petitioners to the Legislature in favor of the passage of an act which shall embody the principles contained in Senate bill No. 97, being "An act in relation to the imprisonment of convicts in the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, and the government and release of such convicts by the managers."

ALBANY COUNTY.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| John Bigelow, Secretary of State | Albany. |
| Wm. Hailes, physician..... | " |
| Edward R. Han, physician..... | " |
| L. G. Bancroft, attorney and counselor | " |
| A. J. Colvin, attorney and counselor | " |
| Hiram Griggs, supervisor | Knowersville. |
| Jas. A. McKown, attorney and counselor | Albany. |
| Levi Moore, physician..... | " |
| John Swinburne, physician..... | " |
| Thos. Hun, physician | " |
| Saml. H. Freeman, physician..... | " |
| W. H. Bailey, physician | " |
| Francis H. Woods, justice of peace..... | " |
| J. C. Nott, police justice..... | " |
| Rev. T. Noethan, Catholic chapl'n, penitent'y, | " |
| Samuel Cushman, merchant..... | " |
| F. S. Perrin, deputy clerk Court of Appeals.. | " |

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|---|---------|
| Henry March, physician..... | Albany. |
| Jas. L. Babcock, physician | " |
| W. H. Greene, late recorder..... | " |
| Nathaniel C. Moak, attorney and counselor... | " |
| Robt. Earl, justice of Court of Appeals | " |
| Jno. W. McNamara, attorney and counselor.. | " |
| Geo. Downing, attorney and counselor | " |
| Gen. Rufus H. King, general..... | " |
| John Maloy, chief of police | " |
| W. A. Young, inspector, penitentiary | " |
| Henry Smith, attorney and counselor..... | " |
| Jas S. Bailey, physician..... | " |
| Anson J. Upson, pastor Second Pres. Church, | " |
| H. R. Pierson..... | " |
| H. S. Leonard, justice Supreme Court..... | " |
| John L. Pruyn..... | " |
| C. P. Williams..... | " |
| H. D. Burlingame, attorney at law..... | " |
| S. B. Woolworth, secretary Board of Regents, | " |
| Franklin Townsend, Adjutant-General..... | " |

ALLEGANY COUNTY.

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|--|-------------|
| Champlain & Armstrong, & Russell, attor- neys and counselors..... | Cuba. |
| Jones & Sprange, attorneys and counselors... | Wellsville. |
| W. M. Smith, physician..... | Angelica. |

BROOME COUNTY.

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|---|-------------|
| Reuben H. Root, attorney and counselor..... | Binghamton. |
| S. Griffin, physician | " |
| John G. Orton, M. D., Manager State Inebriate Asylum | " |
| D. Post Jackson, physician..... | " |
| A. E. Andrews, ex-recorder..... | " |
| W. B. Edwards, county judge..... | " |
| S. H. French, M. D..... | Lisle. |

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Joseph M. Congdon, attorney and counselor.. | Gowanda. |
| C. S. Cary, attorney and counselor..... | Olean. |
| E. S. Matteson, attorney and counselor..... | Randolph. |
| J. C. Weeden, attorney and counselor..... | " |

CAYUGA COUNTY.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Chas. N. Ross, State Treasurer..... | Auburn. |
| Theo. Dimon, physician..... | " |
| H. V. Howland, attorney and counselor..... | Port Byron. |
| W. E. Hughitt | Auburn. |
| R. D. Wade, attorney and counselor..... | Moravia. |

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY.

| | |
|---|------------|
| A. R. Barton, physician | Jamestown. |
| Byron A. Barlow, attorney and counselor.... | " |
| S. Mosely Smith, M. D. | Dunkirk. |
| Thos D. Strong, M. D. | Westfield. |

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Dewitt C. Curtiss, attorney and counselor.... | Horseheads. |
| Smith, Robertson & Fassett, attorneys and counselors. | Elmira. |
| E. P. Brooks, late county judge. | " |
| Wm. Woodward, physician | Big Flats. |
| W. R. Judson, late sheriff | Elmira. |
| Horace Seaman, M. D. | Milford. |

CHENANGO COUNTY.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Chas. Shumway, attorney and counselor | Norwich. |
| Jas. Glover, attorney and counselor. | Oxford. |
| H. L. Miller, merchant | " |
| Samuel S. Stafford, attorney and counselor.... | " |
| George Beebee, attorney and counselor. | Afton. |
| H. K. Bellows, physician | Norwich. |
| C. B. Thomas, attorney and counselor. | " |
| C. B. Sumner, ex-special county judge. | Bainbridge. |

CLINTON COUNTY.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| George M. Beckwith, late county judge... .. | Plattsburgh. |
| James Averill, attorney at law | Champlain. |

CORTLAND COUNTY.

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|--|-----------|
| Wm. H. Shankland, attorney and counselor... .. | Cortland. |
| Horatio Ballard, late Secretary of State. | " |

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| H. P. Horton, attorney and counselor. | Philmont. |
| John M. Welch, attorney and counselor. | Hudson. |
| Henry Miller, attorney and counselor. | " |
| Edward P. Magoun, late recorder. | " |
| Alonzo H. Tanar, attorney and counselor | Kinderhook. |

DELAWARE COUNTY.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| W. Murray, judge of Supreme Court. | Delhi. |
| C. T. Alverson, attorney and counselor. | Sidney Plains. |
| W. B. Champlain, attorney and counselor | Hobart. |
| Ferris Jacobs, physician | Delhi. |

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

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|---|---------------------|
| Jno. J. Monell | Fishkill-on-Hudson. |
| Ambrose Wager, attorney and counselor . . . | Rhinebeck. |
| F. S. Ormsbee, attorney and counselor..... | Madalia. |
| Frank Eno, attorney and counselor..... | Pine Plains. |
| H. M. Taylor, county judge..... | Poughkeepsie. |
| John Rusk, attorney..... | Wappinger Falls. |
| J. M. Bemarcy, judge..... | Poughkeepsie. |
| A. O. Kellogg, physician..... | " |

ERIE COUNTY.

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|--|----------|
| Sherman S. Rogers, attorney and counselor... | Buffalo. |
| Geo. Humphreys, attorney and counselor . . . | " |
| Geo. L. Marvin, attorney and counselor..... | " |
| M. B. Folwell, physician | " |
| Chas. C. F. Gay, physician..... | " |
| J. M. Smith, judge Supreme Court..... | " |
| Thos. F. Rochester, physician | " |
| Julius F. Miner, physician..... | " |
| James Sheldon, judge Supreme Court..... | " |
| Jas. P. White, physician..... | " |
| C. C. Wykoff | " |
| Wm. P. Letchworth, commissioner | " |
| Byron H. Daggett, surgeon of police | " |
| Jno. L. Talcott, justice Supreme Court | " |
| N. K. Hopkins, ex-comptroller | " |

ESSEX COUNTY.

| | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|
| Byron Pond, county judge..... | Elizabethtown. |
|-------------------------------|----------------|

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Samuel A. Beman, district attorney..... | Malone. |
| Albert Hobbs, county judge..... | " |

GENESEE COUNTY.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Lucius N. Bangs, county judge..... | Le Roy. |
| Wm. C. Watson, attorney and counselor..... | Batavia. |
| Randall Williams, physician | Le Roy. |

GREENE COUNTY.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| J. H. Wheeler, physician..... | Athens. |
| F. A. Wheeler, physician | " |
| Nelson Fanning, physician..... | Catskill. |
| Sidney Crowell, attorney | " |
| A. C. Grenold, district attorney..... | " |

HERKIMER COUNTY.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Watts T. Loomis, attorney and counselor..... | Little Falls. |
| John P. Shaver, physician | " |

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Nathan Whiting, attorney and counselor..... Watertown.
 A. H. Sawyer, county judge “

KINGS COUNTY.

David C. Van Cott, attorney and counselor... Brooklyn.
 Winchester Britton, district attorney “
 S. V. Lowell, board of education “
 Patrick Healey, attorney and counselor “
 F. A. Shroder, mayor “
 W. E. Robinson, attorney “

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

E. A. Nash, late district attorney Lima.
 S. Hubbard, ex-judge Geneseo.

LEWIS COUNTY.

Franklin B. Hough, physician Lowville.

MADISON COUNTY.

Thos. Barlow, late senator Canastota.
 B. F. Chapman, attorney and counselor Clockville.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

P. G. Webster, attorney and counselor Fort Plain.

MONROE COUNTY.

Wm. R. Seward Rochester.
 Wm. H. Bowman “
 P. H. Hulett, special county judge “
 Geo. F. Danforth, attorney and counselor “
 E. V. Stoddard, physician “
 Wm. S. Ely, physician “
 J. V. Vosburgh, attorney and counselor Pittsford.
 David Little, physician Rochester.
 J. O. Roe, physician “
 Azel Bachus, M. D., Western House of Refuge, “
 B. L. Hovey, physician “
 Jno. N. Pomeroy, attorney and counselor “
 H. W. Dean, physician “
 H. H. Langworthy, physician “
 John H. Martindale “
 Charles E. Rider, physician “

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Wheeler H. Peckham, lawyer New York city.
 George P. Andrews Tryon road.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| J. Marion Sims, M. D. | New York city. |
| W. A. N. Beach, counselor at law. | " " |
| D. T. Waldo, counselor at law. | " " |
| Wm. Ritchie Ronalds, counselor at law. | " " |
| Wm. F. Kintzing, counselor at law. | " " |
| Wm. A. Butler, counselor at law. | " " |
| A. C. Husted physician. | " " |
| Dan'l G. Rollins, assistant district attorney. ... | " " |
| Wm. Hildreth Field, lawyer. | " " |
| A. E. M. Purdy, M. D. | " " |
| Albert H. Buck, physician. | " " |
| C. R. Agnew, physician. | " " |
| George M. Beard. | " " |
| Joseph Bell, assistant district attorney. | " " |
| Charles A. Leale. | " " |
| L. Duncan Bulkley, physician. | " " |
| A. N. Bell, M. D. | " " |
| Salvator Cars, M. D. | " " |
| John D. Townsend, lawyer. | " " |
| V. Stewart, lawyer. | " " |
| Orlando L. Stewart. | " " |
| Wm. Fullerton counselor at law. | " " |
| Malcomb Campbell, counselor at law. | " " |
| James M. Varnum, lawyer. | " " |
| Guy R. Pelton, lawyer. | " " |
| Walter D. F. Day, superintendent board health, ... | " " |
| Gustavus S. Winston, M. D. | " " |
| Nathaniel Niles, lawyer. | " " |
| John Winslow, lawyer. | " " |
| W. R. Beebe, lawyer. | " " |
| Wm. S. Opdyke, lawyer. | " " |
| Lucien Birdseye, lawyer. | " " |
| E. Delafield Smith, lawyer. | " " |
| Oliver White, M. D. | " " |
| W. B. Bachman, lawyer. | " " |
| P. Roosevelt. | " " |
| Robert B. Roosevelt. | " " |
| Wm. Way, lawyer. | " " |
| S. B. Clark. | " " |
| Wm. H. Wickham. | " " |
| Willard Parker, professor of surgery. | " " |
| John A. Dix, private citizen. | " " |
| Robert Newman, M. D. | " " |
| Fessenden N. Otis M. D. | " " |
| Walter R. Gillet, M. D. | " " |
| Hiram Corliss, M. D. | " " |
| Sinclair Toucey. | " " |
| Chas. S. Bull, M. D. | " " |
| Daniels & Ketchum, physicians. | Blackwell's Island. |
| Eugene Lawrence. | New York city. |

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Ralph S. Parsons, M. D. | New York city. |
| John R. Fellows, lawyer..... | " " |
| B. K. Phelps, district attorney..... | " " |
| E. B. Wines, sec. Nat. Prison Association ... | " " |
| Josephine S. Lowell, cor. State Board Char... | " " |
| Austin Flint, M. D. | " " |
| J. Sterling Smith, attorney at law..... | " " |
| Lewis A. Sayre, M. D. | " " |
| Judson Jarvis, attorney at law..... | " " |
| George W. Ridgway..... | " " |
| A. D. Rockwell, M. D. | " " |

NIAGARA COUNTY.

John T. Murray, attorney.....

ONEIDA COUNTY.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Theodore Avery, lawyer..... | Utica. |
| G. Harrison Lynch, recorder | Rome. |
| Alonson Churchill, M. D. | Utica. |
| Daniel C. Pomery, lawyer | Rome. |
| Alfred C. Coxe..... | Utica. |
| John F. Seymour..... | " |
| Edwin Hutchinson, M. D. | " |
| Henry J. Utley, lawyer..... | Waterville. |
| J. T. Spriggs, lawyer.. .. | Utica. |
| Joel Willard..... | " |

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| M. F. Graves | Syracuse. |
| H. C. Levenworth, attorney at law | " |
| R. W. Pease, M. D. | " |
| Geo. N. Kennedy, ex-State Senator | " |
| H. Rugel, county judge | " |
| J. V. Bendall, M. D. | Baldwinsville. |
| B. D. Noxen, lawyer..... | Syracuse. |
| Daniel Pratt, ex-judge..... | " |
| H. B. Wilbur, supt. of asylum for idiots | " |
| Wm. Y. Plant, M. D. | " |
| Lake. I Teft, M. D. | " |
| A. H. Wellington, lawyer..... | " |
| E. O. Haven, Chancellor University | " |

ONTARIO COUNTY.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Geo. B. Dusenberre, county judge | Geneva. |
| Spencer Gooding, attorney and counselor | Canandaigua. |
| C. S. Lincoln, ex-member..... | Naples. |
| H. Jewett, physician | Canandaigua. |
| M. H. Clark, ex-Governor..... | " |
| Jas. C. Smith, justice of Supreme Court..... | " |

Geo. M. Dox, physician..... Geneva.
 E. G. Lapham, ex-naval officer..... Canandaigua.

ORANGE COUNTY.

N. M. Sherwood, clergyman..... Washingtonville.
 H. C. Milspangh, attorney and counselor Newburgh.
 Asa B. Gardner, attorney and counselor West Point.

ORLEANS COUNTY.

J. G. Sawyer, county judge..... Albion.
 W. Noble, physician "
 Adam Brown, attorney and counselor..... Medina.
 James Chapman, M. D..... "

OSWEGO COUNTY.

C. O. P. Clark, physician Oswego.
 W. G. Robinson, pres. police commissioners.. "
 H. L. Davis, treas. Oswego City Savings Bank, "
 M. L. Wright, attorney and counselor Mexico.
 J. C. Churchill, ex-Member of Congress Oswego.
 Cyrus Whitney, county judge..... "
 R. H. Tyler, ex-county judge..... Fulton.

OTSEGO COUNTY.

H. Lathrop, physician..... Cooperstown.
 H. Sturgis, ex-county judge..... "
 G. L. Haleey, physician..... Unadilla.
 L. J. Burditt, attorney and counselor..... Cooperstown.
 S. V. Edick, county judge "

PUTNAM COUNTY.

A. Ryder, ex-county judge..... Carmel.
 E. Wright, county judge..... "

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

E. Murphy, mayor..... Troy.
 R. H. Ward..... "
 Leroy McLean, physician "
 W. H. Benton, physician "
 Henry B. Whiton..... "
 Robert H. Shelden, attorney at law..... "

RICHMOND COUNTY.

S. O. Vanderpool, health officer..... Stapleton.
 Wm. Gowan, physician..... Stony Point.
 Geo. Wm. Curtis, editor..... W. New Brighton

SARATOGA COUNTY.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| W. D. French, late district attorney..... | Saratoga Springs. |
| L. B. Pike, attorney and counselor..... | " |
| E. F. Bullard, attorney and counselor..... | " |
| T. G. Younglove | Crescent. |

SCHENECTADY COUNTY.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| A. M. Veeder, physician..... | Schenectady. |
| E. S. Landon, judge Supreme Court..... | " |
| S. W. Jackson..... | " |
| E. N. Potter, president Union College..... | " |

SCHOHARIE COUNTY.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|
| L. Sanford..... | Middleburgh. |
| Charles Holmes, county judge..... | Cobleskill. |
| P. S. Danforth, ex-judge..... | Middleburgh. |

SCHUYLER COUNTY.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| J. W. Thompson, physician..... | Watkins. |
| W. L. Norton, attorney and counselor..... | " |
| Sunderlin & Pike, attorneys and counselors.. | " |
| Wm. H. Fiske, physician..... | Mecklenburgh |
| S. L. Rood, ex-judge..... | Watkins. |

SENECA COUNTY.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Jno. B. Chapin, superintendent lunatic asylum, | Willard. |
| S. R. Wells, physician..... | Waterloo. |

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| S. Foote, surrogate..... | Ogdensburgh. |
| D. M. Chapin..... | " |
| A. H. Parker, ex-State senator..... | Potsdam. |
| B. F. Sherman, physician..... | Ogdensburgh. |
| C. O. Tappin, county judge..... | Potsdam. |
| A. B. James, late judge of Supreme Court ... | Ogdensburgh. |
| V. P. Abbott, special judge..... | Gouverneur. |

STEBEN COUNTY.

| | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| H. R. Ainsworth, physician..... | Addison. |
| H. C. May, physician..... | Corning. |
| Geo. P. Spencer, county judge..... | " |
| J. S. Dobson, physician..... | Bath. |
| F. Wiley, physician..... | " |
| A. H. Crittenden, physician..... | " |
| Bonham & Near, lawyers..... | Hornellsville. |

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Myron Hoffman, judge..... | Flushing. |
| H. A. Bogart, attorney and counselor..... | " |
| J. R. Reed, ex-county judge..... | Babylon. |

Tioga County.

| | |
|---|----------|
| D. T. Eastman, attorney and counselor | Owego. |
| L. H. Allen, physician..... | " |
| Wm. E. Johnson, physician..... | Waverly. |
| Wm. L. Ayer, physician..... | Owego. |

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

| | |
|---|---------|
| D. Boardman, justice Supreme Court..... | Ithaca. |
| J. N. McKinney, special county judge..... | " |
| Wm. Fitch, M. D..... | Dryden. |

ULSTER COUNTY.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Wm. Lawton, county judge | Rondout. |
| T. S. Dawes, physician | Saugerties. |
| T. R. Westbrook, justice Supreme Court..... | Kingston. |
| A. T. Douglass, M. D..... | Rondout. |
| J. V. V. Kinyon, attorney | Rosendale. |

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| A. D. Wait, county judge..... | Fort Edward. |
| C. S. Allen, special county judge | Salem. |
| James I. Losee, judge..... | Greenville. |

WAYNE COUNTY.

| | |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| G. W. Cowles, county judge | Clyde. |
| E. W. Bottain, physician..... | Lyons. |

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

| | |
|--|---------------|
| J. F. Jenkins, physician..... | Yonkers. |
| W. F. Purdy, attorney and counselor..... | Tarrytown. |
| O. T. Coffin, surrogate | Peekskill. |
| A. J. Hyatt, attorney at law | White Plains. |
| J. L. Dikeman, judge | " |
| E. F. Ferris, attorney at law | Tarrytown. |
| John A. Husted, attorney at law | " |

WYOMING COUNTY.

| | |
|---|---------|
| M. Baker, physician | Warsaw. |
| L. W. Thayer, attorney and counselor..... | " |

YATES COUNTY.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Geo. Wagoner, inspector State prisons..... | Penn Yan. |
| A. Olivet, county judge | " |

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 38.

IN SENATE,

March 2, 1877.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, FOR THE YEAR 1876.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, }
ALBANY, *March 2, 1877.* }

To the Senate:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the annual report of the trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, for the year 1876.

L. ROBINSON.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, }
ROOM 33, NOS. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET, }
NEW YORK, *March 1, 1877.* }

To His Excellency LUCIUS P. ROBINSON, *Governor, etc.:*

SIR. — Herewith I have the honor to hand you the annual report of this institution for the year 1876, for the use of the Legislature, and remain,

Very respectfully yours.

THOS. GREENLEAL,

Comptroller.

REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York:

The annual report of the comptroller of the Sailors' Snug Harbor in the city of New York, showing the receipts and disbursements on account of the trust from the 31st day of December, 1875, to the 31st day of December, 1876, inclusive. Showing, also, the present state of the funds and an estimate of the income for the year 1877.

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Balance of cash on hand 31st of December, 1875..... | \$44,675 81 |
| Cash received from Wm. T. Garner, for one year's rent of thirty-five acres of land on Staten Island, leased to him..... | 200 00 |
| From D. Moore & Son, for ten barrels plaster sold, | 17 60 |
| Campbell & Thayer, for empty oil barrels..... | 7 00 |
| Colgate & Co., for grease..... | 144 33 |
| Society for Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, for coal..... | 520 23 |
| Joseph F. Waller, for coal..... | 90 50 |
| Woodruff, Morris & Co., for discount off bill of hats, | 42 |
| Ice off the pond..... | 50 00 |
| Changes made in pay-rolls of employes at the institution in 1876..... | 18 01 |
| Thomas Melville, governor, for money, etc., found among the effects of deceased inmates in 1876, | 20 12 |
| From Thomas Melville, for sundries sold by him for account of the trustees in 1876..... | 672 34 |
| From officers and employes of the institution for sundries sold them by the governor for account of the trustees in 1876..... | 586 00 |
| Union Trust Company, on account of special deposits..... | 50,000 00 |
| James Willcox, amount of his bond and mortgage, | 20,000 00 |
| Joseph F. Waller, for one year's rent of the old frame parsonage house in 1876..... | 700 00 |
| Society for Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, for one year's rent of the "childrens' home," to 1st November, 1876..... | 500 00 |
| Robert B. Minturn, for one year's rent of the boat-house lot to 1st November, 1876..... | 50 00 |
| Estate of Margaret Morris, for one year's rent of houses and lots Nos. 8 and 10, Clinton place, to 1st of November, 1876..... | 1,800 00 |
| Julian Larue, for eight months rent of house and lot No. 14 University place to 1st January, 1877, | 1,066 64 |
| For interest on bonds and mortgage, 1876..... | 7,392 77 |
| For interest on New York city bonds in 1876.... | 4,200 00 |

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| For interest on Brooklyn bonds in 1876..... | \$1,750 00 |
| For interest on balances in Marine Bank in 1876, | 294 62 |
| Received for interest from Union Trust Company, in 1876 | 213 69 |
| Received for interest on over-due ground rents... | 420 22 |
| For ground rents on lots in First ward, in full for one year from 1st November 1875, to 1st November 1876..... | 3,050 00 |
| For ground rents on lots in Fifteenth ward on account and in full to 1st November, 1875.... | 9,750 00 |
| On account for one year from 1st November, 1875, to 1st November, 1876..... | 2,377 95 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$385,985 20 |
| | <hr/> |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Deposits in Union Trust Company..... | \$100,392 77 |
| Deposits in Central Trust Company..... | 30,000 00 |
| Purchase of house No. 14 University place on trustees' lot No. 136, on valuation of..... | 7,000 00 |
| Repairs to same | 269 94 |
| Purchase of house No. 16 University place, on trustees' lot No. 137, on valuation of..... | 8,000 00 |
| Interest allowed on purchase-money of No. 14 Uni- versity place..... | 77 58 |
| Cash paid for supplies..... | 56,456 57 |
| furniture..... | 3,643 36 |
| contingencies | 4,934 99 |
| farm..... | 4,469 47 |
| repairs and improvements..... | 111,722 67 |
| salaries | 16,500 00 |
| house wages | 12,588 77 |
| taxes | 11,448 56 |
| insurance | 1,443 44 |
| Balance of petty cash account | 46 14 |
| Balance of cash on deposit on 31st December, 1876, to the credit of the trustees in the Marine Bank..... | 15,587 09 |
| In Manhattan Company | 1,393 85 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$385,985 20 |
| | <hr/> |

FUNDS.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Dwelling-houses Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, in this city, at cost | \$17,774 12 |
| Dwelling-house No. 14 University place, in this city, at cost. | 7,269 94 |
| Dwelling-house No. 16 University place, in this city, at cost..... | 8,000 00 |

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Loans on bond and mortgage..... | \$112,000 00 |
| New York city 7 per cent registered bonds, par value, | 60,000 00 |
| Brooklyn city 7 per cent coupon bonds, par value.... | 25,000 00 |
| Special deposit in Union Trust Company..... | 40,392 77 |
| Special deposit in Central Trust Company | 30,000 00 |
| Balance of petty cash account..... | 46 14 |
| Cash on deposit to credit of the trustees in the Marine Bank | 15,587 09 |
| In the Manhattan Company | 1,393 85 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$327,463 91 |
| | <hr/> |

ESTIMATED INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1877.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Rents of houses and lots Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place, for one year..... | \$1,800 00 |
| Rents of house and lot No. 14 University place, for one year..... | 1,600 00 |
| Rent of old frame parsonage house on Staten Island, for one year..... | 600 00 |
| Rent of children's home on Staten Island for one year, | 500 00 |
| Rent of boat-house lot, on Staten Island for one year, | 50 00 |
| Interest on bonds and mortgages, one year..... | 7,840 00 |
| Interest on city bonds, one year..... | 5,950 00 |
| Interest over due on J. Vorhis, Jr.'s, bonds..... | 1,540 00 |
| Outstanding ground rents..... | 17,137 50 |
| Ground rents on lots in First ward of this city, for one year, from 1st of November, 1876 to 1st November, 1877..... | 2,787 50 |
| Ground rents on lots in Fifteenth ward, for the year 1876, was..... | 254,932 50 |
| To this must be added the other half of the increased annual rent of \$18,840, viz.: from 1st November, 1876, to May 1st, 1877, of the 49 lots, the leases of which expired on the 1st May 1876..... | 9,420 00 |
| And one-half of the estimated increased annual rent of \$4,950, viz.: from 1st May, to 1st November, 1877, of the nine lots Nos. 40 to 46, inclusive, and Nos. 74 and 75, the leases of which will expire on 1st May, 1877..... | 2,475 00 |

Making the total estimated income for the year 1877, **\$306,632 50**

THOS. GREENLEAF,
Comptroller.

NEW YORK, *December 30, 1870.*

The executive committee of the board of trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, in the city of New York, having attended to the duties assigned them, pursuant to a standing order of the board, report that

they have carefully examined the comptroller's accounts from the 1st day of January to the 31st day of December, 1876, inclusive; that they have examined the vouchers for the disbursements; they have also examined the securities held by the trustees, and have found the same in all respects correct; and that there was a balance of cash in favor of the trustees of \$17,027.08, and that the same was on deposit to the credit of the trustees, viz.: \$15,589.09 in the Marine Bank, and \$1,393.85 in the Manhattan Company, and \$46.14 balance of petty cash in the office.

AMBROSE SNOW, *Chairman.*
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM M. PAXTON,

*Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of the Sailors'
Snug Harbor in the city of New York.*

Dated NEW YORK, *February 27, 1877.*

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 39.

IN SENATE,

March 6, 1877.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTOR.

MANAGERS OF THE PROTECTOR FOR 1877.

Eugene Kelly, John E. Develin, Edward C. Donnelly, Henry L. Hoguet, Edward Frith, Frederick E. Gilbert, John O'Brien, Charles A. Statson, Daniel O'Connor, Bernard Amend, Eugene Plunkett, James Lynch, Jeremiah Devlin, Andrew Gross, Bryan Lawrence, Thomas H. O'Connor, James R. Floyd, Dennis O'Donoghue, Franklin H. Churchill, Richard H. Clarke, John M. Carroll, Bernard Caserly, Frederick H. Grosz, Bernard Fackeldey, Denis Quinn, William Lummis.

Ex-officio — Smith Ely, Jr., *Mayor*; John K. Hackett, *Recorder*; John Kelly, *Comptroller*.

OFFICERS OF THE PROTECTOR FOR 1877.

President — Henry L. Hoguet.

Vice-Presidents — James R. Floyd, Frederick E. Gilbert.

Treasurer — Eugene Kelly.

Secretary — Richard H. Clarke.

Executive Committee — James R. Floyd, Bryan Lawrence, Daniel O'Connor, Frederick H. Grosz, Denis Quinn.

Legal Adviser — John E. Devlin.

Advisory Chaplain — Very Rev. William Quinn, V. G.

House of Reception — No. 33 Warren street, New York.

Actuary — John J. Rodrigue.

Accountant — George B. Clarke.

Supervisor of Admissions and Discharges — P. C. Dooley.
Shoe Department, 33 Warren street — Represented by Wm. Mela.
Detailed Police Officer — Thomas Hagan.

THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY.

Resident Chaplain — Rev. J. O. O'Mahony, O. P.
Assistant Chaplain — Rev. W. F. Linahan, O. P.
Attending Physician — Francis M. Purroy, M. D.

BOYS' PROTECTORY.

Rector — Brother Teliow.
Assistant Rector — Brother Hugh.
Assistant Rector — Brother Clementian.
Assistant Rector — Brother Swithin.

Each of the following departments is under the supervision of a brother : Printing, music, shoemaking, tailoring, wardrobe and refectory. Other brothers act as teachers, prefects, stewards, infirmarians, etc.

GIRLS' PROTECTORY.

Superioress — Rev. Mother M. Regina, with twenty-seven sister assistants.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

NEW YORK, November 1, 1876.

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New York :

The thirtieth of September last ended the fourteenth official year of the existence of the New York Catholic Protectory ; and, with the recurrence of that date, it becomes once more the duty of its managers to render to your honorable body a statistical account of their stewardship in that share of the charitable and correctional system of the State intrusted to them.

In fulfilling their appointed task, the managers beg your kind examination of the following tabular statements, accounts and reports, constituting, as they believe, a correct recital of the *workings* of the institution during the year now closed.

The president begs leave to submit, as preface to such reports and accounts, a brief record of the history of the New York Catholic Protectory for the same period.

The institution entered its fourteenth official year, burdened with a debt of \$317,224.48. Over \$50,000 of this was a floating debt, every dollar of which might be called for without notice. This, and the accruing daily wants of 2,000 inmates, had to be met, with no other certain supply than the *per capita* allowance from the city, which, by reference to the annual report of 1875, will be seen to have proved insufficient for the maintenance of the inmates, by

twenty-two dollars a head, during that year. This critical financial condition was at once laid before the managers, at their meeting in November, 1875, and the policy of issuing mortgage bonds in sufficient amount to cover the then floating debt was discussed; but this scheme was not adopted by the board. It was, however, determined that the stringent necessities of the protectory should be made known to wealthy and benevolent citizens, by circulars addressed to them individually, and to the people at large, by announcement in the public journals and city churches. Canvassers were appointed to solicit yearly subscriptions and donations to the funds of the institution. It was also resolved that the small amount of real estate bequeathed to it by several friends of the protectory should be sold, without delay, at the best rates then attainable; and, in fine, the president was directed to renew once more the oft-tried remedy of an appeal to the Legislature of the State for an appropriation for building purposes, the new girls' building, then approaching completion, having been paid for only in part, and that by funds borrowed for the purpose. In this dilemma the erection of the east wing of the female protectory building was, by formal resolution, indefinitely postponed; nor can the erection of that building form part of any wisely-digested plan of carrying on the work in hand for years to come.

This timely determination arrested the flood of bills for materials and mechanical labor, which had been pouring in at the office of the protectory, almost without intermission, for three years, and gave the officers an opportunity to divide the then large floating debt (say over \$50,000) into obligations maturing, by monthly installments, from November, 1875, to March, 1877.

The personal appeals for money contributions to the funds were promptly and liberally responded to by about 200 subscribers. The names of these contributors will be found at pages 25-29 of this report. The list of benefactors embraces the names of several distinguished gentlemen, some being of other than the Roman Catholic faith. To all contributors to the work, the thanks of the managers are due, and are hereby gratefully tendered.

The aggregate amount of money donated to and received by the protectory from private charity during the year, is \$20,655.71. The appeal to the general public, by means of canvassers, was found to be mainly unavailing. The proceeds from the general city canvassers were so insignificant as to induce the management to call in all the subscription books, and to give notice, in the public prints, that no more domiciliary visits would be made for the purpose of collecting money for this institution.

The purchase of 400 acres of well-wooded land in Sullivan county has been made by the managers of the protectory with a view of establishing thereon a farm, to be worked by the boys of the institution, and to serve, also, as a depot from which lads can be placed with farmers or other employers in that part of the State. The land is situated in the town of Liberty. A settlement has already been commenced thereon by one of the Christian Brothers, who,

with twelve boys, took possession of the property in July last. Fifteen acres are already in preparation for cultivation; a staunch wooden building, 100 feet long by forty feet wide, and two stories high, is now nearly completed, and it is expected that the Christian Brothers will be enabled to inaugurate next year, in this primitive establishment, a course of practical instruction in the art of agriculture. Thus we hope that in time a large number of boys will there be sufficiently prepared for situations with neighboring farmers.

The workings of the protectory have demonstrated the necessity of increased vigilance in scrutinizing the title of applicants for admission to the institution, and the urgency of procuring employment for those of its inmates whose training therein has fitted them for usefulness elsewhere. In furtherance of these two great needs of the protectory, the management has recently empowered the president to supply sufficient help for the establishment and working of two new bureaus, viz., that of admissions and that of discharges, the former to be charged with preventing the benefits of the institution from being granted to children whose parents are able, but unwilling, to support them. The latter shall have for its special work the procuring of situations for boys and girls sufficiently instructed and improved to enter the world as workers for their own support. The respective heads of each of these bureaus will be charged with the correspondence, and with the keeping of the necessary books of record, incident to their particular work and services.

A study of the history of the protectory, particularly of the progression of its debt, and of the development of its industrial departments, must impress its friends with but little hope of its ever being made, in any considerable degree, a self-sustaining institution.

In order to arrive at a proper estimate of how far the two items of expense, viz., interest on debt and cost of producing skilled mechanics, have affected, and are probably destined to continue to affect, the finances of the institution, we submit a

**STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC PROTECTORY,
WITH INCIDENTS OF ITS INCREASE AND REDUCTION.**

| Years. | Amount of debt. | Incidents. |
|--------|--------------------|---|
| 1863. | None. | The institution commenced operations in hired premises. |
| 1864. | None. | |
| 1865. | \$44,019. | Purchase of Westchester farm, subject to mortgage of this amount. |
| 1866. | 56,695. | Commencement of floating debt of, say \$12,675, over and above income. |
| 1867. | 70,365. | Increase of floating debt by \$13,670 additional. The item of interest forms a large share. |
| 1868. | 35,821. | Reduced by surplus of proceeds from Union Square fair, over and above payments for girls' new building. |

| Years. | Amount of debt. | Incidents. |
|--------|--------------------|---|
| 1869. | \$151,500. | Increased by outlays for boys' main building, of \$111,445; concurrent increase of interest and great development of shoe department. |
| 1870. | 265,450. | Increased by continued payment for boys' main building, say \$129,662, and interest. In this year the printing department was established. |
| 1871. | 298,701. | Increased by further payments for completion of boys' main building, and by payment of interest on debt (this item is now \$16,000 annually); also, by expenditure incurred in additions and improvements to the printing department. |
| 1872. | 259,322. | Reduced by donations and savings. |
| 1873. | 155,553. | Reduced by receipts from underwriters, in payment for destruction of girls' building by fire; also, reduced by legacies and donations. |
| 1874. | 230,048. | Increased by outlays for rebuilding girls' west wing and center building, and interest; also, greater development of the shoe department. |
| 1875. | 317,226. | Increased by payments for permanent improvements, male department, including new gas-house and balance of outlay for girls' west wing and center building, and interest (this latter amounts to \$15,000). Deficiencies occurred in both the shoe and printing departments. |
| 1876. | 273,887. | Reduced by proceeds of sale of real estate bequeathed to the protectory, and by special contributions to the funds of the institution. The item of interest, including that paid this year and that accrued up to September 30, 1876, yet unpaid, is over \$21,500. |

The above statement shows that the progression of the debt of the protectory has been in almost regular ratio with the development of its industrial departments and the increase of its outlays for interest. It is not intended to assert that the one fact is solely consequent on the others; there are many pertinent causes for the increased debt of the protectory, other than its having established costly industrial departments; but it is evident that the financial condition of the institution has not, up to the present time, been improved by the establishment of either of the large mechanical or industrial shops, and that the item of interest has been a continuously increasing burden, affecting the vitality of the work. The first outlays for machinery in the industrial departments were very great, and the continuous waste of raw material has added to the cost of instructing the unskilled labor which forms a large proportion of that in use in these departments. These causes have permitted but little, if any, accumulation to result from the labor of the larger and more useful children.

This condition of things must, necessarily, last for a long time in the protectory, because the children are constantly changing in the shops, the object of the society being to hasten such of them as are sufficiently skilled in any art into self-sustaining positions out of the institution.

The actual benefit from the prosecution of these industries, though not apparent in the financial accounts of their departments, is, nevertheless, tangible and solid. They are to be estimated by the substantial good bestowed on the children graduating from these several shops as operators and mechanics.

The outlays for interest do not carry with them any such consoling offset. The computation of interest paid by this institution, during the last twelve years, on its bonded and floating debt amounts to the immense sum of \$100,000 (one hundred thousand dollars); and, admitting that the liberality of its patrons should, in future, equal what it has been in the past, the payments of interest for the next twelve years will surely aggregate a further sum of \$100,000 (one hundred thousand dollars).

These considerations make the managers very reluctant to engage in any new building, even though some are urgently needed for the greater perfection of the work; persuaded, as they now are, that the only means in their power by which to reduce their present burdensome debt, is by such small savings as can be effected from the yearly income.

In view of the impending weight on the efforts of the managers, by reason of heavy outlays necessary to continue the industrial departments, and to meet future accruing interest, they hereby renew their appeal to the charity of the whole community, to aid them in the prosecution of this great work.

It is proper that the friends of the institution should understand that the *per capita* allowance received from the tax-payers, through the comptroller of the city of New York, of \$110 per annum for each child committed by a magistrate is only sufficient to defray the cost of the child's sustenance and clothing, but makes no provision for its shelter, its tuition, or its instruction in any skilled labor; nor does it provide, in any way, for the interest on, or partial extinguishment of, the debt now on the institution. All of these items will have to be defrayed in the future, as in the past, by the liberality of the friends of the Catholic Protectory.

HENRY L. HOGUET,
President.

Hereafter, all persons desiring to subscribe to the funds of the New York Catholic Protectory, are respectfully invited to send their offerings to the office, 33 Warren street, or to either of the male or female departments at Westchester; at any of which places duly authorized receipts will be given.

The management cannot dismiss this part of their report without expressing their surprise and chagrin that their appeal for aid in their work did not meet with a more general recognition from the citizens at

large. The managers of the New York Catholic Protectory think this work should commend itself to the inhabitants of New York, without distinction of creed, with at least as much favor as that of any other reformatory institution in our midst, the number of children sheltered, maintained, clothed, instructed and reformed in it, being larger than that of those so treated by any other institution in the same space of time. The management is led to suppose that this apparent apathy is the result of erroneous impressions growing out of hackneyed statements of the large sums donated by the tax-payers to this institution in former years. The facts are, that no institution can show so large an addition to the buildings needed for the eleemosynary and correctional purposes of the State (as against so small a sum obtained from tax-payers for that purpose), as can the New York Catholic Protectory. The yearly *per capita* allowance received for the maintenance of its inmates, and which forms the groundwork of all the assertions of great sums received from tax-payers, is no more per head than is awarded to other institutions doing similar work.

The sales of the several pieces of real estate bequeathed to the protectory were proceeded with, as speedily as circumstances and the interests of the institution would permit. They resulted in an improvement of the financial condition of the institution, of \$36,594.86, \$24,244.86 of which have been received in cash, and the balance has lessened the amount of mortgages payable, to the extent of \$12,350.

The recommendation of the board of managers, that application be made by the president to the Legislature of the State for a grant of money, was acted upon by him to the best of his ability. He had two hearings before the committees of both Houses of the Legislature at Albany, several members of which manifested their interest in the work of the institution, to the extent of acquiring, by scrutinizing examination, and by perusal of the annual reports, all information concerning the workings of the protectory. Gentlemen of both political parties expressed themselves pleased and astonished at the great results already attained by the protectory, in reclaiming 9,000 erring and criminal waifs to ways of honest labor; but the satisfaction of these committeemen appears to be the only end attained by the labors of the president at Albany. The atmosphere of that city seemed to be quite inimical to the just recognition of so much good work done for the State, as has been performed by the New York Catholic Protectory. Its petition was entombed in the archives of the joint committee on appropriations.

The stoppage of all building, the sale of the real estate, the contributions of friends, the extension of time obtained from creditors, and a most rigid economy observed in the purchase of needed supplies, have enabled the management to establish a more normal relation between the income and outlays of the institution for the past year.

The inauguration of these remedies, together with the self-sacrificing denial of the Christian Brothers and of the Sisters of Charity, has enabled the institution to attain now, at the commencement of its fifteenth year, a condition, if not of financial ease or prosperity, at

least a condition quite beyond the fear of its being obliged to cease its usefulness.

The comparative financial condition of the New York Catholic Protectors on October 1, 1875, and October 1, 1876, is as follows:

October 1, 1875:

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Assets | \$794,424 60 |
| Debts | 317,224 48 |

Credit or value of protectory, above all debt \$477,200 12

October 1, 1876:

| | |
|--------------|--------------|
| Assets | \$797,392 55 |
| Debts | 273,886 93 |

Credit or value of protectory, above all debt \$523,505 62

Showing an actual enhancement of the financial standing of the protectors, attained in the year ending September 30, 1876, of \$46,305.50. This is a fair result, particularly when it is considered that the accounts of annual expenses for 1876, have been charged with ten per cent of the total cost of permanent improvements in both departments, this charge, and consequent reduction of the cost of permanent improvements, being made as an equivalent for the wear and tear of buildings during the year.

A very considerable item (and, luckily for the institution, quite an unusual one), going to make up the annual expenses, is the charging to that account a sum of \$3,243, the amount of loss sustained through the dishonesty of the late accountant, whose breach of trust was first discovered on January 29, 1876. This person entered the service of the institution, with good recommendations from a source entitled to unbounded confidence. The sequel proves that the parties who recommended him had been imposed upon.

When the abstractions were discovered, the friends of the delinquent were called on to make up the deficiency in his accounts. About \$900 was all that could be collected from him or them, leaving the net amount lost through him at the figure above stated.

During the year just closed, the main center building of the girls' department was finished, and occupied by the children. A large boiler and engine-house, on the grounds of the female department, which, at the date of our last report, was in course of construction, is now finished and furnished with all needed machinery. A large building for storing coal, and other smaller out-buildings, are now very near completion at the same department.

The entire grounds of both departments are now very well drained, and the surface brought to a fair grade of ornamental lawn. Both inclosures have been planted with shade trees. Thus a large expanse, which, only a few years ago, presented the rough appearance of neglected farm-land, now wears the look of carefully kept private grounds.

In the male department there have been also additions to, and improvements of, the permanent structures.

The large pavilion in the grove has been fitted up for an infirmary, and was found of great service during the prevalence of ophthalmia last summer. Numerous cases of this disease have been treated therein.

The necessity for increased kitchen accommodations at the boys' protectory became very pressing during the year 1875, and the management made arrangements, in the early part of this year, for the erection of a new kitchen, close to, and connected with, the old one. The plans adopted were speedily carried into effect. The new kitchen is now finished and in use.

Frequent drought in summer seasons, resulting some times in a great scarcity of water at the boys' department, culminated this last summer in such inconvenience and absolute suffering, that the management, after vainly resorting to minor and temporary means of supply, resolved on constructing a vast well, of sufficient depth and capacity to secure at all times a full supply of good water for drinking and other purposes. The work was carried on during the past summer and fall, and is now nearly completed. The cost of this great work (being an excavation through the solid rock of sixty feet in depth by twenty feet in diameter), has been much greater than was anticipated when first undertaken; but the benefits to accrue from it are for all future time.

The building connected with the dock property, at Union Port, has been refitted during the past year, and is now used as a home for about forty of the protectory boys. They are under the supervision of two of the Christian Brothers, and are instructed by them. in the elementary branches of a common-school course.

RESUME FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

| | September 30, 1876. | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------|--------------|---------------------|
| Number of boys in the institution... | 1,545 | 1,341 | Increase 204 |
| Number of girls in the institution... | 776 | 603 | Increase 173 |
| Total | <u>2,321</u> | <u>1,944</u> | <u>Increase 377</u> |

During the year ending September 30, 1876, the institution received and cared for :

| | |
|-------------|--------------|
| Boys | 2,591 |
| Girls | 1,110 |
| Total | <u>3,701</u> |

The daily attendance of children was :

| 1875. | Boys. |
|----------------|----------------------------------|
| October | 40,848 days, equal to 1,318 boys |
| November | 40,039 days, equal to 1,334 boys |
| December | 41,687 days, equal to 1,344 boys |

| 1876. | Boys. | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|------------|
| January | 44,917 days, equal to | 1,449 boys |
| February | 42,588 days, equal to | 1,468 boys |
| March | 45,911 days, equal to | 1,481 boys |
| April | 42,986 days, equal to | 1,433 boys |
| May | 43,990 days, equal to | 1,419 boys |
| June | 42,531 days, equal to | 1,418 boys |
| July | 44,728 days, equal to | 1,442 boys |
| August | 45,883 days, equal to | 1,480 boys |
| September | 45,715 days, equal to | 1,523 boys |
| 1876. | Girls. | |
| October | 18,688 days, equal to | 603 girls |
| November | 18,388 days, equal to | 613 girls |
| December | 19,118 days, equal to | 616 girls |
| 1876. | | |
| January | 20,312 days, equal to | 655 girls |
| February | 19,564 days, equal to | 674 girls |
| March | 21,071 days, equal to | 680 girls |
| April | 20,927 days, equal to | 697 girls |
| May | 22,488 days, equal to | 725 girls |
| June | 21,863 days, equal to | 729 girls |
| July | 22,287 days, equal to | 719 girls |
| August | 22,822 days, equal to | 736 girls |
| September | 22,822 days, equal to | 760 girls |

Making the total number of days of actual residence of children in the institution during the year ending September 30, 1876 :

| | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| Boys | 521,823 days |
| Girls | 250,350 days |
| Total | <u>772,173 days</u> |

And making the average daily attendance of boys..... 1,428
 And making the average daily attendance of girls.... 687½

Total 2,115½

| | |
|--|--------------|
| The gross annual expenses of the male department were | \$195,921 61 |
| Equal to a yearly cost per boy of..... | \$137 20 |
| The gross annual expenses of the female department were | 78,803 09 |
| Equal to a yearly cost per girl of..... | \$114 62 |
| The aggregate cost of both departments amounts to... | 274,724 70 |
| The aggregate <i>per capita</i> allowances from the comptroller of the city and county of New York were, for the year ending September 30, 1876..... | 220,852 97 |
| Excess of cost not provided for by receipts from the comptroller | 53,871 73 |
| The aggregate yearly cost per child was..... | \$129 86 |

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT RECTOR OF THE MALE
DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC PRO-
TECTORY, WESTCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 1, 1876.

*To the President and Board of Managers of the New York Catho-
lic Protectory :*

GENTLEMEN.—In the temporary absence of our esteemed rector, Brother Teliow, and in order to prevent any delay in the transmission of your annual report to the Legislature, it devolves upon me to furnish you with the report of the male department, in which I shall embody the views of our rector briefly, and as far as my knowledge of them will permit.

GOVERNMENT.

A very important and much-desired improvement has been made by the subdivision of the boys' protectory. This subdivision comprises the educational department, the business department, and the hospital department ; with the last-mentioned of which is combined the care of the younger boys, whose buildings are adjacent to the hospital. Each of these departments is under the immediate supervision of one of the assistant rectors, while the general superintendence of the whole claims the attention of the brother rector. It is needless to dwell upon the necessity of this classification and the advantages arising therefrom, as it must commend itself to all who are familiar with the principles of government.

HOUSES.

During the year just ended we have placed in homes throughout the State one hundred and eighty-six boys ; and we have the gratification of announcing to you that the reports of their new masters or guardians are, in nearly all cases, very encouraging. The establishment of a special bureau, in furtherance of this object, will both facilitate and perfect this work, so essential to the future well-being of our wards. Thanks to the wisdom of our respected president, such a bureau has become, within a short time past, an established fact.

WANTS.

We must not omit calling your attention to a serious deficiency that affects the moral welfare of our charge.

You are aware that, whatever division exists among our boys, it arises only from difference in age. We make no division of those committed for incipient crime from those sent to us for destitution, or simply for protection ; no division of the vicious from the good ; no separation of those admitted yesterday from such as have, by a long residence in the institution, given proof of their merit. We suggest that such division and separation are of vital importance, and that they would materially aid our work of protection and reform. A suitable and special building for the isolation of bad boys would give the desired relief.

We may also add that we need more school rooms, and a play room in which the boys might amuse themselves in wet and cold weather.

EDUCATION.

On this subject it will be difficult to dwell without repeating what has already been well said in previous reports.

It may, however, not be out of place to remark that we, as Christian Brothers, devote our lives to the education of youth; that we are teachers essentially and permanently; that we have no higher ambition, aside from our own salvation, than to excel in our profession. How far we may have been successful is not for us to determine, but we are willing to abide the judgment of those who are familiar with our efforts.

In conclusion we thank you cordially for the facilities accorded us in the prosecution of our labors.

STATISTICS.

Our statistics are as follows :

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Number of boys remaining in the institution Sept. 30, 1875, | 1,341 |
| Number of boys admitted during the year ending Sept. 30, | |
| 1876 | 1,250 |
| Making a total of..... | 2,591 |
| Number of boys discharged, indentured, placed in other institutions and absconded during the year... | 1,042 |
| Died | 4 |
| | <hr/> 1,046 |
| Number of boys remaining Sept. 30, 1876 | <hr/> 1,545 |

Very respectfully.

BROTHER CLEMENTIAN,

Assistant Rector.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTRESS OF THE FEMALE DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC PRO- TECTORY, WESTCHESTER, N. Y., OCTOBER 1, 1876.

*To the President and Board of Managers of the New York
Catholic Protectory :*

GENTLEMEN.—In accordance with our annual custom, I feel it incumbent on me to make a few remarks in regard to the workings of our institution, and the condition of its inmates. I must again repeat my act of thanksgiving for the many blessings we now enjoy.

We have, it is true, been visited during the past year with a severe form of ophthalmia. This we deeply regret, on account of the sufferings caused by this painful epidemic, but are most happy to state that the results are likely to prove far less fatal than we feared they would be when we first perceived the outbreak.

We rejoice to say that the great majority of our children are in excellent health and spirits. The marked improvement in their studies, together with the docility and attention evinced in the various classes, are sources of real consolation. The great facilities afforded in the scholastic department will, we trust, be fully appreciated, and we fondly hope that ere long the golden harvest of a good education will tell, and tell truly, that the noble and generous provision made for this end has not been made in vain. Our industrial department has also afforded us much consolation.

The sewing-machine operation, plain sewing, dressmaking and knitting branches, have succeeded as well as we could reasonably expect, and encourage us to hope much for the future. There is, however, one great blank which mars our prospects and cramps our energies. This is the great want we feel for a third building, viz.: The contemplated east wing. We have now to locate 400 little girls in the old temporary frame buildings, which are much impaired, as we have been using them since the fire in 1872.

The great debt already incurred, pressing so heavily upon our resources, makes us fear to expect the realization of our wishes in this respect; still we are trying to hope even against hope, that some bright and cheerful days of gladness will emerge from the present cloud of disappointment, and impel us to say, with joyful hearts, "Blessed be the Lord God of Israel, because He hath visited and wrought the redemption of His people."

I conclude by returning many thanks to our good managers for their noble and generous exertions in behalf of our institution, and to our kind and benevolent friends who have contributed so generously to our various requirements and necessities. We shall consider it an unceasing duty to pray for all our benefactors, that our Lord may bestow upon them His choicest blessings during life, and crown them hereafter with a bright diadem of eternal glory.

STATISTICS OF FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Number of girls remaining in the institution October, 1875.. | 603 |
| Number of girls received during the year..... | 507 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Total..... | 1,110 |
| Discharged during the year ... | 210 |
| Sent to places | 103 |
| Transferred to other institutions..... | 15 |
| Absconded..... | 4 |
| Died | 2 |
| | <hr/> 334 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Number of girls remaining September 30, 1876..... | 776 |
|---|-----|

I remain very respectfully.

SISTER M. HELENA.

THE REPORT OF THE ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

NEW YORK, *October 1, 1876.*

To the Board of Managers of the New York Catholic Protectory:

GENTLEMEN. — I have the honor to report that, during the past year, the following cases have been received and treated at the infirmaries of the protectory :

MEDICAL CASES.

Diseases of the respiratory organs :

| | |
|--------------------------------|----|
| Pneumonia | 29 |
| Phthisis | 7 |
| Acute ordinary bronchitis..... | 13 |
| Bronchial catarrh..... | 10 |
| Nasal catarrh..... | 2 |
| Pertussis | 12 |
| Sub-acute laryngitis..... | 1 |

Diseases of the circulatory system :

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| Valvular disease of the heart | 3 |
| Anæmia | 2 |

Diseases of the digestive system :

| | |
|---------------------------|----|
| Sub-acute gastritis | 1 |
| Tonsilitis | 5 |
| Pharyngitis | 2 |
| Dysentery | 1 |
| Jaundice | 10 |
| Constipation | 5 |
| Indigestion | 4 |
| Parotitis | 12 |
| Diarrhœa | 20 |
| Worms..... | 1 |

Diseases of the nervous system :

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Epilepsy..... | 3 |
| Chorea | 1 |

Fevers and other general diseases :

| | |
|---------------------------------|----|
| Intermittent fever | 87 |
| Typhoid fever..... | 1 |
| Diphtheria..... | 8 |
| Varicella | 1 |
| Acute articular rheumatism..... | 3 |
| Facial erysipelas..... | 2 |

SURGICAL CASES.

Surgical diseases :

| | |
|--------------------------|----|
| Lymphangitis | 1 |
| Abscess | 13 |
| Furuncle | 8 |
| Ulcer | 2 |
| Morbus coxæ | 1 |
| Ostitis | 1 |
| Periostitis | 1 |
| Strumous adentitis | 2 |

Traumatic inflammation :

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Of Hand | 1 |
| Arm | 1 |
| Head | 2 |
| Leg | 3 |
| Eye | 4 |
| Ear | 1 |
| Foot | 4 |

Wounds :

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Of Head | 3 |
| Thigh | 1 |
| Knee | 1 |
| Leg | 1 |
| Hand | 3 |
| Penis | 1 |

Fractures :

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Of Tibia | 1 |
| Radius | 1 |
| Femur | 2 |
| Metatarsal bone | 1 |
| Humerus | 1 |

Dislocation :

| | |
|------------------|---|
| Of Humerus | 1 |
|------------------|---|

Diseases of the skin :

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| Scabies | 12 |
| Eczema | 1 |
| Acne | 1 |
| Tinea capitis | 2 |
| Impetigo | 1 |

Diseases of the eye :

| | |
|---------------------------|-----|
| Purulent ophthalmia | 760 |
|---------------------------|-----|

The number 760, accredited to purulent ophthalmia, shows a wide prevalence of this disease in the institution. Two hundred and sixty cases occurred in the boys' and 500 in the girls' protectory. On the girls' side, where the greater number of cases occurred, its first notable increase took place toward the middle of August, when the injurious effect of the high temperature was felt by those eyes which prior attacks had left keenly susceptible to irritation. On its outbreak every possible attempt was made, forthwith, to check its spread. Your visiting physician used the following precautionary and remedial measures:

A daily examination of each new admission, and of every inmate of the institution, was made, and every affected person immediately transferred to the hospital. Those in the most actively contagious state were separated from those with less severe disease, and both of these classes from those unaffected. As each newly-affected girl came into the infirmary, she was promptly separated from those ill of other diseases, put in bed in a well-ventilated ward, while ice-cold applications were made, suitable astringent remedies exhibited, and almost constant washing was practiced, according to the needs of each individual case.

In spite of the precautions taken, the number of cases daily increased, until, on the tenth of September, there were 105 cases of a very acute type of the disease, in bed, and 300 more of a severe, but less acute, kind within the hospital boundaries. The reason for this was apparent, in the fact that an impediment to perfect isolation had arisen in the form of insufficient accommodations. At this time Mr. Henry L. Hogue, president of the protectory, with due appreciation of the importance of stemming this torrent of disease, called a council of inquiry, consisting of the Very Reverend Vicar-General Quinn, Sister Helena, himself, and the visiting physician, and, with them, made a most minute and searching investigation into the condition of affairs.

As a result of this investigation, a set of vast dormitories, occupying one wing of the large building, was devoted to the accommodation of the affected, so that thorough isolation was from that moment inaugurated. This perfect separation of the sick from the well at once set a limit to the rising flood of disease. Its influence was almost immediate, and quite permanent. Few new cases occurred, and, under treatment, have since so rapidly improved that, at the time of making this report, not more than ten are severely enough affected to be confined to the wards, and even these are making constant improvement.

During the year included in this report, six deaths have occurred in the protectory. Of these, five were due to consumption of the lungs.

I cannot pass from the mortuary record of the institution without paying at least a brief tribute of respect to the memory of Dr. Charles F. Rodenstein, its late visiting physician. He was a man of fine abilities and studious habits, whose earnest, unremitting endeavors after new knowledge proved his entire devotion to his noble art.

Before closing this annual report, I must, on the part of the protectory and myself, gratefully acknowledge the kindness of Dr. Thomas R. Pooley, whose ripe judgment and distinguished skill, as an oculist, have repeatedly been placed at the service of the institution.

With much respect, gentlemen,

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant.

FRANCIS M. PURROY, M. D.

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 1, 1876.

Dr.

Male Department.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Real estate — 87 acres of land at \$1,000 per acre | \$87,000 00 |
| Permanent improvements, buildings, etc. | 257,404 28 |
| Dock at Unionport | 8,555 12 |
| Farm in Sullivan county | 4,508 50 |
| Christian Brothers | 182 16 |
| Industrial departments: | |
| Printing office, per inventory | 23,817 33 |
| Tailoring shop, per inventory | 233 60 |
| Shoe department, per inventory | 14,725 03 |
| Carpenter shop, per inventory | 1,047 50 |
| Wheelwright shop, per inventory .. | 127 60 |
| Blacksmith and engine shop, per inventory | 15 078 75 |
| Chair factory, per inventory | 1,361 18 |
| Paint shop, per inventory | 86 05 |
| Farm account — Inventory of stock and implements thereof | 10,598 25 |
| Library account, inventory thereof | 1,500 00 |
| Chapel account, inventory thereof | 2,134 75 |
| Clothing account, inventory thereof | 23,478 80 |
| School account, inventory thereof | 4,246 23 |
| Fuel account, inventory thereof | 4,297 50 |
| Laundry account, inventory thereof | 990 50 |
| Infirmary account, inventory thereof ... | 289 50 |
| Household furniture account, inventory thereof | 22,510 46 |
| Sustenance account, inventory thereof .. | 2,558 18 |
| Gas-house account, inventory of material therein | 1,610 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$488,341 77 |

Female Department.

| | | |
|--|-------------|--------------------|
| Real estate — 47 acres of land at \$1,000 per acre | \$47,000 00 | |
| Permanent improvements, buildings, etc. | 181,841 24 | |
| Library account, inventory thereof | 600 00 | |
| Boiler and engine-house account, inventory thereof | 4,000 00 | |
| Farm account, inventory thereof | 2,847 75 | |
| Chapel account, inventory thereof | 3,100 00 | |
| School account, inventory thereof | 1,200 00 | |
| Household furniture, inventory thereof.. | 7,934 00 | |
| Clothing account, inventory thereof | 5,158 00 | |
| Fuel account, inventory thereof | 1,050 00 | |
| Infirmiry account, inventory thereof ... | 175 00 | |
| Sustenance account, inventory thereof.. | 50 00 | |
| Sewing room account, inventory thereof, | 1,147 70 | |
| Laundry account, inventory thereof.... | 1,500 00 | |
| In hands of sister in charge of female department | 38 21 | |
| | | <hr/> \$257,642 50 |

General Accounts.

| | | |
|--|-------------|--------------------|
| Shoe department, due by it on account current | \$20,846 12 | |
| Mortgages receivable | 3,825 00 | |
| Thomas J. Hurly | 28 80 | |
| Cash | 4,520 05 | |
| Property, Hamilton county, New York, | 885 14 | |
| Bills receivable | 554 30 | |
| Comptroller of city and county of New York | 19,400 26 | |
| Commissioners of public charities and correction, New York | 914 57 | |
| Superintendents of Westchester county poor-house, New York | 273 04 | |
| Transportation — team and wagon used in transporting children from office, 33 Warren street, to protectory and <i>vice versa</i> | 711 00 | |
| | | <hr/> 51,408 28 |
| | | <hr/> \$797,892 55 |

Cr.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Interest payable | \$4,326 93 |
| Mortgages payable | 241,900 00 |
| Bills payable | 7,443 11 |
| Sundry creditors, male department | 15,700 63 |
| Sundry creditors, female department | 4,201 63 |

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Sundry creditors, general account | \$314 63 |
| The New York Catholic Protectory — balance at credit for excess of assets over liabilities | 523,505 62 |
| | <u>\$797, 392 55</u> |

CONDENSED CASH ACCOUNT FROM OCTOBER 1, 1875, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Dr.

| | |
|---|----------------------|
| Cash on hand September 30, 1875 | \$237 46 |
| Cash balance remaining to credit of protectory on October 1, 1875, in Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, and drawn out to pay contractors | 10,000 00 |
| Annual subscriptions received during year | 2,442 00 |
| General donations received during year | 8,672 71 |
| Legacies received during year | 2,000 00 |
| Special donations to male department | 479 50 |
| Special donations to female department | 1,061 50 |
| Church contributions to build girls' new center building, Comptroller city and county of New York, for September, 1875, paid October 18, 1876 | \$17,168 63 |
| For eleven months of 1875-76 | 201,459 22 |
| | <u>216,627 85</u> |
| Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, paid by them for support of children from Randall's island, Superintendents of Westchester county poor-house, paid by them for support of poor children from West- chester county | 7,963 14 |
| Parents and guardians | 1,316 47 |
| Cash received on sale of property, West Thirty-fourth street | 938 34 |
| Cash received on sale of property, No. 81 Sixth avenue, Cash received on sale of property, Walworth street, Brooklyn | 9,902 03 |
| Cash received on sale of property, New Jersey | 12,662 50 |
| On account of proceeds of sewing room, female depart- ment | 639 42 |
| | 1,040 91 |
| | 3,514 92 |
| | <u>\$287, 498 75</u> |

Cr.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Interest annual expense, general | \$8,341 92 |
| Interest, annual, for rent, fuel, stationery, etc | 2,916 12 |
| Interest, annual, traveling expenses of employees | 233 46 |
| Interest, annual, canvassers' commissions, | 218 81 |
| | <u>\$11,710 31</u> |

| | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------|
| General salaries chaplain, physician, accountant, etc... | \$3,291 49 | |
| Annual expense male department, bills for sustenance, clothing, etc., paid during the year..... | \$88,866 31 | |
| Annual expense female department paid during the year..... | 25,159 76 | |
| Bills payable, notes given for supplies, building and materials, paid during the year | 82,494 72 | |
| | | 196,520 79 |
| Permanent improvements, male department, repairs and additions to buildings..... | 5,827 28 | |
| Permanent improvements, female department, additions to buildings..... | 6,045 73 | |
| Sundry creditors, general, paid on account of floating debt remaining due on October 1, 1875..... | \$5,602 50 | |
| Sundry creditors, male department, paid on account of floating debt remaining due on October 1, 1875..... | 22,380 87 | |
| Sundry creditors, female department, paid on account of floating debt remaining due on October 1, 1875..... | 11,879 08 | |
| | | 39,862 45 |
| Shoe department, cash advanced during the year for the purchase of leather and findings, and now represented by shoes on hand | 9,720 65 | |
| Mortgages payable, paid on account of mortgage held by Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank..... | 10,000 00 | |
| Cash on hand October 1, 1876 | 4,520 05 | |
| | | <u>\$287,498 75</u> |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME OF BOYS' DEPARTMENT, AND COST THEREOF, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Income.

| | | |
|--|--------------|-----------|
| Received from tax-payers of New York city | \$147,611 18 | |
| Male department's share, 67½ per cent of annual subscriptions..... | \$1,655 10 | |
| Male department's share, 67½ per cent of general donations | 5,854 31 | |
| Male department's share, 67½ per cent of miscellaneous legacies..... | 1,350 00 | |
| Male department, special donations made it | 479 50 | |
| Male department, proceeds of annual visits | 2,790 66 | |
| | | 12,129 47 |

| | | |
|--|------------|--------------|
| Received from parents and guardians of boys..... | \$545 00 | |
| Received from Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction..... | 7,698 57 | |
| Received from Superintendents of Westchester County Poor-house..... | 1,034 38 | |
| | <hr/> | \$9,277 95 |
| Printing-office, cost of printing done at the institution for its own use..... | \$3,144 80 | |
| Tenement buildings, rents received..... | 974 87 | |
| Premium fund (discontinued)..... | 141 30 | |
| | <hr/> | 4,260 97 |
| Household furniture, increase in inventory thereof | \$2,280 52 | |
| Clothing, increase in inventory thereof.. | 12,481 70 | |
| Library, increase in inventory thereof.. | 1,500 00 | |
| Laundry, increase in inventory thereof.. | 15 75 | |
| Carpenter shop, increase in inventory thereof | 597 65 | |
| Farm, increase in inventory thereof..... | 1,963 25 | |
| Fuel, increase in inventory thereof..... | 1,726 10 | |
| Chair factory, excess of product over cost. | 3,346 75 | |
| | <hr/> | 23,911 72 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$197,191 29 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Excess of income over cost, applied to extinguishing bonded and floating debt..... | | \$1,269 68 |
| | | <hr/> |

Cost.

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| Annual expense, male department, amount paid out for food, clothing, etc., | \$126,188 46 | |
| Annual expense, general, proportionate share of | 21,619 16 | |
| | <hr/> | \$147,807 62 |
| Permanent improvement, male department, decrease of ten per cent in value thereof..... | | 28,458 92 |
| Shoe department, decrease of inventory, | \$877 29 | |
| Sustenance, decrease of inventory..... | 2,115 56 | |
| Chapel, decrease of inventory..... | 101 75 | |
| School, decrease of inventory..... | 1,750 41 | |
| Tailoring shop, decrease of inventory... | 742 68 | |
| Blacksmith and engine shop, decrease of inventory | 1,594 46 | |
| Wheelwright shop, decrease of inventory, | 30 40 | |
| Infirmary, decrease of inventory..... | 1,627 55 | |
| Paint shop, decrease of inventory | 22 96 | |
| Gas house, decrease of inventory..... | 1,772 07 | |

| | | |
|--|------------|---------------------|
| Printing-office, excess of cost over product, decrease of inventory..... | \$9,019 94 | |
| | | \$19,655 07 |
| Excess of income over cost | | \$195,921 61 |
| | | 1,269 68 |
| | | <u>\$197,191 29</u> |

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Average daily attendance of boys during the entire year, 1,428 : | |
| Income per annum for each boy..... | \$138 09 |
| Cost per annum for each boy's care, maintenance, clothing and shelter..... | 137 20 |
| Saving per annum on each boy's maintenance, clothing and shelter | <u>\$0 89</u> |

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF INCOME OF GIRLS' DEPARTMENT, AND COST THEREOF, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Income.

| | | |
|--|-------------|-----------------|
| Received from tax-payers of New York city..... | \$73,241 79 | |
| Female department's share, 32½ per cent of annual subscriptions..... | \$796 90 | |
| Female department's share, 32½ per cent of general donations..... | 2,818 50 | |
| Female department's share, 32½ per cent of miscellaneous legacies..... | 650 00 | |
| Female department's share of special donations made it..... | 1,043 50 | |
| Female department's sewing-room..... | 4,742 10 | |
| | | 10,051 00 |
| Received from parents and guardians of girls | \$393 34 | |
| Received from commissioners of public charities and correction..... | 1,179 14 | |
| Received from superintendents of Westchester county poor-house..... | 561 64 | |
| | | 2,134 12 |
| Farm, increase in inventory thereof.... | \$443 25 | |
| Chapel, increase in inventory thereof... | 2,200 00 | |
| School, increase in inventory thereof... | 300 00 | |
| Household furniture, increase in inventory thereof..... | 1,288 00 | |
| Clothing, increase in inventory thereof.. | 1,517 00 | |
| Fuel, increase in inventory thereof..... | 750 00 | |
| Library, increase in inventory thereof... | 600 00 | |
| | | <u>7,098 25</u> |

\$92,525 16

Excess of income over cost applied to extinguishing
bonded and floating debt..... \$13,722 07

Cost.

| | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|
| Annual expense, female department, paid out for food, clothing, etc..... | \$47,797 79 | |
| Annual expense, general, proportionate share of..... | 10,409 22 | |
| | | <u>\$58,207 01</u> |
| Permanent improvement, female department, decrease of ten per cent in value thereof..... | | 19,771 08 |
| Infirmery, decrease of inventory..... | \$25 00 | |
| Sustenance, decrease of inventory..... | 700 00 | |
| Laundry, decrease of inventory..... | 100 00 | |
| | | <u>825 00</u> |
| | | <u>\$78,803 09</u> |
| Excess of income over cost..... | | <u>13,722 07</u> |
| | | <u>\$92,525 16</u> |

Average daily attendance of girls during the entire year, 687½.

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Income, per annum, for each girl..... | \$134 58 |
| Cost, per annum, for each girl's care, maintenance, clothing and shelter..... | 114 62 |
| | <u>\$19 96</u> |

ABRIDGED BALANCE SHEET, SHOE DEPARTMENT, SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.

Dr.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Cash on hand, September 30, 1876..... | \$15 92 |
| Machinery and tools..... | 8,308 98 |
| Leather and findings..... | 12,731 63 |
| Merchandise (at 33 Warren street)..... | 13,788 21 |
| Office furniture (at 33 Warren street)..... | 50 00 |
| Sundry accounts receivable..... | 16,674 19 |
| | <u>\$51,568 93</u> |

Cr.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Capital, October 1, 1876..... | \$15,602 32 |
| Reduction..... | 877 29 |
| Capital, September 30, 1876..... | <u>\$14,725 03</u> |
| General account, cash due city office..... | 20,846 12 |
| Guarantee account..... | 1,000 00 |
| Sundry accounts payable..... | 14,997 78 |
| | <u>\$51,568 93</u> |

PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

Dr.

| | | |
|--|------------|--------------------|
| Cash on hand, September 30, 1876 | \$296 18 | |
| Machinery | 7,996 00 | |
| Type | 6,937 86 | |
| Furniture | 1,195 65 | |
| Paper and cards | 613 86 | |
| Ink | 69 00 | |
| Stereotyping .. | 2,022 68 | |
| "Manhattan Monthly" (plates and subscriptions).... | 941 06 | |
| "Little Schoolmate" (plates and subscriptions)..... | 1,739 44 | |
| Personal accounts receivable..... | \$6,539 99 | |
| Less amount due by city office and donated to it this date, Sept. 30, 1876, | 3,144 80 | |
| | <hr/> | 3,395 19 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | <u>\$25,206 92</u> |

Cr.

| | | |
|---|-------------|--------------------|
| Capital, October 1, 1875..... | \$26,339 77 | |
| Reduction | 2,522 44 | |
| Capital, September 30, 1876..... | <hr/> | \$23,817 33 |
| Personal accounts payable..... | \$7,887 09 | |
| Less amount due to chair factory, and donated by it this date, September 30, 1876 | 6,497 50 | |
| | <hr/> | 1,389 59 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | <u>\$25,206 92</u> |

CHAIR FACTORY.

Dr.

| | | |
|--|------------|-------------------|
| Cash on hand, September 30, 1876 | \$906 66 | |
| Machinery and tools | 225 65 | |
| Cane | 69 43 | |
| Due by sundry debtors | \$7,812 41 | |
| Less amount advanced to printing office, and now donated to it, Sept. 30, 1876, | 6,497 50 | |
| | <hr/> | 1,314 91 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | <u>\$2,516 65</u> |

Cr.

| | | |
|----------------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Capital, October 1, 1875..... | \$4,511 93 | |
| Reduction in 1875-6 | 3,150 75 | |
| Capital, September 30, 1876..... | <hr/> | \$1,361 18 |
| Due to sundry creditors..... | | 1,155 47 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | <u>\$2,516 65</u> |

**MONEYS DONATED TO, AND RECEIVED BY, THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC
PROFECTORY, FROM OCTOBER 1, 1875, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1876.**

General Donations.

| | |
|---|----------|
| F. Alexander & Sons..... | \$100 00 |
| Henry Amy..... | 500 00 |
| Mrs. M. J. Andrews..... | 20 00 |
| Anonymous, by the hands of Very Rev. Father Quinn, V. G..... | 500 00 |
| Irish Emigrant Society..... | 600 00 |
| Thomas H. O'Connor..... | 500 00 |
| W. R. Grace..... | 100 00 |
| Henry J. Spaulding..... | 250 00 |
| Sister M. Helena..... | 300 00 |
| Wm. H. Gelshenen..... | 100 00 |
| Wm. Niblo..... | 100 00 |
| Estate of Wm. S. Canldwell..... | 200 00 |
| James Olwell..... | 100 00 |
| Frederick E. Gibert..... | 200 00 |
| N. & H. O'Donnell..... | 100 00 |
| James Redmond..... | 100 00 |
| Samuel L. M. Barlow..... | 50 00 |
| John Foley..... | 50 00 |
| James Lynch..... | 50 00 |
| Thomas Loughran..... | 50 00 |
| M. H. Hagerty..... | 50 00 |
| Rev. Morgan Dix..... | 25 00 |
| E. H. Ludlow & Co..... | 25 00 |
| Wm. Sperb, Jr..... | 25 00 |
| Edward T. McGowan..... | 25 00 |
| James Doyle..... | 25 00 |
| John Clark..... | 35 00 |
| Dun, Barlow & Co..... | 25 00 |
| Wm. Kennelly..... | 25 00 |
| Wm. Van Sachs..... | 20 00 |
| Henry Tone..... | 15 00 |
| Peter Marie..... | 15 00 |
| Mrs. Bridget Devlin..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Mary L. Ford..... | 10 00 |
| Henry L. Hognet..... | 4,000 00 |
| Rev. James Gilligan..... | 10 00 |
| Anthony Kister..... | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Sarah Crane..... | 11 00 |
| Martin J. Early..... | 10 00 |
| C. T. Reynolds & Co..... | 10 00 |
| A. R. Whitney & Brother..... | 10 00 |
| James Henderson..... | 6 00 |
| James Grant..... | 5 00 |
| Chas. Baid..... | 5 00 |
| Hugh Hardman..... | 5 00 |
| Mich. Russell..... | 5 00 |

| | |
|---|--------|
| Daniel Sweeney | \$5 00 |
| T. O'Brien | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Ellen Walter | 5 00 |
| Thos. F. McEvoy | 5 00 |
| Jas. Naughton | 5 00 |
| Matthew Lynch | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Clara Semmes Fitzgerald | 5 00 |
| Jas. Reilly | 5 00 |
| Thos. F. Tone | 5 00 |
| Institution for Deaf and Dumb | 5 00 |
| Patrick McLaughlin | 5 00 |
| Ursuline Convent | 5 00 |
| Mrs. DeGraw | 5 00 |
| Peter Duffy | 5 00 |
| Patrick Murphy | 5 00 |
| John J. Kennedy | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Tracy | 5 00 |
| Thos. Tone | 5 00 |
| Charles Borst | 5 00 |
| P. Gauley | 5 00 |
| J. J. Griffen | 5 00 |
| Charles Shidler | 5 00 |
| James Fitzpatrick | 5 00 |
| John O'Brien | 5 00 |
| Rev. Edmund Aubril | 5 00 |
| Miles M. O'Brien | 5 00 |
| Dr. Harran | 5 00 |
| Hatton, Watson & Co | 5 00 |
| Sundry donors, in sums less than five dollars | 280 71 |

\$8,797 71

Legacy.

| | |
|---|------------|
| James R. Floyd and John H. Hudson, executors of Mr. S. Philbin, deceased | \$2,000 00 |
|---|------------|

Special Donations — Male Department.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Mr. Jose Gros, Morristown, New Jersey | \$95 00 |
| Judge Connolly | 50 00 |
| Oakley & Keating | 125 00 |
| Dr. Finlay | 25 00 |
| Mrs. Johanna Cunningham | 10 00 |
| Jas. Buchan & Co | 20 00 |
| Chas. Bernard | 10 00 |
| Albert Tilt | 10 00 |
| Jos. Specht | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Sprigett | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Holmes | 5 00 |
| Fischer & Herdt | 5 00 |
| Michael O'Connor | 5 00 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Andrew Meyer | \$5 00 |
| Smith & Farmer | 5 00 |
| Gus. Feldheimer | 5 00 |
| Sundry donors, in sums of less than five dollars | 59 25 |
| Anonymous | 35 25 |

\$479 50

Special Donations — Female Department.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Mrs. S. Philbin | \$500 00 |
| Rothschild & Co. | 10 00 |
| Mr. Livingston | 2 00 |
| Mr. Dugan | 5 00 |
| Mr. Duffy | 5 00 |
| Mr. Henderson | 6 00 |
| Fisher & Bird | 200 00 |
| Received for chances in the gift of His Holiness Pius IX, | 282 50 |
| Received for tickets for Father Burke's lecture | 4 00 |
| Church contributions, through the hands of Very. Rev. | |
| Wm. Quinn, V. G., to rebuild girls' new center | |
| building | 6,000 00 |
| Church contributions, through the hands of John Walsh | |
| and John Marion, to rebuild girls' new center building, | 2 00 |
| John H. Stevens, Esq. | 25 00 |
| Mr. Walsh | 20 00 |

\$7,061 50

Annual Subscriptions.

| | | |
|---|-------------------|----------|
| George v. Hecker | 1875, 1876, | \$200 00 |
| Condert Brothers | 1875, | 15 00 |
| Wm. Brugiere | 1875, 1876, | 20 00 |
| Henry McCloskey | 1875, | 50 00 |
| Francis Higgins | 1875, | 25 00 |
| Michael Feely | 1875, | 10 00 |
| John R. Brady | 1875, | 10 00 |
| John Kelly | 1875, 1876, | 200 00 |
| Bernard Amend | 1875, 1876, | 20 00 |
| John B. Manning | 1875, | 50 00 |
| His Eminence Cardinal J. McCloskey, D.D., | 1875, | 150 00 |
| Bryan Smith | 1875, | 10 00 |
| L. B. Binsse | 1875, 1876, | 35 00 |
| John M. Carroll | 1874, 1875, 1876, | 75 00 |
| Daniel O'Connor | 1876, | 25 00 |
| John Early | 1875, | 25 00 |
| Henry L. Hoguet | 1876, | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Julia Coleman | 1875, | 50 00 |
| John Murphy | 1875, | 10 00 |
| John Burke | 1876, | 50 00 |
| Frederick H. Grosz | 1876, | 25 00 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|---------|
| Rev. Arthur J. Donnelly | 1876, | \$10 00 |
| Daniel Murphy | 1876, | 50 00 |
| Francis Byrnes | 1876, | 25 00 |
| Jos. J. McAvoy | 1876, | 5 00 |
| Col. Bagley | 1876, | 5 00 |
| Hugh Freel | 1876, | 10 00 |
| W. Walsh | 1876, | 10 00 |
| Abraham Hilyer | 1876, | 20 00 |
| B. F. Joslin | 1876, | 50 00 |
| James R. Floyd | 1876, | 50 00 |
| Dr. S. Hassell | 1875, 1876, | 10 00 |
| Mrs. Mary McNeff | | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Rose Blackford | 1876, | 5 00 |
| Jos. Hanlon | 1876, | 10 00 |
| Rev. J. Sorg | 1876, | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Triney | | 5 00 |
| Daniel Eagan | | 5 00 |
| Edward Smith | | 10 00 |
| David Ledwith | | 25 00 |
| Rev. W. Everett | | 20 00 |
| Jos. Cromien | | 50 00 |
| S. J. Maguire | | 10 00 |
| J. N. Galway | | 10 00 |
| P. O'Rourke | | 5 00 |
| D. Sweeny | | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Hannah O'Brien | | 10 00 |
| James Kerrigan | | 50 00 |
| J. B. Walsh | | 50 00 |
| Mrs. Ellen McNulty | | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Sarah Crane | 1875, 1876, | 14 00 |
| Patrick McCormick | | 5 00 |
| Mrs. Ellen Dunn | | 5 00 |
| Catharine T. Brady | | 5 00 |
| J. Henry McCarthy | | 5 00 |
| Reilly & Son | | 5 00 |
| Henry Tone | | 10 00 |
| Edward Martin | | 10 00 |
| Thomas Crimmins | | 10 00 |
| Bernard Maguire | | 10 00 |
| Hugh O'Donnell | | 100 00 |
| Galway & Casado | 1873, 1874, 1875, | 30 00 |
| Mrs. Anna Moore | 1876, | 10 00 |
| Mrs. L. B. Binsse | 1876, | 25 00 |
| Richard V. Harnett | | 10 00 |
| James McKenna | | 100 00 |
| Carlos Marti | | 10 00 |
| Joseph Fisher | | 100 00 |
| Nicholas R. Rath | | 25 00 |
| Bechstein & Co. | | 5 00 |
| D. C. Newell & Sons | | 20 00 |

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| H. K. Thurber | \$5 00 |
| Mrs. Mary Spell | 5 00 |
| A. Lichtenstein | 5 00 |
| Frederick Smyth | 25 00 |
| Eladio Rubira | 5 00 |
| John H. Stevens | 25 00 |
| R. C. Dun | 5 00 |
| Wm. O'Meagher | 5 00 |
| Bernard G. Amend | 5 00 |
| J. & M. Haffen | 10 00 |
| Cobanks & Theall | 10 00 |
| A. W. Hopkins | 5 00 |
| James Walsh | 6 00 |
| Peck & Synder | 2 00 |
| Thos. Johnson | 25 00 |
| A. O'Donnell | 5 00 |
| J. Henry Van Kirk | 10 00 |
| J. Butler | 10 00 |

\$2,317 00

Total amount of moneys donated to and received by the
New York Catholic Protectory from October 1, 1875,
to September 30, 1876..... \$20,655 71

Special donation from printing office, being cost of print-
ing done by this office for the use of the institution.. \$3,144 80

*Donations to Female Department received during year ending Sep-
tember 30, 1876.*

Mrs. Philbin, 82 Clinton place, N. Y., a carpet for the sanctuary.
Mrs. Ashman, 754 Broadway, five dollars for chapel.
Mother Regina, two gas-brackets for sanctuary.
Mr. Benziger, 311 Broadway, a large statue of our Lady of Lourdes.
A friend, a large Munich statue of St. Joseph.
Mr. Robert J. Hoguet, 200 West Forty-fifth street, fifty dollars to
furnish altar.
Mr. Church E. Gates, Harlem, donation of lumber, value, twenty-
five dollars and twenty-seven cents.
Mr. Charles Devlin, 312 East Fifty-seventh street, and Mr. John
McKim, 326 East Twenty-sixth street, a horse and harness.
Mr. Edmund Connolly, 447 West Forty-seventh street, a horse.
Judge H. Murray, 442 West Forty-fourth street, a horse.
Dr. Hassel, No. 4 West Twenty-eighth street, his kind services as
dentist, during the year, among the children of the female department.
Mr. Gibbs, New York, two chests of tea.
Messrs. Benhams & Stontenborough, 272 Pearl street, New York,
a water cooler.

DESCRIPTIVE LIST of inmates of the institution on October 1, 1875, and of those received from that date to September 30, 1876 — (Boys.)

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age. | Residence. | Health when admitted. | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Committed or intrusted. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Joseph Monahan..... | New York..... | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead..... | Living..... | Intemperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Markey..... | Philadelphia..... | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living..... | Living..... | Intemperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Remaining. |
| Patrick Haws..... | Ireland..... | 15 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead..... | Dead..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Conroy..... | New York..... | 12 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Discharged by magistrate. |
| William Higgins..... | New York..... | 8½ | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead..... | Dead..... | Intemperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Remaining. |
| John Gillis..... | Pennsylvania..... | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead..... | Dead..... | Intemperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Discharged by corporation. |
| Frederick Ballman..... | Geeva..... | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead..... | Dead..... | Intemperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Remaining. |
| Henry Madden..... | Brooklyn..... | 11 | New York | Sore eyes | Cannot read | Dead..... | Dead..... | Intemperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Remaining. |
| Jerniah O'Neill..... | Ireland..... | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Bernard Owens..... | New York..... | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Discharged by corporation. |
| Matthew J. Ryan..... | New York..... | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Discharged by magistrate. |
| John O'Connor..... | New York..... | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead..... | Dead..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Discharged by corporation. |
| Frederick Bright..... | New York..... | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Remaining. |
| Thomas McCarthy..... | England..... | 12½ | No home | Good | Cannot read | Dead..... | Dead..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Sent on trial. |
| Patrick W. McGinnis..... | New York..... | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Remaining. |
| Andrew Comerford..... | New York..... | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Discharged by corporation. |
| John McConnell..... | New York..... | 16 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Sent on trial. |
| John Crowley..... | New York..... | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Abandoned. |
| William Brown..... | New York..... | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Discharged by corporation. |
| Eugene Medanich..... | New York..... | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead..... | Dead..... | Intemperate..... | Intemperate..... | Committed..... | Abandoned. |
| Charles Doyle..... | New York..... | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Remaining. |
| Michael McCarthy..... | New York..... | 12 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Remaining. |
| James Fagan..... | New York..... | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Finn..... | New York..... | 13½ | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead..... | Dead..... | Intemperate..... | Intemperate..... | Committed..... | Remaining. |
| James Thomas Dunn..... | New York..... | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Remaining. |
| Joseph Kelly..... | New York..... | 9 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Remaining. |
| Dennis Kelly..... | New York..... | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Remaining. |
| John Deaton..... | New York..... | 8½ | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Discharged by magistrate. |
| William Whelan..... | New York..... | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead..... | Dead..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Discharged by corporation. |
| Dennis Tenney..... | New York..... | 9½ | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Remaining. |
| Andrew Deaton..... | New York..... | 10½ | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Remaining. |
| Thomas Coleman..... | New York..... | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Remaining. |
| Francis Leonard..... | New York..... | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Remaining. |
| Edward Battle..... | New York..... | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Remaining. |
| John F. Brackett..... | New York..... | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Francis A. Woods..... | New York..... | 11½ | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Discharged by corporation. |
| Edward Mahon..... | New York..... | 9 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Remaining. |
| James Mahon..... | New York..... | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead..... | Living..... | Temperate..... | Temperate..... | Committed..... | Remaining. |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|--------------|-----|----------|------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------------|-----------|--------------------------------|
| Adam Gunther | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Boyle | England | 13 | No home. | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Sent on trial. |
| Thomas Connors | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remain. |
| William Hughes | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Francis H. Eaton | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Barnes | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Sent on trial. |
| Alexander Condon | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remain. |
| James Ferrier | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remain. |
| Edward Kavanagh | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Kavanagh | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Lusey | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Robert Grace | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remain. |
| Thomas Carney | Ireland | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Jeremiah Curtin | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Frank Hughes | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Frederick Pine | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remain. |
| Michael Carbery | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Armstrong | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Arthur J. O'Flynn | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Charles Gary | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Walker | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Leonard McCarthy | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remain. |
| Joseph McNierney | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remain. |
| Henry Beck | Melrose | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John O'Brien | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Edward Meehan | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Michael Scott | England | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Charles Deangelo | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Joseph Kiernan | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Remain. |
| John A. Keenan | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remain. |
| John Hickey | England | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remain. |
| Michael O'Connor | New York | 13½ | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remain. |
| John Fox, alias Dowd | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Transferred to House of Refuge |
| John Brown | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remain. |
| Martin Carroll | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remain. |
| James Sharkey | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Pagan | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Edward Rooney | Washington | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Eugene Munster | New York | 9½ | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Charles Toole | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remain. |
| Edward Omsstead | Philadelphia | 8 | No home. | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William P. Condran | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remain. |
| John Quinn | New York | 9½ | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Oscar J. Kelly | California | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Richard E. Boylan | New York | 7½ | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remain. |
| John Cronin | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Nicholas Resch | Germany | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remain. |
| Edward Schultz | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Albert Schultz | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Patrick Smith | New York | 13 | No home. | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remain. |

LIST OF BOYS — (Continued).

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age. | Residence. | Health when admitted. | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Committed or intrusted. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Patrick Deffeny | Fort Lee, .. | 14 | No home. | Good | Cannot read. | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Sent on trial. |
| John Palmer | New York | 9 | No home. | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Dennis Shea | Springd, Ky. | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate. | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Edward Kelly | New York | 9 | No home. | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Michael Carey | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate. | ..... | Committed. | Abandoned. |
| John Russell | Staten Island. | 14 | No home. | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Sent on trial. |
| Terrence Willey | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| James F. Findley | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Oliver Findley | New York | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Thomas McCafferty | New York | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Hughes | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Daniel Mahoney | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Walter Smith | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Abandoned. |
| Francis Taggart. | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John Sullivan | Ireland | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Henry Freeze | Long Island. | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Edward Folly | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Peter Garland. | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Michael H. Harrison. | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Peter Kelly | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Abandoned. |
| John Dunn | Brooklyn | 12 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Sent on trial. |
| William White | Ohio | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Charles J. Spriggett | England | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Patrick H. Satchell | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| James Lindsey | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| William Leitch | Philadelphia. | 17 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John Conroy | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Intrusted. | Remaining. |
| Patrick O'Brien | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| James Fitzsimmons | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Richard Broken | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Abandoned. |
| Joseph Wolf | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Redding | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Jeremiah Reilly | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Peter Donar | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| George Donar | New York | 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Patrick Sullivan | New York | 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Heaney | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Arthur Smith | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Carrin | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| George Gershin | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Gershin | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Eugene J. O'Connell | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|-----|----------|----------|-----|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Roger Burke | St. John, N. B. | 13 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Joseph Robinson | New York | 11 | New York | Good | ... | Cannot read | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Gorman | New York | 74 | New York | Good | ... | Cannot read | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Joseph Mahony | New York | 13 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Dead | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Kancher | Staten Island | 10 | New York | Good | ... | Can read | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Joseph Dietrich | New York | 13 | New York | Good | ... | Can read | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Hayer | New York | 13 | New York | Good | ... | Can read | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Mar Wolbert | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Dead | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| George Ogle | Germany | 13 | No home | Delicate | ... | Cannot read | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Earling | New York | 13 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Herbert | New York | 14 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Fallin | New York | 11 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James B. al. John Smith | New York | 11 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John J. Melvin | New York | 11 | No home | Good | ... | Cannot read | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Michael McCafferty | New York | 8 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Dead | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Farley | New York | 11 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| David Callahan | Ireland | 15 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Dines | New York | 5 | No home | Good | ... | Cannot read | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Murray | New York | 14 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Lynch | New York | 9 | New York | Good | ... | Can read | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Philip Sullivan | New York | 9 | New York | Good | ... | Can read | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Dorie | New York | 194 | New York | Good | ... | Can read | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Charles Carman | New York | 9 | New York | Good | ... | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Dead | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Edmund Carman | New York | 6 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Henry Gillen | New York | 94 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Dead | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Mulderry | New York | 10 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Francis Hughes | New York | 16 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John C. Dwyer | New York | 17 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Riegler | New York | 104 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Valdin Riegler | New York | 11 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Irwin | New York | 12 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Irwin | New York | 11 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Irwin | New York | 6 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Edward Irwin | New York | 6 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Francis Kennon | New York | 13 | New York | Good | ... | Cannot read | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Francis Kennon | New York | 13 | New York | Good | ... | Cannot read | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Alexander Johnson | New York | 12 | No home | Good | ... | Cannot read | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Manning | New York | 7 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Dead | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Robert Manning | New York | 6 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Richard Eghorn | New York | 84 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas F. Moran | New York | 18 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Barry | New York | 9 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Daniel Barry | New York | 9 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Kennedy | Brooklyn | 10 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Charles Cooley | New York | 13 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Cooley | New York | 10 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John O'Connell | New York | 11 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John O'Connell | New York | 11 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Frank McGuire | Virginia | 74 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Peter Henry | New York | 14 | New York | Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | Living | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age. | Residence. | Health when admitted. | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Committed or intrusted. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|------------------------|--------------------|------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| John Mulvey | Scotland. | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Reardon | New York. | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Patrick Reardon | New York. | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| James McCormack | New York. | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Temperate. | Intrusted. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Robert Roberts | Greenspoint. | 15 | No home. | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Owen Hanovan | New York. | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Martin Eagan | New York. | 9½ | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John Eagan | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Edward Burke | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John A. Murphy | New York. | 4 | Bergen Pt. | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| George Doyle | Brooklyn. | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Michael Nolan | Ireland. | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Patrick Nolan | Ireland. | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Conklin | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John Harrison | Ireland. | 11 | No home. | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| William H. Rathbone | New York. | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Stephen Dundaro | Italy. | 6½ | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by magistrate. |
| James McTernan | Scotland | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by magistrate. |
| John McTernan | Scotland | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Charles McTernan | New York | 5½ | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John McGowan | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John alias Andrew Hart | New York | 6 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Not k'n | Not k'n | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| William Hart | New York | 8 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Not k'n | Not k'n | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Michael Pryor | New York | 18 | Can't tell. | Good | Cannot read | Not k'n | Not k'n | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Patrick Murphy | England | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Henry Blackner | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Charles Blackner | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John Blackner | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Edward Blackner | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Joseph Blair | New York | 7 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Not k'n | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Michael Brennan | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Sent on trial. |
| Christopher Green | Ireland. | 14 | No home. | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Christopher Brown | England. | 18 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Thomas Brown | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Brown | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Patrick Duffy | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Hughes | Fortiam. | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John McMillin | New York | 18 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Francis McGovern | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| James McDonough | New Jersey | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Andrew J. Spring | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|----|----------|------|--------------------|---------|---------|--------------|------------|----------------------------|
| John J. Spring. | New York | 19 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Cornelia Kelleher. | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Michael Kelleher | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John I. Owens. | New York | 17 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | Intemperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Joseph Brady | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| James Sharkey | England | 9 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Brown | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | Intemperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John Neill | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead. | Dead. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Kelly | New York | 16 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John Kelleher | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | Intemperate. | Committed. | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Henry Galvin | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Committed. | Abandoned. |
| Francis P. Cannon. | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Frank Karet | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | Intemperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Lahry | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Ulysses Grant Sears | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Intemperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Egan. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John Dunn | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John Dunn | Mass. | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Peter Kagan | New York | 17 | No home. | Good | Can read and write | Dead. | Dead. | Intemperate. | Committed. | Sent on trial. |
| John Gallagher. | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Intemperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Gallagher. | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Intemperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| James H. Doyle | New York | 14 | No home. | Good | Can read | Dead. | Dead. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John A. Kinsley | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Farrell | New York | 15 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Committed. | Sent on trial. |
| John Powers | New Jersey | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Thomas P. Powers. | New Jersey | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John Moore | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Peter Loranze | Italy | 12 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John Shannon. | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Francis Bowen | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Frank Breslin | Ireland | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Abandoned. |
| Frank Thompson | Ireland | 10 | No home. | Good | Can read | Dead. | Dead. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Doheny | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Louis D. Patten | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Benjamin T. Patten | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| William M. Sherwood | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Patrick McArdle | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead. | Dead. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Thomas Reilly | United States | 9 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Patrick Reilly | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Joseph Maures. | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead. | Dead. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Charles Maures. | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead. | Dead. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Frederick Steppins | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John Corbett | Staten Island. | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Henry Corbett | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Thomas O'Mara | New York | 15 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Jeremiah Sullivan | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by magistrate. |
| William Sweeney | Ireland | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Abandoned. |
| Robert Fitzgerald | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Intemperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| William Bowman | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Richard Hartigan | Brooklyn. | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Maurice Hartigan. | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by magistrate. |

LIST OF BOYS—(Continued).

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age. | Residence. | Health when admitted | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Committed or intrusted. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|-------------------|--------------------|------|------------|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| James Quinn | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Intemperate | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Peter Maher | New York | 13 | No home. | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remaining by corporation. |
| William Harney | Ireland | 14 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remaining. |
| John J. Rashford | Ireland | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Nashon | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Eloise Seclpel | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Thomas Hogan | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Edward Carroll | New York | 12½ | No home. | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Patrick McGuire | New York | 11 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Not k'n | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Keh | Ireland | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Frederick Power | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thomas Owens | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thomas Owens | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Edward Owens | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| James O'Brien | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Galvin | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Henry Smith | Germany | 7 | No home. | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| William Hill | New York | 9½ | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Francis Hill | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Anton Greger | New York | 7½ | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Charles Greger | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Daniel Kelly | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William King | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Cody | Ireland | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Frank Landraf | New York | 12½ | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Ryan | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Patrick Corcoran | Ireland | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Connor | New York | 8½ | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| John O'Callahan | New York | 8½ | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Daniel O'Callahan | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Degner | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Robert Hayes | Ireland | 10½ | W. Point. | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Francis Hayes | East Indies | 8½ | W. Point. | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thomas Fawley | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| George Mendis | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Edward Seash | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| William Brooks | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Clear | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Sent on trial. |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----|----------|------|---------|---------|-------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| John Fitzgerald. | New York | 8% | New York | Good | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| James Gallagher | New York | 9% | New York | Good | Living | Dead | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Henry Blair | New York | 10% | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Francis Gleason | London | 12% | New York | Good | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| David A. Dan'l Gaffney. | Not known | 7 | New York | Good | Dead | Not k'n | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| James McGowan. | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Thomas Roberts. | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Murphy | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Matteo Guerino | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Nicola Guerino | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Hugh Robinson | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Christopher White. | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Patrick Kane | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| John Bowen | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Edward Burke. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Edward Stanton. | Not known | 12 | New York | Good | Not k'n | Not k'n | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Max Bayer. | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Charles Nickel | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Jailus Nickel | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| John Cross. | Ireland | 11% | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Daniel J. Quinn | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| William A. Clear. | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Christop er Connolly | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Michael Heffernan | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| George Walsh. | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John E. Shephard | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Parker | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Wm. G. Cunningham | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Hoar. | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Not k'n | Not k'n | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Scanton | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Scanton | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Scanton | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Daly | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Searis. | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Charles Fay | Not known | 9 | No home | Good | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Nicholas Blier | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Lennon. | New York | 9% | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Crane. | New York | 7% | New York | Good | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Charles Cutler. | New York | 12 | No home | Good | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Alexander Burke | Not known | 10 | No home | Good | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Hammer | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| George Shay | Ireland | 10 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Christopher Crosby | New York | 38% | New York | Good | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Patrick Crosby | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Cumisky | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Cornelius Holland | New York | 13 | No home | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Lawler | New York | 10% | New York | Good | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James McDonald | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Michael McDonald | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Lake Cryan | Boston | 13 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Charles Quinlan | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |

LIST OF BOYS — (Continued).

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age. | Residence. | Health when admitted. | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Committed or intrusted. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|----------------------|--------------------|------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Thomas Langdon. | New York. | 13 | New York | Good. | Can read. | Not k'n | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Wm. Sullivan. | New York. | 7 | New York | Good. | Cannot read. | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Richard Fallon. | New York. | 14 | New York | Good. | Can read and write. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Nally. | England. | 17 | New York | Good. | Can read and write. | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Abandoned. |
| Edward Collins. | New York. | 9 | New York | Good. | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Intemperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| James Drury. | New York. | 9½ | New York | Good. | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John Drury. | New York. | 6 | New York | Good. | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Intemperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by magistrate. |
| William Haley. | New York. | 8 | No home. | Good. | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Intemperate. | Intemperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| James Shay. | New York. | 8 | No home. | Good. | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Intemperate. | Intemperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Daniel Shay. | New York. | 5 | No home. | Good. | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Cornelius McGorrrhy. | New York. | 8½ | New York | Good. | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| James McQuade. | New York. | 9 | New York | Good. | Cannot read. | Not k'n | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Rowan. | New York. | 11½ | New York | Good. | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Charles Phillips. | Not known. | 6 | No home. | Good. | Cannot read. | Not k'n | Not k'n | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Louis Lambrecht. | New York. | 9½ | New York | Good. | Can read and write. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Thomas Stephens. | New York. | 14 | New York | Good. | Can read and write. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Albert Uthick. | Australia. | 7 | New York | Good. | Can read. | Not k'n | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Leo Uthick. | Australia. | 10 | New York | Good. | Cannot read. | Not k'n | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Gray. | New York. | 9½ | New York | Good. | Can read. | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Valentine Cook. | New York. | 11 | New York | Good. | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Michael Gordon. | New York. | 13 | New York | Good. | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Patrick Foulhery. | New York. | 13½ | New York | Good. | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Cunningham. | New York. | 9½ | No home. | Good. | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Intemperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| George Weldingham. | Staten Island. | 13½ | New York | Good. | Can read and write. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Thomas Lawlor. | New York. | 10 | New York | Good. | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Devlin. | New York. | 11 | New York | Good. | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| James Sheehan. | New York. | 11½ | New York | Good. | Can read and write. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| James Gilmore. | New York. | 11 | New York | Good. | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John Connor. | New York. | 9½ | New York | Good. | Can read and write. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Intemperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John P. O'Brien. | New York. | 11 | New York | Good. | Can read. | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Patrick McDonnell. | Pennsylvania. | 10 | New York | Good. | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Patrick Noonan. | New York. | 10 | New York | Good. | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Intemperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John Brannigan. | New York. | 6 | New York | Good. | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Collins. | New York. | 7 | New York | Good. | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by magistrate. |
| James Smith. | New York. | 14 | New York | Good. | Can read and write. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| George Dane. | England. | 8 | No home. | Good. | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Intemperate. | Intemperate. | Committed. | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Nelson Aldrich. | New York. | 10 | No home. | Good. | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Kennedy. | New York. | 7½ | New York | Good. | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Sullivan. | New York. | 11 | New York | Good. | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Corligan. | New York. | 10 | New York | Good. | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Henry C. Wright. | New York. | 11 | New York | Good. | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----|----------|------|-------|--------------------|-----------|--------|-------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Michael Granfield..... | Ireland..... | 18% | New York | Good | ..... | Can read and write | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Galleck..... | New York..... | 11 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read and write | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Cornelius Howard..... | New York..... | 13 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| James J. Howard..... | New York..... | 5 | New York | Good | ..... | Cannot read | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Thorne..... | New York..... | 11 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Smith..... | New York..... | 8 | New York | Good | ..... | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Bayne..... | New York..... | 10 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Patrick Sheehan..... | Ireland..... | 19 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Charles V. | New York..... | 12 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read and write | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Christopher Gibbons..... | New York..... | 14 | New York | Good | ..... | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Focarelli..... | Italy..... | 10 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Hugh Kettel..... | Ireland..... | 10 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Mattigan..... | New York..... | 10 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read and write | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Edward McMahon..... | New York..... | 10 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas McBride..... | New York..... | 10 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Hugh Donnelly..... | New York..... | 13 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Patrick Kelly..... | New York..... | 14 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Clune..... | Yonkers..... | 12 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Harrigan..... | New York..... | 7 | No home | Good | ..... | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Cooney..... | Pennsylvania..... | 9 | New York | Good | ..... | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Swift..... | Ireland..... | 13 | New York | Good | ..... | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Alexander Sheerhead..... | New York..... | 8 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read and write | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Joseph Boyce..... | New York..... | 11 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Boyce..... | New York..... | 11 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Henry Farless..... | New York..... | 11 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Frederick Farless..... | New York..... | 7 | New York | Good | ..... | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| George Farless..... | New York..... | 6 | New York | Good | ..... | Cannot read | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Andrew McDonald..... | Ireland..... | 11 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Cornelius Sullivan..... | New York..... | 8 | New York | Good | ..... | Cannot read | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Franklin..... | New York..... | 14 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Anthony Collins..... | New York..... | 13 | No home | Good | ..... | Can read and write | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Joseph Ferris..... | New York..... | 8 | No home | Good | ..... | Can read | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Clune..... | New York..... | 13 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Fagan..... | New York..... | 13 | No home | Good | ..... | Cannot read | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Bafferty..... | Unknown..... | 7 | New York | Good | ..... | Cannot read | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Michael Callahan..... | New York..... | 14 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Michael Simon..... | New York..... | 10 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Cronin..... | New York..... | 11 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Quirk..... | New York..... | 13% | New York | Good | ..... | Cannot read | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Corcoran..... | New York..... | 14 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read and write | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Stephens..... | Unknown..... | 9 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Charles Stephens..... | New York..... | 9 | New York | Good | ..... | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Dowling..... | New York..... | 8 | New York | Good | ..... | Cannot read | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Stephen Dowling..... | New York..... | 10 | No home | Good | ..... | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Frank Barber..... | New York..... | 10 | No home | Good | ..... | Can read | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Frederick Walsh..... | New York..... | 11 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Edward Cummings..... | New York..... | 7 | New York | Good | ..... | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Addison..... | New York..... | 13 | New York | Good | ..... | Can read | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Patrick J. Stokes..... | New York..... | 10 | New York | Good | ..... | Cannot read | Dead..... | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |

LIST OF BOYS — (Continued).

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age. | Residence. | Health when admitted. | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Committed or intrusted. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Henry Perry | New York | 8 | New York Good | ... | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Dennis Scott | New York | 14 | New York Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Dead | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Dennis Towney | Ireland | 10 | New York Good | ... | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Terrance Brady | New York | 9 | New York Good | ... | Cannot read | Living | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Rogers | New York | 9 | New York Good | ... | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| James Mahoney | New York | 12 | New York Good | ... | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| William Bennett | New York | 10 | New York Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Richard Armstrong | New York | 14 | New York Good | ... | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | ... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Patrick Cook | New York | 6 | New York Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Dead | ... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Michael J. O'Neil | New York | 8 | New York Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Dead | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Frank Fagan | New York | 11 | New York Good | ... | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Costello | New York | 10 | New York Good | ... | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| William P. Coetello | New York | 12 | New York Good | ... | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Philip Dempsey | New York | 12 | New York Good | ... | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Edward Obler | New York | 12 | New York Good | ... | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Anthony Moran | New York | 12 | New York Good | ... | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Edward Moran | New York | 8 | New York Good | ... | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Nelson Kennedy | New York | 12 | New York Good | ... | Can read | Dead | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Martin Connors | New York | 10 | New York Good | ... | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| William Egan | New York | 9 | New York Good | ... | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ... | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Marlin Ormand | New York | 11 | New York Good | ... | Can read | Dead | Dead | ... | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| James Richards | New York | 12 | New York Good | ... | Can read | Living | Living | ... | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Patrick Richards | New York | 10 | New York Good | ... | Cannot read | Living | Living | ... | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| James Curtis | New York | 6 | New York Good | ... | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Thomas Curtis | New York | 7 | New York Good | ... | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Hugh Murphy | Ireland | 12 | New York Good | ... | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ... | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| James McDermott | New York | 11 | New York Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | ... | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Arthur Malien | New York | 12 | New York Good | ... | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Stephen McGlynn | England | 10 | New York Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Thomas Kiernan | Brooklyn | 13 | New York Good | ... | Can read | Living | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| William Colbert | St. Louis | 13 | New York Good | ... | Can read | Living | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| James Henning | England | 11 | New York Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Sarah Connors | New York | 11 | New York Good | ... | Can read | Living | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Richard A. M. Mooney | New York | 15 | New York Good | ... | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Abner Farrington | State of Maryland | 11 | New York Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Abner Blaken | New York | 12 | New York Good | ... | Can read and write | Living | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| John Connors | New York | 9 | New York Good | ... | Can read | Dead | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Patrick Rafferty | New York | 12 | New York Good | ... | Can read | Living | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation |
| John Barry | Ireland | 12 | New York Good | ... | Can read | Dead | Living | ... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------|----|------------|------|--------------------|--------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|
| William H. Brogan | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Gibney | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Edward Murphy | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Patrick Smith | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Gleason | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Flynn | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Devine | New York | 19 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John McManus | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Peter McManus | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Michael Murphy | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Edward Sharkey | New York | 16 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Mooney | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Powers | New York | 18 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Alfred Murphy | Ward's Island | 8 | Ward's Id. | Good | Can read and write | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James O'Connor | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John O'Grady | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Eustan | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James McCann | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Heiter | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Jacob Heller | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Henry Patten al. Padden | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Edward Opel | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Jacob Hunsdel | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Patrick Roach | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Reilly | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Thompson | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Richard Thompson | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Frank Harris | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Barnard Breslin | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Priddy | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Daniel Keane | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Arthur Rodgers | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Doyle | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James O'Connor | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Egan | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Joseph Hickey | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Gannon | New York | 15 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Michael Gannon | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Philip Gallery | New York | 7 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Callery | New York | 7 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Nash | New York | 14 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Nash | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Wilmont | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Meenan | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Finnegan | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Finnegan | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Mallon | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Scannel | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Charles McWiggin | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Greehey | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Greehey | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |

LIST OF BOYS — (Continued).

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age. | Residence. | Health when admitted. | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Committed or intrusted. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|----------------------|--------------------|------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| James Leonard. | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living. | ..... | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by magistrate. |
| James Ledy. | New York | 6½ | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead. | Living. | ..... | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Peter Hilliard. | New York | 10½ | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Francis Howe. | England | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead. | Living. | ..... | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Thomas Dougherty | New York | 10½ | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | Intemperate | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John Dougherty | New York | 6½ | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living. | Living. | Intemperate | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Patrick H. F. Auten. | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead. | Living. | ..... | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John Auten. | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead. | Living. | ..... | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Patrick Oates. | New York | 13½ | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | ..... | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| George Doyle. | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living. | Dead. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Edward Daly. | Ireland | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead. | Dead. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Daly. | Ireland | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead. | Dead. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John Neyland. | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Murray. | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Bowen. | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Not k'n | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Michael Bowen. | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Not k'n | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| John Bowen. | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Not k'n | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Peter Chin. | Ireland | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Hawley. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| William H. Lawrence. | New York | 9½ | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Reed. | New York | 15 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| James E. Mahon. | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Edward Mahon. | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Robert Hawthorn. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Gustave Hern. | Minnesota | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John H. McCabe. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Max Beyers. | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Edward Clarke. | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| William McAfee. | Trenton. | 8 | Trenton. | Good | Cannot read | Living. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Bernard Murphy. | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Murphy. | Brooklyn | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Martin Green. | Alleghany Mts | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Quinlan. | New York | 15 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Masterson. | New York | 12½ | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Dunn. | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas McKittick. | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Joseph W. Dlagery. | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Cahill. | Not known | 13 | No home. | Good | Can read | Dead. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Nelson Aldridge. | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read. | Not k'n | Dead. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Shanahan. | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Committed. | Discharged by corporation. |
| Timothy Dady. | New York | 18 | Brooklyn | Good | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | ..... | ..... | Intrusted. | Discharged by corporation. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------|----|----------|------|--------------------|--------|--------|-----------|-----------|---------------------------|--|
| Andrew McDonald | Ireland | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Remaining | |
| Joseph Judge | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining | |
| John Driscoll | England | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining | |
| John Field | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Remaining | |
| Charles Graham | Brooklyn | 14 | Brooklyn | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Remaining | |
| William Dooley | Wales | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| James Geoghean | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| William Coughlin | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Edward Cummings | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| George Hendricks | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| James Scullin | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Thomas Logan | Ireland | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Michael Dawson | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Edward Doyle | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Cornelius Mahoney | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Edward Ryan | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Sylvester Fitzpatrick | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| John McCarthy | New York | 15 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| James O'Day | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Thomas Slater | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| James Larkin | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| John Quinn | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| James Foley | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Richard McCabe | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| John Burns | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Daniel Bree | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| John Law | Brooklyn | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Charles Powers | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Thomas F. O'Connor | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Edward Connolly | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Patrick Degan | New York | 6 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Charles Degan | New York | 4 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Michael Sheehy | New York | 14 | No home | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Hugh Fitzpatrick | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Thomas Heath | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Augustus Marshall | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Charles Kelly | Brooklyn | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| John Arwo | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Edward Hanley | Ireland | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| John Morynagh | England | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| John Fawley | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Edward McDynn | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Thomas Ford | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| James Conlin | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| James Toner | England | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| James Marlow | Ireland | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| James Nolan | New York | 6 | Brooklyn | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |
| Charles O'Connor | New York | 6 | Brooklyn | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation | |

LIST OF BOYS — (Continued).

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age. | Residence. | Health when admitted. | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Committed or intrusted. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|------------------------------|--------------------|------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Bernard Connolly..... | New York..... | 8 | New York | Good. | Cannot read. | Living. | Not k'n | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| M. O'Neill a. O'Connell..... | New York..... | 10 | New York | Good. | Cannot read. | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Sinclair Liscomb..... | New York..... | 9 | New York | Good | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Gill..... | New York..... | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| James McGinly..... | New York..... | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Deuner..... | New York..... | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Kelly..... | New York..... | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| New Siran..... | New York..... | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Abandoned. |
| John Keenan..... | New York..... | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Charles Lowery..... | Maine..... | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Patrick Nash..... | Ireland..... | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas McClinchy..... | New York..... | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| James Mulligan..... | New York..... | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| James Donohue..... | Newark..... | 8 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Sullivan..... | Ireland..... | 7 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Dead. | Dead. | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Burke..... | New York..... | 7 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Dead. | Dead. | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Patrick Gannon..... | Ireland..... | 6 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Dead. | Dead. | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Joseph Angewine..... | New York..... | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Dwyer..... | New York..... | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Dennis A. Hearn..... | Ireland..... | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Timothy Moloney..... | Washington..... | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead. | Dead. | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| James Thompson..... | Bridgeport..... | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Moloney..... | Brooklyn..... | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Michael Stanton..... | New York..... | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Martin Stanton..... | New York..... | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Joseph McCrediden..... | New York..... | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living. | Living. | Intemperate | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Christopher Bruton..... | New York..... | 14 | New York | Good | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Charles Meetics..... | New York..... | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Simon Meetics..... | New York..... | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Henry Meetics..... | New York..... | 5 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Montague..... | New York..... | 11 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Gallagher..... | New York..... | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| James Gallagher..... | New York..... | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Murphy..... | New York..... | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Hurley..... | New York..... | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Henry Well..... | Ireland..... | 6 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Richard Fahy..... | Ireland..... | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | Intemperate | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| William Slater..... | Bridgeport..... | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Sullivan..... | Bergen Point..... | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| William Dowling..... | New York..... | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------|-----|----------|------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Charles Hardel | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| William Falott | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| James Han | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Eckert | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Federick Long | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Brennan | Not known | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Maurice Jacobs | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| George Corke | England | 11½ | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Dennis Corke | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Henry Corke | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Chandy Corke | New York | 6 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Dennis Curley | New York | 5 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Henry Purcell | New York | 5 | No home | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Daniel Murphy | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| William Gurnee | New York | 14½ | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Francie Gurnee | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| James McManus | Inland | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Dooley | In the South | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John D. Broderick | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Sent on trial. |
| John Johnson | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Thomas Kennedy | New York | 8½ | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| William Wood | Ireland | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Michael Wood | Ireland | 9 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Michael Farron | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Michael Sheehan | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Frank Joe | Ireland | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Jermain Bernard | Chili | 19½ | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| James Williams | England | 17 | Mott H'n | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Justus Reul | England | 12 | Mott H'n | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Albert Reul | New York | 7 | No home | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| William Reul | New York | 6 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John McGlade | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Burns | England | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| James Hanlin | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John M. Curry | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Mortimer | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Joseph Quinn | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Michael Coleman | Baltimore | 8 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Daniel Coleman | Baltimore | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Daniel O'Connor | New York | 13 | No home | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Richard Wickel | New York | 13 | No home | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Michael McCally | New York | 7 | No home | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Jeremiah Sullivan | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| James O'Connor | New York | 13 | No home | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Hugh H. McGlory | Ireland | 11 | No home | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| William Hong | New York | 10½ | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| William McGowan | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| James McGowan | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Timothy Sheehan | New Jersey | 10 | No home | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Redman | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |

LIST OF BOYS — (Continued).

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age. | Residence. | Health when admitted. | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Committed or intrusted. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|-----------------------|--------------------|------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Nicholas Redman | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Edward J. Dalton | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| James Tracy | Canada | 9 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Peter Tracy | Canada | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Christopher Dougherty | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| William Baker | England | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Discharged. |
| Edward Cullen | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James McDermott | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John P. McDermott | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| George Johnson | Ireland | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| James Brady | Ireland | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Engine McCarthy | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thomas Hickey | New York | 14 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| William Hickey | New York | 8 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thomas Wall | Ireland | 10 | No home. | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Alfred Ross | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| William Rosa | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thomas O'Halloran | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Paul Early | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Goye | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Bernard Malvey | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Nathan Hart | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Augustus Kiehn | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Kane | Brooklyn | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Neville | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Joseph Tobin | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Henry Stokem | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Fadagan | Liverpool | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Dennis Kernan | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Frank Kelly | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| James Haggerty | Scotland | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Haggerty | Scotland | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Morgan | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Joseph B. Thompson | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Malache Brennan | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Christopher Quigley | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| David Earl | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Daniel Earl | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| James Protdind | Scotland | 13 | No home. | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Shannon | New York | 5 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-----|----------|------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------|-------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| James McEvoy | New York | 18 | New York | Good | Can read | Not k'n | Dead | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| James Lumbury | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Not k'n | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| Martin Leungue | New York | 18 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas J. Keegan | New York | 104 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | ..... | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| John Stewart | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Intemperate | Committed | Remainng. |
| Andrew Browne | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | ..... | Intemperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Tobin | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Intemperate | Committed | Remainng. |
| Robert Poble | New York | 13 | No home | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| Edward Kennedy | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| Joseph Couch | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Bannon | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Intemperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Kelly | New Jersey | 114 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Kelly | New Jersey | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| Cornelius Foley | Mass York | 18 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remainng. |
| William Steel | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| Charles Steel | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| James Boylan | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| William Rudyey | New York | 94 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| John Rudyey | Brooklyn | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| Norimer Sullivan | New York | 16 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| Edward Carey | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Abeconded. |
| Francis Carey | New York | 5 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| Charles Sales | England | 14 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| Timothy Kelly | New York | 18 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| James Kelly | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| William Kelly | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| John Henry | New York | 7 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Intemperate | Committed | Remainng. |
| Thomas Murphy | New York | 104 | No home | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Sullivan | Saratoga Spgs | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Abeconded. |
| Robert Burnett | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| Frank Fitterson | New York | 18 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| Michael Sullivan | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| Richard Hines | Massachusetts | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| Patrick Murphy | England | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| James Dunn | United States | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| Michael Doyle | New York | 8 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | Intemperate | Committed | Remainng. |
| John Doyle | New York | 7 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | Intemperate | Committed | Remainng. |
| John Whalen | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | Intemperate | Committed | Remainng. |
| Patrick Foley | Brooklyn | 18 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| Adolph Foley | New York | 5 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Intemperate | Committed | Remainng. |
| Richard Mortel | Ireland | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| Daniel Mortel | Ireland | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| Arthur Beger | Germany | 18 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Gorry | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| Richard Gorry | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | ..... | Intemperate | Committed | Remainng. |
| William McElroy | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| Jeremia Burns | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | ..... | Intemperate | Committed | Remainng. |
| Frank Sommers | New York | 14 | No home | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | ..... | Intemperate | Committed | Remainng. |
| John F. McMahon | New York | 18 | New York | Good | Can read and | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |
| James O'Brien | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Remainng. |

LIST OF BOYS—(Continued).

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age. | Residence. | Health when admitted. | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Committed or intrusted. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Alexander Burke | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John T. Burke | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Murphy | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Edward A. Gallagher | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Daniel Gallagher | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| James McCort | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Michael McCort | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John McCort | New York | 5 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Daniel McCormack | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Maurice Powers | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hugh McGill | Scotland | 15 | No home. | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Gillen | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John W. Irving | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thomas Gorey | New York | 6 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Dennis Sullivan | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Sullivan | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Dempsey | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| William Dempsey | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thomas McKenna | New York | 7 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thomas Flynn | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by magistrate. |
| James McCabe | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Purcell | New York | 10 1/2 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thomas Purcell | New York | 7 1/2 | No home. | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| James Bennett | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by magistrate. |
| Edward Scully | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| John Glady | New York | 8 1/2 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Henry | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John McCrifer | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Daniel Manning | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Francis Dunn | Ireland | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Joseph Dunn | Ireland | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| James Tindall | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Edmund K. Butler | Boston | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Pierce J. Butler | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| James Moran | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| John E. Decon | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thomas Welch | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| James Welch | New York | 4 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| William Welch | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Donagan | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|-----|----------|------|--------------------|---------|--------|-------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| John McDermott | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Patrick McDermott | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| James Quinn | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Intemperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Michael Hudson | New York | 8 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| William Hutchinson | Philadelphia | 134 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Michael Nolan | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| William H. Mallon | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| William Brendell | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | ..... | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| James Sarker | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Thomas Thompson | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| George Ward | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Richard Ketch | Germany | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| James Day | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Intemperate | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Thomas Murphy | Port Amboy | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Thomas Burns | New York | 16 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| John Sullivan | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| John Hillen | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Charles Muller | Germany | 18 | No home | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Henry Muller | Germany | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Anthony Muller | Germany | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Robert Pyle | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Charles Pyle | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| John Nolan | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| William Van Slack | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| George Thee | Germany | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| John Fitzgerald | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Patrick Monahan | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| James Monahan | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| James Gegan | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Michael Hodges | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Matthew J. Ryan | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| James Kennedy | New York | 64 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Not k | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Edward Connor | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| William Collins | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Michael O'Connell | New York | 4 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Thomas Sullivan | New York | 134 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Not F n | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Discharged by magistrate. |
| John McGinn | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Daniel Taylor | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| James Connors | Ireland | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| John Derkin | New York | 18 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| John McCall | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| James Potter | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Daniel Potter | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Daniel O'Connor | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Teuton O'Connor | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Edward McKenna | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Not k n | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Joseph John Gorman | New York | 9 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Edward Lynch | New York | 8 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Robert Dunn | London | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |
| Robert Bradley | New Jersey | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining |

LIST OF BOYS — (Continued).

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age. | Residence. | Health when admitted. | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Committed, or Intrusted. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|------|------------|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| James Furey | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thomas Brennan | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Maurice Schull | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Peter Schull | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Charles Oeschner | New York | 10 | No home. | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Joseph Mangin | Ireland | 12 | No home. | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thomas Jackson | Ireland | 10 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Grimelin Tynan | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Michael Tynan | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Peter Scipel alias Cypert | New York | 15 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Martin Quigley | New York | 15 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Henry Fisher | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Joseph Farrell | New York | 10 | No home. | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thomas Farrell | New York | 8 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Joseph Donohue | England | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining. |
| Hugh Green | Scotland | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Richard Green | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| James Green | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Andrew Green | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Albert Beawneerster | California | 15 | New York | Good | Can read | Not k'n | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Michael J. Everett | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Francis Burke | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Canary | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Burns | Ireland | 13 | No home. | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Casper Weltner | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Mathew Weltner | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John McCarthy | Brooklyn | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| William McCann | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Thomas Cullen | New York | 17 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| James King | Ireland | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Samuel Rowe | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thomas Irving | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Edward Irving | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| James Irving | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Robert McCarthy | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Ryan | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| John Verner | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| James Sharkey | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| George J. Tims | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Frank McCue | Ireland | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Jacob Ballard | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|-----|----------|------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Daniel Keeney | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| James Neenan | Ireland | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| David Lee Sanford | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| John N. Sanford | New York | 7½ | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| John Nolan | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Donals Ferris | New York | 12 | No home | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Christopher McCarthy | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| John R. Cullen | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Michael O'Mahoney | Ireland | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| John Gillie | Philadelphia | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Charles Gillie | Philadelphia | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Peter Reinhart | Bridgeport, Ct | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Adam Reinhart | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Edward Garland | New Orleans | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Joseph Derivan | England | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Joseph Romagnand | Italy | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Peter Mulrany | Jersey City | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Hugh Robinson | New York | 12½ | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| George Robinson | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| John Dugan | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Edward Corbett | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| John Corbett | Hartford Conn | 7½ | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| James Tredlen | New York | 12 | No home | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Patrick Gougheran | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Edward Burns | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Patrick Foley | New York | 7 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Charles Gilligan | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| James Haliban | New York | 9½ | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |

Received from Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, from December 29, 1875, to September 30, 1876.

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age | Residence. | Health when admitted. | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Joseph Keegan | New York | 8 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Not known | Not known | Remaining. |
| Adolph Fletcher | New York | 12 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Not known | Not known | Remaining. |
| Joseph Wolf | Germany | 19 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Not known | Not known | Remaining. |
| Thomas Laydon | New York | 8 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Not known | Not known | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| John Kenoe | New York | 9 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Not known | Not known | Remaining. |
| John Courtney | New York | 10 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Not known | Not known | Remaining. |
| John Fyne | Long Island | 10 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Not known | Not known | Remaining. |
| Thomas Dalton | New York | 10 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Remaining. |
| James Roach | New York | 9 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Remaining. |
| Henry Roach | New York | 13 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Remaining. |
| John Boyd | England | 9 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Not k'n | Not known | Not known | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| William Connolly | Ireland | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Not known | Not known | Remaining. |
| John Campbell | Staten Island | 10 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Remaining. |
| Joseph Rice | Brooklyn | 13 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Sent on trial. |
| Charles E. Stevens | Ireland | 10 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Not k'n | Not k'n | Not known | Not known | Remaining. |
| Patrick Flemming | Not known | 13 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Not known | Not known | Sent on trial. |
| Andrew Gratem | New York | 13 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Not k'n | Not k'n | Not known | Not known | Remaining. |
| Joseph H. Sutliff | New York | 7 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Not known | Temperate | Remaining. |
| William T. Sutliff | Ireland | 9½ | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Not known | Temperate | Remaining. |
| Thomas Meehan | New York | 9 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Not known | Not known | Sent on trial. |
| Christopher Meehan | New York | 14 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Not known | Not known | Remaining. |
| David Hand | Ireland | 7½ | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Sent on trial. |
| Patrick Davis | New York | 12 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Not known | Not known | Remaining. |
| James Dorlan | New York | 12 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Not known | Not known | Remaining. |
| John T. Dorlan | New York | 10 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Not known | Not known | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| James Richards | Ireland | 13 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| Patrick Richards | Ireland | 11 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| William Richards | Ireland | 11 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| John Woods | New York | 11 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| James W. Kiely | New York | 9 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Remaining. |
| Jacob Smith | Not known | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Not k'n | Not k'n | Not known | Not known | Sent on trial. |
| John McBride | New York | 13 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Not known | Not known | Sent on trial. |
| John Keenan | Ireland | 13 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Remaining. |
| James Pender | New York | 13 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Sent on trial. |
| John Miller | England | 13 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| James H. Brown | New York | 14 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Remaining. |
| Thomas Fitzsimmons | New York | 13 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Remaining. |
| Thomas Fitzsimmons | New York | 13 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Not known | Not known | Remaining. |
| John Dunn | New York | 11 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Not known | Not known | Sent on trial. |
| Lawrence Reilly | New York | 11 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Not known | Not known | Remaining. |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|---------------|----|-----------|------|--------------------|--------|--------|-------------|--------------------------------------|
| Patrick T. Cain | New York | 11 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Remaining. |
| John Cain | New York | 11 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Sent on trial. |
| William Miller | England | 11 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Sent on trial. |
| Cornelius Shreda | Est. New York | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Remaining. |
| William Carroll | New York | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Sent on trial. |
| James Boylan | New York | 8 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Discharged | by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| Julius J. Howard | New York | 12 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Discharged | by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| Francis Molano | Italy | 12 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Discharged | by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| Bartholomew Delany | Ireland | 12 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | Temperate | Remaining. |
| William Delany | Ireland | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Remaining. |
| John McTigue | Brooklyn | 12 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Sent on trial. |
| Charles Baker | New York | 12 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Remaining. |
| John J. Bantle | New York | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Remaining. |
| Edward Heesler | New Jersey | 18 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Sent on trial. |
| Thomas Small | Brooklyn | 11 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | Intemperate | Sent on trial. |
| George Ryan | Ireland | 9 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Remaining. |
| James Markey | United States | 7 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Remaining. |
| Richard Connell | Williamsburgh | 9 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Remaining. |
| Charles Scott | United States | 9 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Remaining. |
| James Hennessy | Ireland | 12 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Remaining. |
| Eugene Mahony | Ireland | 11 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Sent on trial. |
| John McCann | New York | 8 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| John Small | New York | 7 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Intemperate | Sent on trial. |
| Michael Conklin | New York | 7 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| George Steffins | New York | 9 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| Patrick O'Meara | New York | 8 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| Michael Hanghegan | United States | 9 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| George Holmes | New York | 8 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| Henry Costello | New York | 7 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| Michael Fox | New York | 8 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| John O'Brien | New York | 7 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| Matthew Dunn | New York | 7 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| Robert McWilliams | United States | 8 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| Thomas Ward | United States | 7 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| Thomas McEllerple | United States | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| James Murray | United States | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| Michael Powers | New York | 8 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| Dennis O'Neill | New York | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| John Murray | New York | 8 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| James Hanger | New York | 8 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| George Hadder | Philadelphia | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| John Hadder | Philadelphia | 18 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| James Kennelick | Ireland | 19 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| Richard Kennelick | Ireland | 19 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| Robert Harley | New York | 8 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| Gustave McCabe | New York | 9 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| Thomas Wing | United States | 9 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| Peter Hare | United States | 8 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| John T. Dorian | New York | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| John Maher | New York | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| John Wilson | United States | 8 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |

Received from Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, etc. — (Continued).

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age. | Residence. | Health when admitted. | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| Thomas Brennan | New York | 7 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living. | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| John O'Brien | Ireland | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Patrick Brady | Liverpool | 9 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living. | Living | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Harmen Louis Drugman. | Philadelphia. | 13 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living. | Living | ..... | ..... | Sent on trial. |
| Charles E. Porter | Boston | 14 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| John Henry Rudolph | Germany. | 13 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| William Lambert | ..... | 10 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Sent on trial. |
| Granger Reynolds | ..... | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | Sent on trial. |
| George Warden | United States. | 10 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| James Rafferty | Newburgh | 16 | Randall's | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| John Quinlan | United States. | 15 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living. | Living | ..... | ..... | Sent on trial. |
| Walter Mahoney | New York | 8 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| John McCormack | New York | 15 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Sent on trial. |
| Edward Intergue | New York | 73 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Not k'n | Not k'n | ..... | ..... | Discharged by Comrs. of P. C. and C. |
| John McGowan | New York | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living. | Living | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| John Flanagan | New York | 12 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| John Kelly | New York | 12 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| John McLoughlin | New York | 15 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Not k'n | Not k'n | ..... | ..... | Sent on trial. |
| Henry Summers | Baltimore. | 15 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| John Anderson | New York | 18 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Edward Flintner | New York | 12 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Patrick McKeever | New York | 14 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| William H. Smith | United States. | 11 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Louis Somers | United States. | 11 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Frearsick, al. Fr. Steiner | New York | 14 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| John Stewart | New York | 11 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Herman Elietang | New York | 12 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| James Cusack | New York | 8 1/2 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Henry Van Riper | New York | 14 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Edward Grace | New York | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Not k'n | Not k'n | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Charles Morse | New York | 9 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Stephen McCann | New York | 13 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| John Jones | New York | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Patrick McCormick | Ireland | 9 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Philip Ewen | Africa | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Not k'n | Not k'n | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Daniel Gavin | New York | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| James Gally | Ireland | 8 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Henry Rath | Unknown. | 8 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| William O'Brien | New York | 6 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |

Received from Westchester County Poor-house, from January 4, 1876, to September 30, 1876.

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age. | Residence. | Health when admitted. | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|-------------------------|--------------------|------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---|
| William Welsh | Westchest. Co | 7 | Co. House | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Andrew J. Conkley | Westchest. Co | 6 | Co. House | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | Not known | Remaining. |
| James Shockency | Tarrytown .. | 6 | Co. House | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Frank Mulrany | Sing Sing .. | 6½ | Co. House | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Not known | ..... | Remaining. |
| William Berwick | Yonkers | 7 | Co. House | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Henry Hall | Fort Schuyler. | 5 | Co. House | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| James O'Connell | Not known .. | 5 | Co. House | Good | Cannot read | Not k'n Living | Not k'n Living | ..... | Intemperate | Discharged by superintend't of the poor. |
| Frederick O'Connell .. | Not known .. | 4 | Co. House | Good | Cannot read | Not k'n Living | Not k'n Living | ..... | Intemperate | Remaining. |
| Charles O'Neill | Not known .. | 3 | Co. House | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Frank Downey | Westchest. .. | 16 | Westchest | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Discharged By superintend't of the poor. |
| John Downey | Westchest. .. | 15 | Westchest | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Richard Downey | Westchest. .. | 11 | Westchest | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| John O'Brien | Yonkers | 12 | Yonkers | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| John Welsh | Fort Chester . | 9 | Co. House | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Not known | ..... | Remaining. |
| James Welsh | Fort Chester . | 10 | Co. House | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Not known | ..... | Remaining. |
| Joseph P. Kearney | New York .. | 13 | Co. House | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Not known | ..... | Remaining. |
| John Matthews | Poughkeepsie | 8 | Co. House | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Not known | ..... | Remaining. |
| William J. McMahon .. | Ireland | 12 | Co. House | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | ..... | ..... | Remaining. |
| Daniel Kelly | Staten Island. | 11 | Yonkers | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Temperate | Remaining. |
| Joseph Kelly | Staten Island. | 7 | Yonkers | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Temperate | Remaining. |
| James Kelly | Yonkers | 4½ | Yonkers | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Temperate | Remaining. |
| Francis Kelly | Yonkers | 4½ | Yonkers | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Temperate | Remaining. |

LIST OF GIRLS.

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age. | Residence. | Health when admitted. | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Committed or intrusted. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|----------------------|--------------------|------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Anthony Lulu M. | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Absecon | ..... | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Armstrong Catherine. | Scotland | 10½ | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Taken by sister. |
| Aron Orrille. | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead. | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Taken by father. |
| Aldrich Minnie | Harlem | 6 | No home. | Good | Cannot read. | Living | Dead. | ..... | Temperate. | Intrusted. | Remaining. |
| Aldrich Lilly | Harlem | 6½ | No home. | Good | Cannot read. | Living | Dead. | ..... | Temperate. | Intrusted. | Remaining. |
| Auten Patrick H. | New York | 6½ | No home. | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Dead. | ..... | ..... | Committed | Transferred to boys' proty. |
| Auten John. | New York | 4 | No home. | Good | Cannot read. | Living | Dead. | ..... | ..... | Committed | Transferred to boys' proty. |
| Brown Mary A. | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living | Dead. | ..... | ..... | Committed | Sent to father. |
| Burke Maggie | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read. | Dead. | Dead. | ..... | ..... | Committed | Sent for adoption. |
| Borden Mary Jane. | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read. | Not k'n | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Taken by brother. |
| Byron Eliza. | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Sent to service. |
| Bohtman Christina | Melrose. | 8 | Melrose. | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Dead. | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Bowman Maggie. | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead. | ..... | ..... | Committed | Taken by sister. |
| Boylan Mary J. | New York | 10½ | New York | Good | Can read. | Living | Dead. | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Barry Mary | Ireland | 11 | Unknown. | Good | Can read. | Dead. | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Barry Ellen | Ireland | 9 | Unknown. | Good | Beginning to read. | Dead. | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Barry Mary | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Barry Catherine | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead. | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Barry Ellen | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Burke Maggie A. | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Intemperate | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Brosnan Ann | New York | 8½ | New York | Good | Can read. | Living | Dead. | ..... | ..... | Committed | Sent to service. |
| Brown Mary Ellen. | New York | 12 | No home. | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead. | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Barry Lizzie | Mott Haven | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Bayer Ann. | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Boyle Matilda. | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Brown Isabella. | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read. | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Byrne Margaret. | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Buchly Mary E. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read. | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Bouchell Mary | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Brennan Annie | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Bendacho Philomena | New York | 10½ | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Bannon Alice. | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Discharged by Judge. |
| Brady Ellen | Jersey City | 8 | No home. | Good | Can read. | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Bodakin Ellen. | Ireland | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Brennan Honora. | Ireland | 4 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead. | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Brennan Catherine | Ireland | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living | Dead. | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Baile Anastasia. | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living | Dead. | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Bowen Margaret. | New York | 6 | No home. | Good | Can read. | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Burke Mary | New York | 15 | No home. | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Bradley Nellie. | New York | 10½ | Randall's I | Good | Can read and write | Dead. | Living | ..... | ..... | Intrusted. | Remaining. |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|----|----------|------|--------------------|---------|-------------|-----------|----------------------------|
| Brennan Mary Dora | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Brophy Rose | New York | 11 | Ro home | Good | Can read and write | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Burke Mary | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can spell | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Burke Maggie | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can spell | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Bonin Mary | France | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Bonin Kate | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Abson | Intemperate | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Cordillo Kate | Italy | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Taken by father. |
| Cogolia Louisa | Italy | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Taken by father. |
| Conroy Eliza | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Conroy Kate | New York | 15 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Caill Anna | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Caill Kate | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Not k n | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Clarke Annie | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Conway Lizzie | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Conway Mary | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Crowley Johanna | New York | 16 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Crowley Catharine | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Clarke Margaret | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Coyne Annie | New York | 18 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Not k n | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Corbet Kate | State Island | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Connorton Maggie | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Connorton Marie | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Cusick Catharine | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Carolin Mary E | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Coyne Mary E | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Connolly Mary | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Cuddy Mary Ann | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Conhouse Elizabeth | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Cronin Maggie | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Callahan Lizzie | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can spell | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Clarke Katie | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Collins Mollie | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Cook Mary | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation. |
| Cook Nora | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Connors Ellen | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Connors Mary | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Connors Kate | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Cooney Agnes | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Cremer Alice | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Cremer Emma | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Carberry Mary | New York | 16 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Chase Elizabeth | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Cork Johanna | England | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Cork Sarah | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Connors Emily E | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Connors Mary A | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Crowley Mary | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Connors Genevieve | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Connors Matilda | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |

LIST OF GIRLS — (Continued).

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age. | Residence. | Health when admitted. | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Committed or intrusted. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|-------------------|--------------------|------|------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Croston Mary E. | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Dead. | Temperate | Temperate | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Courtney Annie | New York | 8 | Randall's | Good | Can read | Not known | Living. | Temperate | Temperate | Intrusted. | Remaining. |
| Crowley Maggie | New York | 15 | Randall's | Idiotic. | Cannot read. | Not known | Living. | Temperate | Temperate | Intrusted. | Discharged by Com. of Ch. |
| Callahan Kate | New York | 14 | Randall's | Crippled. | Can read | Living. | Dead. | Intemperate | Temperate | Intrusted. | Discharged by Com. of Ch. |
| Connolly Kate | New York | 13 | Randall's | Idiotic. | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Intrusted. | Remaining. |
| Coffey Mary | Eastchester | 7 | Alms-house | Good | Can spell | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Intrusted. | Remaining. |
| Caffray Mary | Greenburg | 8 | Alms-house | Good | Can spell | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Intrusted. | Remaining. |
| Collins Mary | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living | Temperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Collins Annie | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Coleman Kate | Brooklyn | 11 | No home. | Good | Can read | Living. | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Coleman Annie | New York | 7 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Living. | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Craven Mary | Connecticut | 8 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Not known | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Curran Rosanna | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can spell | Living. | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Collum Mary | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Collum Catherine | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Collum Annie | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Donovan Margaret | New York | 11½ | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Donovan Sarah | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Sent to service. |
| Doyle Catherine | New York | 8 | Manhattan | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Taken by father. |
| Doyle Mary Ann | England | 6 | Manhattan | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Dennedy Mary | Ireland | 9 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Abcon. | Living | Intemperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Dennedy Maggie | Ireland | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Abcon. | Living | Intemperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Dines Amelia A. | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Dooley Mary | Ireland | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Doyle Mary Ann | New York | 11½ | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Downing Helen | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Downing Mary A. | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Dunn Mary | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living. | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Dunn Annie | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Beginning to read | Living. | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Downey Mary | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| DeKaler Maggie | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Dougherty Mary E. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Divine Alice | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Sent to service. |
| Donohue Alice | New York | 15 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Duffy Elizabeth | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Duffy Mary Ann | New York | 5 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Taken by stepmother. |
| Dixon Mary E. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Driscoll Margaret | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining. |
| Dalley Hannah | New York | 15 | No home. | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Begnan Mary Ann | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Duffy Mary | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------|-------|-------------|-----------|--------------------|---------|---------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| Dondeiro Louise. | Italy. | 10 | New York | Good | 'cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by Judge. |
| Downing Catherine. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Downing Hannah. | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Taken by mother. |
| Doran Margaret E. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Doran Mary J. | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can spell. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Dwyer Ellen. | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Dwyer Mary E. | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Duffy Kate. | New York | 7 1/2 | New York | Good | Can spell. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by Com. of Ch. |
| Duffy Sarah Ann | New York | 11 | Randall's I | Good | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by Com. of Ch. |
| Duffy Maggie | New York | 10 | Randall's I | Good | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Delany Mary | Yonkers | 6 1/2 | Alms-h'se | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Dalley Margaret | Eastchester | 8 | Alms-h'se | Good | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Taken by father. |
| Dolan Mary | Eastchester | 10 | Alms-h'se | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Dolan Mary Ann. | New York | 7 1/2 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Egnoim Mary Ann. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Eustace Rose. | New York | 9 1/2 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Eagan Margaret. | Ireland. | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Edwards Kate | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read. | Not k'n | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Early Mary | New York | 10 | Randall's I | Good | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Farmer Lydia. | New York | 12 | No home. | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Dead. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Farmer Ida. | New York | 9 | No home. | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Dead. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Farmer Phebe | New York | 8 | No home. | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Dead. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Findlay Julia | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Taken by aunt. |
| Foy Catherine | New Rochelle | 11 | Westches't | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Foy Mary Ellen. | New Rochelle | 13 | Westches't | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Taken by father. |
| Fitzgerald Kate. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by Judge. |
| Faber Teresa. | New York | 8 1/2 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Discharged by Judge. |
| Focarelli Rosa. | Italy. | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Forten Rosa. | Italy. | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Forten Susie. | Italy. | 8 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Flynn Mary | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Sent for adoption. |
| Farley Mary | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Farrell Catherine. | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Farrer Kate | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Fisher Mary Jane | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Taken by mother. |
| Fay Maggie | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Fenigan Mary | Ireland. | 9 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Fenigan Elizabeth. | England. | 11 | New York | Good | Can read. | Abscon. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Foley Mary Ann. | New York | 3 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Forde Lizzie | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Forde Carrie. | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| For Mary Ellen. | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Fox Mary Margaret. | Yonkers. | 12 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Dis. by Sup. W. Co. Alms-h. |
| Fox Lizzie. | Yonkers. | 10 | W. C. H | Paralyzed | Cannot read. | Dead. | Dead. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| German Emma. | New York | 13 | Randall's I | Good | Can spell. | Dead. | Dead. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| German Elizabeth. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Taken by father. |
| Guerrino Elizabeth. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Taken by father. |
| Gorman Elizabeth. | Ireland. | 7 1/2 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Gorman Elizabeth. | Ireland. | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Gilligan Mary E. | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |

LIST OF GIRLS—(Continued).

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age. | Residence. | Health when admitted. | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Committed or intrusted. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|----------------------|--------------------|------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Griffin Annie | Ireland | 13½ | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | | | Committed | Remaining. |
| Griggs Margaret A. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | | | Committed | Sent to service. |
| Gully Johanna. | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Gallagher Mary A. | New York | 17 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Goggins Maggie | New York | 11 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Glincy Mary | New York | 15 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Gross Sarah. | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Gross Elizabeth. | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Gilbert Annie. | Chicago | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Sent to office. |
| Gallert Anella. | New York | 11 | Randall's I | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | | | Intrusted | Remaining. |
| Green Maggie | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Gray Mary | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Gray Ellen. | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hanavan Mary A. | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hodder Elizabeth. | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hughes Catherine. | Fordham | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Haley Ellen | New York | 10½ | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Temperate | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Haley Della. | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hannon Sarah. | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | | | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hammer Julia. | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | | | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hammer Rosanna. | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | | | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hays Ella. | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Howard Ann | New York | 7½ | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hays Katie. | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hines Catharine | New York | 5 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hines Alice. | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by judge. |
| Heidelberg Dora. | Germany | 10 | New York | Good | Can read German. | Living | Living | | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by judge. |
| Heidelberg Augusta. | Germany | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hilliard Margaret A. | New York | 8½ | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hickey Agnes. | New York | 13 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hickey Margaret. | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hallisey Julia. | Ireland | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hydes Margaret. | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Hydes Winifrid. | New York | 5 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Holden Kate. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hanson Mary | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hanson Lizzie. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Harnett Honora | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hagan Mary A. | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | | | Committed | Remaining. |
| Horan Mary A. | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Hoffman Paulina. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |

| Name | Place | Age | Sex | Status | Cause | Time | Temp. | Intr. | Remain. |
|-------------------|-------------|-----|-------------|--------|--------------------|--------|-------------|-----------|-------------------|
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Halloran Ellen | New York | 7½ | Randall's I | Good | Cannot read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Hall Katie | Greenbuck | 5 | W. C. C. H | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Hays Lizzie | Mamareoneck | 10 | W. C. C. H | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Hays Anna | Mamareoneck | 4 | W. C. C. H | Good | Can read | Dead | Temperate | Intrusted | Sent to office |
| Hart Maggie | New York | 14 | No home | Good | Can read and write | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Hosy Sarah | New York | 9 | No home | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Johnson Mary A | Iowa | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Jones Frances A | Albany | 6 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Jones Esther C | England | 12 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Taken by mother |
| Joyce Ann E | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Taken by mother |
| Joyce Margaret | New York | 5 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Joyce Mary | Brooklyn | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Intemperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| John-on Sarah | New York | 15 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Intemperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Kennan Mary | New York | 10 | No home | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Kenny Elizabeth | New York | 7 | Not kn'n | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Kesfe Margaret | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Kelshar Jane | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Kesfe Mary A | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Kenner Catherine | New York | 18 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Kane Katie | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Kenny Ellen | Ireland | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Kelly Mary | Ireland | 8 | B. Hospit | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Kelly Mary Ann | Ireland | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Taken by mother |
| Kiernan Mary E | Ireland | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Taken by mother |
| Kiernan Maggie | Ireland | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Kearnan Jennie | Ireland | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Intemperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Kelly Mary J | Scotland | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Intemperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Kiernan Mary | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Kelly Maggie | Yonkers | 8 | Yonkers | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Kennedy Mary A | Yonkers | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Kennedy Elizabeth | Yonkers | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Kelly Annie G | Yonkers | 11 | Randall's I | Good | Can read and write | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Kelly Mary E | New York | 12 | Randall's I | Good | Can read | Dead | Temperate | Intrusted | Sent for adoption |
| Lynch Margaret | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Intemperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Lyons Veronica | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Intemperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Lyons Barbara | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Intemperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Lynch Hannah | Scotland | 14 | Sla of M'Y | Good | Can read | Living | Intemperate | Intrusted | Sent for adoption |
| Lauran Maggie | New York | 15 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Intemperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Lahary Mary | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Sent to service |
| Liddy Lizzie | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Taken by mother |
| Long Anna | New York | 8½ | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Taken by mother |
| Lee Mary | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Taken by brother |
| Maloney Maggie | New York | 5 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Manoney Ellen | New York | 7½ | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Taken by mother |
| Meny Kate | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Mudray Fanny | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Intemperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Murphy Maggie | New York | 7½ | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Intemperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Murphy Mary A | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Intemperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Madden Nellie | New York | 8½ | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Intemperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Moore Mary B | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Intemperate | Intrusted | Taken by mother |

LIST OF GIRLS — (Continued).

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age. | Residence. | Health when admitted. | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Committed or intrusted. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|--------------------|--------------------|------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Moore Mary | New York | 15 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Temperate. | ..... | Committed | Sent to service. |
| Mulligan Ellen | Scotland | 18 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Taken by father. |
| Manney Ellen | New York | 14 | New York | Delicate. | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Taken by brother. |
| Maloney Susan | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Sent to service. |
| Mills Georgianna | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | Temperate. | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Moore Annie | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Moore Mary | New York | 8 | N. Y. A. S. M. | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Morris Mary | New York | 9 | St. S. I. S. | Good | Beginning to read. | Not known | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Miller Mary | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Taken by uncle. |
| Maloney Mary | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Not known | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Murphy Catherine | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Moran Mary | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Marshall Josephine | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Moran Mary J. | Ireland | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Mulligan Rosanna | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Mulloy Rosanna | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Morian Hannah | Ireland | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Moran Teresa | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Moran Martha | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Murray Mary E. | Canada | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Moran Lena | New York | 8 | No home. | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Moran Lizzie | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Miller Christina | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Manute Annie | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can spell | Abson | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Martha Lillie | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Murphy Jane | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Murphy Mary Ann | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| Matthews Mary Ann | Yonkers | 4 | Yonkers | Delicate. | Cannot read | Living | Dead | ..... | ..... | Intrusted | Remaining. |
| Matthews Maggie | Yonkers | 4 | Yonkers | Delicate. | Cannot read | Living | Dead | ..... | ..... | Intrusted | Remaining. |
| Malloy Ellen | New York | 13 | Randall's | Idiot. | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Intrusted | Discharged by Com. of Ch. |
| Murphy Alice | New York | 15 | Randall's | Crippled. | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Intrusted | Discharged by Com. of Ch. |
| McGowan Margaret | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| McCracken Della | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| McGlennese Mary | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Taken by sister. |
| McDermott Teresa | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| McCarthy Mary | New York | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| McCarthy Annie | New York | 5 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| McCabe Mary | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |
| McQuade Ann | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | ..... | ..... | Committed | Remaining. |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----|----------|---------|--------------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| McDonnell Ellen | 13 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McDonnell Maggie | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McGath Julia | 9 | Brooklyn | Dellate | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Sent to aunt |
| McGath Josephine | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McNulty Mary A | 7 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McGuinness Mary E | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McManus Winifred | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McAfee Sarah | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McAfee Josephine | 11 | Ireland | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McDonald Kate | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McBride Annie | 16 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McGovern Mary | 7 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McGuire Elizabeth | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McGuire Mary | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McGee Mary | 10 | Unknown | Good | Cannot read | Not known | Not known | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McCarroll Della | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Discharged by corporation |
| McCauley Mary | 11 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McDermott Catherine | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McGuire Elizabeth | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McElroy Eliza | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McElroy Mary E | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McGovern Maggie | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living | Dead | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McArdle Julia | 8 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McAnn Ellen | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McGovern Mary | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McGovern Annie | 8 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McGovern Martha | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McNally Mary A | 9 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McNally Margaret | 13 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McGowan Mary | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McIvry Mary | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McIvry Maggie | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| McCabe | 10 | England | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Noonan Annie | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Absecon | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Nolan Mary | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Absecon | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Taken by mother |
| Nellis Mary A | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Absecon | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Taken by mother |
| Nellis Margaret | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Absecon | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Nolan Mary A | 16 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| O'Brien Margaret | 15 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Obel Teresa | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Committed | Trans. to Com. of Charity |
| O'Neill Elizabeth | 8 | Paterson | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Sent to service |
| O'Neill Mary | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| O'Brien Margaret | 13 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| O'Dwyer Catherine | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| O'Brien Sarah | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| O'Hara Mary | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| O'Hara Della | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Absecon | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
| O'Neill Mary A | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Absecon | Living | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |

LIST OF GIRLS — (Continued).

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age. | Residence. | Health when admitted. | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Committed or intrusted. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|------------------------|--------------------|------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| O'Farrell Mary A. | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| O'Farrell Anastasia | New York | 4 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| O'Callahan Hannah | New York | 18 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Sent to mother. |
| O'Rourke Rose Mary | Unknown | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Intemperate. | Intemperate. | Committed. | Taken by mother. |
| O'Callahan Mary E. | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| O'Connor Maggie | New York | 8 | St. St.'s H | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Dead. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| O'Neill Mary Ellen | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Oberle Lena | New York | 8½ | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Oberle Mary | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| O'Brien Maggie | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| O'Neill Sarah | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| O'Neill Mary | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| O'Brien Maggie | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Phibbs Mary Ellen | New York | 13½ | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Powers Sarah | New York | 15 | New York | Good | Can read. | Dead. | Dead. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Powderly Johanna | Unknown | 9 | New York | Good | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Taken by mother. |
| Purtle Mary Jane | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Dead. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Sent to service. |
| Peterson Hannah | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed. | Sent for adoption. |
| Peterson Mary A. | New York | 7 | No home. | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Sent to service. |
| Peterson Mary A. | New York | 7 | No home. | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Dead. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Sent for adoption. |
| Portia Sarah A. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Taken by mother. |
| Portia Catherine E. | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Taken by mother. |
| Pennelcather Catherine | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed. | Taken by mother. |
| Patchell Mary | New York | 9½ | No home. | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed. | Taken by mother. |
| Quigley Kate | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Taken by aunt. |
| Quinn Margaret | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Taken by mother. |
| Quinn Christina | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Dead. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Quinn Mary | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Quigley Mary | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Reagan Ellen | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Taken by sister. |
| Reyes America | Cuba | 6 | No home. | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Taken by mother. |
| Reyes Felippa | Cuba | 10 | No home. | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Taken by mother. |
| Reynolds Ann | Ireland | 13 | No home. | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Taken by mother. |
| Ryan Mary E. | Ireland | 8 | No home. | Good | Can read. | Dead. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Taken by mother. |
| Ross Esther | Ireland | 12 | St. S. H's | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Sent to service. |
| Ryan Kate | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Dead. | Dead. | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed. | Sent for adoption. |
| Ryan Anne | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Dead. | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed. | Sent to service. |
| Ray Maggie | Ireland | 8 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Reagan Mary A. | New York | 10 | Randall's | Good | Can read and write | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Remaining. |
| Riga Mary | Italy | 4 | New York | Good | Cannot read. | Living. | Living. | Temperate. | Temperate. | Committed. | Taken by father. |

[illegible]

LIST OF GIRLS—(Continued).

| NAME. | Place of nativity. | Age. | Residence. | Health when admitted. | State of education. | Father living or dead. | Mother living or dead. | Father temperate or intemperate. | Mother temperate or intemperate. | Committed or intrusted. | Discharged or remaining in the institution. |
|-------------------|--------------------|------|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Scipol Emma | New York | 6 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Smith Margaret | New York | 13 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Shields Mary A. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Sullivan Ellen | New York | 9 | Randall's I | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining. |
| Sharon Lena | New York | 9 | Randall's I | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Intrusted | Discharged to father. |
| Shea Mary | Morrisania | 5 | W. C. A. H | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Intemperate | Intrusted | Remaining. |
| Tietree Lizzie | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Sent to service. |
| Tierney Mary Jane | New York | 18 | New York | Delicate. | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Deceased. |
| Tobin Mary | New York | 14 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Tracey Mary | New York | 17 | No home. | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Sent to service. |
| Thompson Fanny | New York | 13 | No home. | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thompson Mary J | New York | 14 | St. S. Hos. | Good | Can read and write | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Truax Mary A. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Truax Ellen | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thompson Margaret | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thompson Rachel | New York | 4 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thelmsinger Annie | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Tobin Maggie | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Talnor Susan | New York | 12 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Talnor Sarah | New York | 13 | No home. | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Thorpe Catherine | New York | 8 | Randall's I | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Intemperate | Intrusted | Discharged by Com. of Ch. |
| Thorpe Mary Ellen | New York | 7 | Randall's I | Good | Cannot read | Living | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Intrusted | Discharged by Com. of Ch. |
| Teaney Maggie | New York | 14 | Randall's I | Crippled. | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Williams Anna | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Williams Ellen | New York | 14 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Warren Sarah | Blackwell's I. | 9 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Sent to uncle. |
| Williams Mary E. | New York | 9 | No home. | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| White Elizabeth | New York | 15 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Sent for adoption. |
| White Annie | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Dead | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Welch Ella | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Not k'n | Living | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Wolf Margaret | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Cannot read | Not k'n | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Taken by mother. |
| Winkle Annie | New York | 12 | No home. | Good | Cannot read | Not k'n | Dead | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Sent to service. |
| Welsh Mary J. | New York | 10 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Not k'n | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Welsh Maggie | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Not k'n | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Welsh Margaret | New York | 9 | New York | Good | Can read and write | Not k'n | Dead | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Sent to service. |
| Welsh Kitty | New York | 12 | St. S. Hos. | Good | Can read and write | Not k'n | Dead | Intemperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Whaler Mary | New York | 7 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Ward Ella | New York | 11 | New York | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Ward Julia | New York | 9½ | No home. | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |
| Ward Mary E | New York | 7½ | No home. | Good | Can read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining. |

| Wilson Mary | New York | 12 | New York | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Intemperate | Committed | Remaining |
|---------------|------------|----|----------|------|-------------|--------|--------|-----------|-------------|-----------|-----------|
| Welsh Maggie | West Farms | 74 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Welsh Annie | West Farms | 6 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Welsh Katie | West Farms | 3 | No home | Good | Cannot read | Living | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Committed | Remaining |
| Ward Jennie | Yonkers | 13 | Yonkers | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |
| Ward Mary Ann | Yonkers | 9 | Yonkers | Good | Can read | Dead | Living | Temperate | Temperate | Intrusted | Remaining |

FORM OF BEQUEST.

I hereby give, devise and bequeath unto the New York Catholic
Protectory

.....

(Here state the amount of money, or describe the property, if real
estate.)

.....

.....

to have and to hold unto said society forever, for the purposes for
which it is incorporated, or for any other purposes which it may
hereafter be authorized to accomplish.

.....

.....

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 40.

IN SENATE,

March 9, 1877.

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE BOARD OF REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF THE STATE, RELATIVE TO THE SPRAGUE
MANUSCRIPTS.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY:

REGENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, }
(EX-OFFICIO) TRUSTEES OF THE STATE LIBRARY, }
ALBANY, *March 9, 1877.* }

To the Honorable the Legislature:

The Regents of the University, (ex-officio) trustees of the State Library, respectfully represent: That the very large and valuable collection of historical manuscripts made by the late Rev. William B. Sprague, D. D., has been offered for sale to the State by his representatives, as will appear from the communication of Messrs. E. E. Sprague and Theodore Townsend, a copy of which is hereto annexed. The character and extent of the collection are indicated in the descriptive list appended. This offer has been made in conformity to the request of Dr. Sprague, expressed to members of his family and under the circumstances stated in the communication referred to. The price named is \$30,000. It will be seen from the documents annexed that the Rev. Dr. Adams, the Rev. Dr. Prime, W. C. Bryant, Chancellor Crosby, Thurlow Weed, Erastus Brooks, and George William Curtis speak in warm terms of the interest and importance of the collection, the largest of its kind ever brought together in this country by the labors of one person, and that they recommend its purchase by the State.

The great interest which attaches to it, and the respect due to the memory of the eminent divine who gathered it, have led the trustees to present the subject to the Legislature, and they beg to add

that, in their judgment, the manuscripts referred to would add largely to the historical treasures of the State. It gives the trustees pleasure to say that Dr. Sprague, through a series of years, with great liberality, made large gifts to the library of publications, many of which are rare and valuable.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Regents,

JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
Chancellor of the University.

S. B. WOOLWORTH,
Secretary.

DOCUMENTS APPENDED.

1. Descriptive list of the collection of original manuscripts made by the late Rev. Dr. William B. Sprague.
2. Communication from Theodore Townsend and Edward E. Sprague to the Hon. John V. L. Pruyn, Chancellor of the University, offering to sell the collection to the State.

Letters from the following persons :

3. The Rev. Dr. William Adams.
4. The Rev. Dr. S. I. Prime.
5. William C. Bryant.
6. Chancellor Crosby.
7. Thurlow Weed.
8. Erastus Brooks.
9. George William Curtis.

1. DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE COLLECTION OF ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS MADE BY THE LATE REV. DR. WM. B. SPRAGUE.

This collection contains from 75,000 to 100,000 letters, documents or other manuscripts of the eminent men and women of America and Europe during the past four centuries. The work of gathering and preserving papers of this character was commenced by Rev. Dr. Sprague about the year 1830, and was continued by him forty-five years, and until the close of his life. The result of his labor is a collection of manuscripts which is unquestionably the most extensive and valuable in this country, and it has been pronounced by competent judges to be the finest in the world, excepting only that in the British Museum.

The papers contained in the collection consist of letters public or personal, documents official or private, diaries, literary essays and poems, sermons, ancient deeds and miscellaneous papers.

Almost without exception, each paper is complete in itself and un mutilated ; mere detached signatures form a very small and unim-

portant part of the collection. Very few, if any, of these papers have ever been published or examined for publication. A large portion of them were written during the period of our Revolutionary war, and bear upon the public affairs of that date, and would be peculiarly instructive and valuable to the historical student. Dr. Sprague having been in intimate relations, in his early life, with Major Lewis, the nephew of General Washington, was allowed to examine and select at pleasure from the Washington correspondence, and many hundreds of the letters in the collection are addressed to Washington and bear his indorsement upon them. A similar privilege was granted Dr. Sprague with reference to the papers of President Monroe, Aaron Burr, Governor Samuel Huntington, of Conn., Rev. Dr. Jedediah Morse, and several others of the eminent men of the Revolutionary period.

The complete catalogue of this collection contains many thousand names. The following is a brief description and list of some of the most rare and remarkable papers in the collection :

FIRST. — AMERICAN.

Several rare and interesting sets of papers, illustrating important events in American history, are especially noticeable. Among these may be mentioned :

I. A complete set of the Generals (Major and Brigadier) of the Revolutionary army commissioned by the Continental Congress. (Bound in full morocco, 1 vol., folio.)

This is the only complete set ever made. It contains 105 names. Twenty-three of the letters are addressed to Washington on army business. This volume also contains a letter of Major Andre (signed John Anderson), dated September 7, 1780, together with several original documents connected with the Arnold conspiracy.

II. A complete set of Signers of the Declaration of Independence. (Bound in half morocco, 3 vols., folio.) Illustrated with a biography and portrait of each of the signers, and with many other portraits and engravings of Revolutionary interest.

III. A second complete set of the same. (Bound in full morocco, 1 vol., folio.) Many of the letters contained in this volume are upon public business.

IV. A complete set of the members of the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States in 1787. (Bound in full morocco, 1 vol., folio.)

V. A complete set of the officers of the United States Government (including Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Members of Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, and Foreign Ministers) during the administrations of Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams. (Bound in full morocco, 3 vols., folio.)

These volumes contain the following letters and documents of especial interest :

A letter of Martha Washington.

A letter of Gen. Washington to the Senate and Assembly of New

York, returning thanks for their congratulations upon his election to the Presidency.

A letter of President John Adams to Washington, dated June 22, 1798, discussing the national prospects.

A letter of John Quincy Adams to President Monroe, accepting the office of Secretary of State.

The original Commissions of Monroe as Minister to Great Britain, and to France and Spain, signed by Jefferson, President, and Madison, Secretary of State.

A letter of Monroe to President Washington, dated June 1, 1794, accepting the Commission of Minister to France.

A letter of Monroe to President Washington, dated April 11, 1794, remonstrating against the proposed nomination of Hamilton as Minister to Great Britain.

VI. A complete set of the Presidents of the United States. (Bound in full morocco, 1 vol., 8vo.)

VII. A second complete set of the same.

VIII. A third complete set of the same.

IX. A fourth complete set of the same, and also of the Vice-Presidents, together with the unsuccessful candidates for those offices at the several Presidential elections (except four of the recent unsuccessful candidates for Vice-President, which are wanting).

X. A complete set of the Presidents of the Continental Congress (1774 to 1788). Of the 352 members of the Continental Congress (1774 to 1788), the catalogue contains 310.

XI. A complete set of the Commissioners of the Colonies, who framed the Plan of Union at Albany, in 1754.

XII. A complete set of the Members of the Colonial Congress of 1765, which assembled at New York and took measures of protection against the Stamp Act.

XIII. A complete set of the Members of the Hartford Convention.

XIV. Complete sets of the American Episcopal Bishops (2 vols.); of the American Methodist Bishops (1 vol.); of the Moderators of the Presbyterian General Assembly (3 vols.); of the Presidents of the Reformed General Synod (1 vol.); of the Presidents of the Lutheran General Synod (1 vol.), and of the Original Members of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (1 vol.). Also complete sets of the Presidents of Harvard College (since 1640), of Yale College (since 1701), of Princeton College (since 1746), of Columbia College (since 1754), of Brown University (since 1765), and of Dartmouth College (since 1769).

The collection is rich in letters and documents of the Colonial period.

Of the Governors of the several Colonies, the catalogue contains twenty-one of New Hampshire, twenty-two of Massachusetts, thirteen of Rhode Island, twelve of Connecticut, twenty-eight of New York, nineteen of New Jersey, fifteen of Pennsylvania, six of Delaware, twelve of Maryland, fourteen of Virginia, six of North Carolina, fourteen of South Carolina, thirteen of Georgia.

Of military officers prior to the French war the catalogue contains thirty; of military officers during the French war, eleven Generals, sixty-two Colonels, twenty-seven Majors, and thirty-eight Captains.

Of the Revolutionary army the catalogue contains, in addition to the complete set of Generals, 254 Colonels, 115 Majors, and 106 Captains; eighteen of Gen. Washington's Aids; and also fifty-two foreign officers in the American army, and fifty-six officers of the British army during the Revolution.

The following is a list of a few of the names prominent in early American history, which are represented in the collection :

Gen. Abercrombie, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Samuel Adams, Ethan Allen, Washington Allston, Fisher Ames, Sir Jeffrey Amherst, Sir Edmund Andross, Benedict Arnold, Lord Baltimore, Joel Barlow, Commodore Barney, Gov. Belcher, of Mass. and N. J., Gov. Bellingham, of Mass., Earl of Bellomont, Gov. of N. Y., Harmon Blennerhassett, Daniel Boone, Elias Bondinot, Gen. Braddock, Gov. Bradstreet, of Mass., David Brainerd, Joseph Brandt, Gen. Burgoyne, (one addressed to Washington), Aaron Burr, John C. Calhoun, Sir Guy Carleton, Henry Clay, Sir Henry Clinton, DeWitt Clinton, George Clinton, Lord Cornbury, Lord Cornwallis (one addressed to Washington, 1777), Rev. John Cotton, David Crockett, Nathan Dane, Silas Deane, Gen. Henry Dearborn, Commodore Decatur, Count D'Estaing, Gov. Dinwiddie, of Va., Gov. Dongan, of N. Y., Gov. Dudley, of Mass., Lord Dunmore, Gov. of N. Y., Jonathan Edwards, Chief Justice Ellsworth, Gov. Endicott, of Mass., Benjamin Franklin, Robert Fulton, Gov. Gage, of Mass., Gen. Horatio Gates, Elbridge Gerry, Count de Grasse, Gen. Nathaniel Greene, Alexander Hamilton, John Hancock, William H. Harrison, Patrick Henry, Sir William Howe, Admiral Richard Howe, Commodore Hull, Samuel Huntington, Gov. Hutchinson, of Mass., Gov. Ingoldsby, of N. Y., Andrew Jackson, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, Sir William Johnson, John Paul Jones, Chancellor Kent, Gen. Henry Knox, Baron Knyphausen, Kosciusko, Lafayette, Arthur Lee, Gen. Charles Lee, Henry Lee, Richard Henry Lee, Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, Phillip Livingston, James Madison, Gen. Francis Marion, Chief Justice Marshall, Cotton Mather, Increase Mather, Richard Mather, Gen. Alex. McDougall, Gen. Thomas Mifflin, James Monroe, Sir Henry Moore, Gov. N. Y., Robett Morris, Gen. Moultrie, James Otis, Thomas Paine, William Penn, Sir William Pepperell, Commodore Perry, Andrew Pickens, Timothy Pickering, Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, William Pinckney, Commodore Preble, Col. Prescott, of Bunker Hill, Gen. Putnam, Edmund Randolph, John Randolph, Paul Revere, Beverly Robinson, Count Rochambeau, Cæsar Rodney, Cæsar A. Rodney, Benjamin Rush, John Rutledge, Edward Rutledge, Count Rumford, Gen. Phillip Schnyler, Roger Sherman, Gov. Shirley, of Mass., Gen. John Stark, Gen. Arthur St. Clair, Baron Steuben, Lord Stirling, Gilbert Stuart, Gov. Peter Stuyvesant, of N. Y., Gen. John Sullivan, Daniel D. Tompkins, John Trumbull, Gov. William Tryon, of N. Y., Martin Van Buren, Gen. Artemas Ward, George Washington, Bushrod Washington, Gen. Anthony Wayne, Daniel Webster, Rev. Dr.

Eleazar Wheelock, Eli Whitney, Roger Williams, Gov. John Winthrop, of Mass., William Wirt, John Witherspoon, Oliver Wolcott, Gen. David Wooster.

This list is given for the purpose of conveying some idea of the nature and extent of the collection, and no names of very recent date have been included. A large majority of the names upon the list are represented in the collection by numerous letters. For instance, the collection contains 17 manuscripts of Washington (including specimens of his handwriting at the ages of 12, 15 and 17, respectively); 15 of John Adams, 27 of Jefferson, 17 of Madison, 47 of Monroe, 10 of Franklin, 17 of Hamilton, 15 of Jay, 275 of Burr, 18 of Webster, 20 of Clay. And the catalogue shows similar figures with reference to nearly all the prominent names of American history.

The collection contains also a large number of manuscript volumes, chiefly of the last century, which have great historic value. Among these are the following:

Diary of the Rev. Dr. Levi Hart, of Preston, Conn., from 1759 to 1792; diary of the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Pomeroy, while a chaplain in the French war, from 1758 to 1760; diary of the Rev. Dr. James Sproat, of Philadelphia, from 1778 to 1784; memorandum of ordinations and dismissals of ministers of the New England churches, by President Ezra Stiles, of Yale, dated 1760; sketch of the early history of the Reformed Dutch Church in America, by Rev. Dr. John H. Livingston (unpublished).

SECOND. — FOREIGN.

The following is a list of some of the most prominent names contained in this part of the collection:

ROYAL.

Great Britain. — Henry VIII., 1509; James I., 1603; Charles I., 1625; Charles II., 1660; James II., 1685; William III., 1688, and Queen Mary; Anne, 1702; George I., 1714; George II., 1727; George III., 1760; Dukes of York, Sussex and Kent, sons of George III.; George IV., 1820, and Queen Caroline, Princess Charlotte; William IV., 1830; Victoria, 1837, and Prince Albert.

France. — Francis I., 1515; Henry II., 1547; Catharine de Medici; Charles IX., 1560; Henry III., 1573; Henry IV. (of Navarre), 1589, and Maria de Medici; Louis XIII., 1610, and Anne of Austria; Louis XIV., 1642; Louis XV., 1715; Louis XVI., 1774, and Marie Antoinette; Napoleon Bonaparte, 1804, and Josephine, Maria Louisa, Hortense; Louis XVIII., 1815, and Maria Josephine Louise; Charles X., 1824; Louis Philippe, 1830, and Marie Amelie.

Germany. — Maximilian I., 1493; Charles V., 1518; Ferdinand I., 1558; Maximilian II., 1564; Rudolph II., 1576; Mathias, 1612; Ferdinand II., 1619; Ferdinand III., 1637; Leopold I., 1658, and Eleonora; Charles VI., 1742; Francis I., 1745, and Maria Theresa; Joseph II., 1765; Leopold II., 1790; Francis II., 1792.

Prussia. — Frederic Wm. I., 1713; Frederic II. (the Great), 1740;

Frederic Wm. II., 1786; Frederic Wm. III., 1797; Frederic Wm. IV., 1840.

Electors of Saxony. — John the Steadfast, 1461; John George I., 1611; John George III., 1681; Frederic Augustus I., 1694; Frederic Augustus II., 1734; Frederic Augustus III., 1768.

Dukes of Lüneburg. — William the Young, 1592; Christian, 1620; Auguste, 1626; George, 1633; Frederic, 1641; Frederic John, 1677; Ernest Auguste, 1680; George Wm., 1699.

Sweden. — Sigismund III., 1594; Gustavus Adolphus, 1611; Charles XI., 1660; Charles XIV. (Bernadotte), 1818.

Spain. — Philip II., 1556; Philip IV., 1621; Isabel, 1631; Marianna, 1664; Philip V., 1718; Joseph Bonaparte, 1808; Isabella, 1833; Philip of Hesse, 1509; Catharine II. of Russia, 1762; Joseph of Portugal, 1750; Henry Frederic of Holland, 1625; John Casimir II. of Poland, 1632; Stanislaus, of Poland, 1764; Frederic William the Great, Elector of Brandenburg, 1620; Frederic I., Elector of Brandenburg, 1690; Frederic II. of Hesse Cassel, 1720; Louis Bonaparte of Holland, 1806; Mehemit Ali of Egypt, 1805; Iturbide of Mexico, 1822; Louis I. of Bavaria, 1825; Ernestus Augustus of Hanover, 1837.

STATESMEN.

Great Britain. — Lord Burleigh, 1596; Sir Edward Coke, 1615; Lord Godolphin, 1684; Lord Annandale, 1688; William Carstares, 1690; Lord Sunderland, 1707; Robert Harley, Earl of Oxford, 1711; Charles Montagu, Earl of Halifax, 1715; Lord Dartmouth, 1712; Sir Robert Walpole; Duke of Newcastle, 1724; Lord Carteret, 1725; Lord Townshend, 1725; Lord Lauderdale, 1747; Duke of Bedford, 1761; Earl of Chatham; Speaker Onslow; Lord Loudoun, 1756; Charles Townshend, 1765; Lord North; Duke of Richmond, 1765; Lord Thurlow, Earl of Macclesfield, Earl of Rockingham, Henry Grattan, Lord Erskine, Lord Mansfield, William Pitt, Charles James Fox, Warren Hastings, Edmund Burke, Spencer Perceval, Lord Melville, 1808; Lord Eldon, Duke of Grafton, Lord Liverpool, Lord Shelburne, Lord Sidmouth, George Canning, Lord Castlereagh, John Philpot Curran, Lord Lyndhurst, Earl Gray, Lord Brougham, Robert Peel, Daniel O'Connell, Lord Palmerston.

France. — Cardinal Perron, 1605; Richelieu, 1636; Colbert, Cardinal Fleury, Cardinal Maury, Cardinal Noailles, Necker, Talleyrand, Roland, Malesherbes, Lafayette, Vergennes, Polignac, Lamar tine, Guizot. (French revolution.) — Danton, Robespierre, Mirabau, Marat, Carnot, Guillotin, LeBrun, Saint Just, Bailly, Fouché, Brissot, Legendre, Santerre, Siéyes Barras, Oxenstiern of Sweden, 1634; John DeWitt of Holland, 1671; John of Barneveld.

MILITARY AND NAVAL.

Great Britain. — Oliver Cromwell, Gen. Monk, Lord Dartmouth, 1675; Sir John Leake, 1706; Earl of Peterborough, 1705; Lord Granville, 1703; Duke of Marlborough, Lord Anson, Admiral Byng,

Admiral Kempenfelt, Admiral Packenham, Gen. Wolfe, Sir John Moore, Lord Nelson, Duke of Wellington, Sir Charles Napier.

France. — Conde, 1648; Marshal Schomberg, 1658; Marshal Turenne, 1659; Marshal Sully, 1684; Marshal Saxe, 1745; Fouquet, 1750; Marshal Soult, Marshal Murat, Marshal Ney, Marshal Grouchy, Marshal Macdonald, Marshal Berthier, Marshal Jourdan, Marshal Massena, Gen. Bertrand, Gen. Gourgaud, Gen. Moreau, Dumouriez, Count Rochambeau, Eugene de Beauharnais, Gen. Pichegru.

Germany, etc. — Wallenstein, Papenheim, Piccolomini, 1648; Christian, Duke of Brunswick, 1625; Admiral Tromp, 1639; Admiral Ruyter, 1671; Duke of Saxe-Weimar, Don John of Austria, 1578; Prince Eugene of Savoy, 1705; Marshal Banier, of Sweden, 1635; Ferdinand, Duke of Bavaria, 1577; Marshal Blucher.

LITERARY.

Great Britain. — Baxter, Bayle, Bunyan, Samuel Pepys, Bishop Burnet, Addison, Congreve, Pope, Swift, Sterne, Steele, Dr. Watts, Dr. Doddridge, Johnson, Boswell, Hume, Berkeley, Burns, Bishop Butler, George Colman, George Colman, Jr., Bentham, Blackstone, Adam Smith, Horace Walpole, Byron (and Lady Byron), Coleridge, Cowper, Jeffrey, Lamb, Locke, Malthus, Richardson, Robertson, Sheridan, Shelley, Scott, Southey, Wordsworth, Rogers, Campbell, Keats, Hood, Moore, Macaulay, Sidney Smith, Hugh Miller, Prior, Hallam, Dickens, Thackeray.

France. — Beza, 1592; Boileau, 1687; Bossuet, 1696; Le Sage, Montesquieu, Rousseau, St. Simon, Voltaire, Madame de Genlis, Beranger, Condorcet, Daguesseau, Bernardin de St. Pierre, Rollin, Rochefoucauld, Abbe Raynal, Madame de Stael, De Tocqueville, Chateaubriand, Michelet, Sismondi.

Germany. — Puffendorf, Fichte, Hegel, Kant, Schlegel, Neander, Richter, Goethe, Heine, Klopstock, Korner, Kotzebue, Lessing, Schiller, Wieland, Gellert, Herder, Niebuhr.

SCIENTIFIC.

Sir Humphrey Davy, Sir William Herschel, Sir John Herschel, James Watt, Faraday, Buffon, Cuvier, Daguerre, D'Alembert, De Saussure, Gay Lussac, La Place, Arago, Biot, Esquirol, Encke, Bode, Alexander von Humboldt, Hahnemann, Zimmermann, Linnæus.

THEOLOGICAL.

St. Augustine (5th century), Calvin, Erasmus, Melancthon, Swedenborg, Zinzendorf, John Wesley, Calixtus.

ROMAN POPES.

Julius II., 1503; Alexander VII., 1655; Clement XI., 1700; Benedict XIV., 1740; Leo XII., 1823; Gregory XVI., 1833; Pius IX., 1846.

Other prominent names, not included in the foregoing classes, are :

Archbishop Whitgift, Archbishop Sherlock, Archbishop Secker, Philip Henry, Mathew Henry, John Howard, Sir Joshua Reynolds, David Garrick, Sir Godfrey Kneller, Cornelius Holland (regicide), Titus Oates, John Wilkes, Horne Tooke, Capt. Cook, Mungo Park, Sir John Franklin, Benjamin West, Dr. Parr, Count d'Orsay, Canova, Zollicoffer, Casaubon, Le Clerc, Thorwaldsen, Kossuth, Beethoven.

The foregoing names have been selected at random from the catalogue of the foreign collection, merely for the purpose of illustration, and many names of equal prominence have been omitted. The complete foreign collection consists of several thousand manuscripts.

LETTERS.

(2.) FLUSHING, L. I., *February 17, 1877.*

HON. JOHN V. L. PRUYN,

Chancellor of the University, etc. :

DEAR SIR. — We are intrusted by the executrix of the late Rev. Dr. William B. Sprague, with the disposition of the collection of original manuscripts made by Dr. Sprague in his lifetime, and now belonging to his estate, a brief description of which is contained in the inclosed pamphlet. The collection in extent, value, and historical interest, has no equal in this country. In accordance with the often expressed wish of Dr. Sprague, we desire to give the State of New York an opportunity of purchasing the collection before offering it elsewhere.

After consultation with several gentlemen familiar with these manuscripts and competent to judge of their value, we have fixed the price of the collection at \$30,000; which is lower than any estimate we have received, and much lower, as we are advised, than would be obtained by a sale at auction.

While the family of Dr. Sprague would be much gratified by the fulfillment of his wish that the papers should be deposited in the State Library, we do not desire to urge their purchase upon the State; and if this offer should not be accepted we shall then feel free to make other disposition of the collection. If desirable we will send a few volumes of the manuscripts to the State Library for inspection.

Very respectfully, yours.

(Signed)

THEODORE TOWNSEND.
EDWARD E. SPRAGUE.

(3.) 3 EAST TWENTY-FOURTH ST., MADISON SQUARE, }
NEW YORK, *December 29, 1876.*

MY DEAR SIR. — I hear that your father's family propose to sell his collection of manuscripts. I trust that it will never be broken, but that it will be preserved as a whole. As it was arranged by

your excellent father it has a value, as an historical record, beyond all which attaches to it as a matter of curiosity. How about the State Library at Albany, or the National Library at Washington? Could not one of them be made the depository of this extraordinary collection? Albany, it would seem, ought to be the permanent home of that varied material which was first drawn there by the indefatigable industry and enthusiasm of its collector.

Permit me to hope that it will be disposed of, either here or abroad, in such a manner as will meet the wishes and claims of your family.

With sincere regard,

Yours very truly.

(Signed) W. ADAMS.

(4.) EDITORIAL ROOMS, NEW YORK OBSERVER, }
NEW YORK, *February 11, 1877.*

DEAR SIR. — Having been, for many years, acquainted with the character and extent of Dr. Sprague's collection of manuscripts, I have had a strong desire that they might be secured by the State of New York as a permanent possession. Not as a collection of autographs only or mainly do they appeal to the student and man of taste and culture, but they are a treasure of history and biography in which so much of value and interest is preserved, that they deserve a place among the most remarkable gatherings of letters in ancient or modern times. A careful and patient examination of the vast repertory, will justify this statement.

Our State Library ought to have the whole of this collection. It would be a grand distinctive department of the British Museum were it there. There is nothing comparable with it on this side the sea, and I trust it will not find its way to regions beyond.

Yours very truly.

(Signed) S. IRENAEUS PRIME.

(5.) NEW YORK, *February 20, 1877.*

MY DEAR SIR. — I was much interested the other day in looking over a part of the rich and valuable collection of manuscripts made by your late father, in the course of a long life, during which he improved every opportunity of adding to its treasures. They are important and interesting in an historical point of view, and it is most desirable that they should be repositied in some public institution for the common benefit.

It seems to me that they would properly form a part of the archives of the State of New York — to the history and the eminent men of which so many of them relate.

I am glad to hear that it is your design to offer the collection to the State, before seeking another purchaser.

I am, sir, very truly yours.

(Signed) W. C. BRYANT.

EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Esq.

(6.) NEW YORK, *December 29, 1876.*

The late Rev. Dr. Sprague was, for very many years, collecting autographs (not signatures, but letters) of distinguished men of the past. When he died, it was thought that his collection was the largest and most valuable collection in private hands.

Indeed, it is doubtful whether there are more than one or two *public* collections superior to it. It would be a most appropriate treasure for our State library, and I sincerely trust it will be secured for it.

(Signed) HOWARD CROSBY.

(7.) NEW YORK, *January 4, 1877.*

DEAR MR. TOWNSEND. — I have seen with pleasure, in the public journals, that a movement will be made in the Legislature in favor of purchasing the late Rev. Dr. Sprague's collection of autographs and autograph letters for the State library. Knowing the extent and value of that collection, I hope that the movement will be successful. I was familiarly acquainted with Dr. Sprague for nearly half a century, during all which time his thoughts and labors were divided between theology and historical autography.

He was the most diligent, as well as the most intelligent autograph collector certainly in our own, and probably in all other countries. He traveled much in America in pursuit of historical letters.

In his visit to Europe, some thirty years ago, autographs formed one, if not the principal inducements.

In the libraries of his friends, Dr. Sprague was a frequent visitor, autographs being ever the primary object of such visits. His collection is, I have no doubt, as extensive and valuable as any in the world.

Very truly yours.

(Signed) THURLOW WEED.

(8.) EXPRESS OFFICE, NEW YORK, }
February 16, 1877.

DEAR SIR. — It gives me great pleasure to repeat what I have just written for the Express, that the collection of manuscripts and autographs by your father is of great value and extraordinary inter-

est. They ought to be owned by the State, or by our Historical Society, and my hope is that some liberal patron of letters and manuscripts will purchase them for the public good, or at least so many of them as are not duplicates.

Very truly yours.

(Signed) ERASTUS BROOKS.

EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, Esq.

(9.) WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., }
February 26, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR. — The collection of historical autographs made by your father, I suppose to be not only by far the richest and most complete in America, but surpassed by none in the world of its kind, except that of the British Museum. As an original illustration of our own history it is unique, and its dispersion would be a very serious misfortune.

It offers to museums, universities and States the opportunity of securing a treasure which will certainly not be repeated.

Very faithfully yours.

(Signed) GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS.

Mr. SPRAGUE.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

OF THE

Prison Association of New York,

WITH

ACCOMPANYING DOCUMENTS,

FOR THE YEAR 1876.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MAY 18, 1877.

JEROME B. PARMENTER, STATE PRINTER.

1877.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 41.

IN SENATE,

May 12, 1877.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK.

PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK,
58 BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE,
NEW YORK, *May 12, 1877.* }

*To Hon. WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, Lieutenant-Governor and President
of the Senate:*

SIR.—In accordance with chapter 163 of the Laws of 1846, we have the honor to present herewith the Thirty-second Annual Report of the Prison Association of New York, and respectfully to request that you will lay the same before the Legislature.

Yours respectfully,

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
President.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
Chairman of Exec. Committee.

ELISHA HARRIS,
Corresponding Secretary.

.CONTENTS.

| | PAGE. |
|--|---------|
| OFFICERS OF PRISON ASSOCIATION..... | vii |
| PATRONS, CORRESPONDING AND HONORARY MEMBERS .. | ix-xii |
| LOCAL COMMITTEES IN COUNTIES..... | xiii-xv |
| REPORT OF TREASURER..... | xvi |
| REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE | 1-37 |
| STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN | 38-42 |
| REPORT OF LOCAL COMMITTEES | 42-65 |
| PROGRESS TOWARDS A BETTER SYSTEM OF JAILS AND PRISONS..... | 66-80 |
| OVERCROWDING AND UNHEALTHFULNESS AS CAUSES OF CRIME..... | 81-102 |
| CRIMINAL STATISTICS | 103-119 |
| PRISON LIBRARIES.—CATALOGUE | 120-152 |
| CHILD-CRIMINALS.—REFUGE-BOYS AND REFORMATORIES | 153-167 |
| MEMORIAL-SKETCH OF HON. JOHN W. EDMONDS | 168-178 |
| REPORT OF GENERAL AGENT | 179-184 |

INDEX BY TOPICS.

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

| | |
|---|-------|
| The organization and progress of duties of the association..... | 1-2 |
| The movements of crime in 1876.... | 2-3 |
| Statistics of the prisons and penitentiaries..... | 3-7 |
| Duties performed in prisons and jails by the association..... | 8-11 |
| Condition and faults of the county jails..... | 11-18 |
| Records of crime — criminal statistics..... | 14-16 |
| Correctional industry..... | 18-20 |
| Beginnings of crime — juvenile delinquents..... | 20-23 |
| The State Industrial Reformatory | 23-25 |
| Habitual criminals | 26-27 |
| Discharged prisoners | 28-29 |
| Libraries and instruction in prisons..... | 29-31 |
| Commission of Investigation of Prisons..... | 31-33 |
| The constitutional amendment relating to prisons..... | 33-34 |
| A department of public justice required in the State..... | 35-37 |

STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN:

| | |
|---|-------|
| Statement by the corresponding secretary.... | 38-39 |
| Mrs. Van Cortlandt's report..... | 40-42 |
| Abstract of discharged female prisoners, a table facing | 41 |

REPORTS OF LOCAL COMMITTEES:

| | |
|---|-------|
| Statistical summaries of county jail reports..... | 43-45 |
| Special reports of committees for counties | 42-65 |

PROGRESS TOWARDS A BETTER SYSTEM OF JAILS AND HOUSES OF CORRECTION:

| | |
|--|-------|
| Plea for a department of public justice | 66-68 |
| The proposed House of Correction law..... | 68-73 |
| The law for indeterminate sentences at the State Reformatory | 74-77 |
| The organic act for the government of the State Reformatory..... | 78-80 |

| | |
|--|------------------|
| OVERCROWDING AND UNHEALTHFULNESS AS CAUSES OF CRIME: | PAGE. |
| Crime in New York and other great cities..... | 81-91 |
| Habitual criminals..... | 92 |
| Nurseries of crime in great cities..... | 91-95 |
| Domestic improvements diminish crime..... | 96-98 |
| Description of the homes of juvenile delinquents..... | 99-102 |
| RECORDS OF COURTS AND PRISONS — CRIMINAL STATISTICS: | |
| The courts of record and their statistics..... | 102-104, 112-114 |
| The jail records and returns of sheriffs..... | 105-106 |
| Special Sessions' records..... | 107-110 |
| Description and statistics of habitual criminals..... | 115-117 |
| Suggestions and conclusions..... | 117-119 |
| CATALOGUE AND RULES FOR PRISON LIBRARIES: | |
| Plan and purposes of the catalogue..... | 120-121 |
| Classification and rules for a prison library..... | 121-122 |
| Biography..... | 123-126 |
| History..... | 126-127 |
| Travels and explorations..... | 127-129 |
| Science and natural history..... | 129-130 |
| Special science and duty..... | 131-132 |
| Industries, inventions and manufactures..... | 132-134 |
| Agriculture and cattle..... | 134-135 |
| Works of fiction and of the imagination..... | 135-141 |
| Poetry..... | 141-143 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 143-148 |
| Select religious reading..... | 149-152 |
| JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND CHILD-CRIMINALS: | |
| Nature and purpose of the inquiry concerning child-criminals..... | 153-155 |
| Refuge boys and reformatories..... | 156-167 |
| Suggestions for the improvement of juvenile reformatories..... | 165-167 |
| MEMORIAL — SKETCH OF HON. JOHN W. EDMONDS: | |
| An account of the Sing Sing prison as Judge Edmonds found it in 1843..... | 168-171 |
| Edmonds' appeal for classification and instruction in the prison..... | 171-172 |
| His description of the abuse of the lash in prisons..... | 173-174 |
| The organization of the Prison Association of New York..... | 175-176 |
| Efforts to secure a constitutional amendment to provide a prison system..... | 176-177 |
| Principles and practice of prison improvement recommended by Edmonds..... | 178 |
| ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT: | |
| Description of the duties to discharged prisoners..... | 179-180 |
| Description of the duties to detained prisoners..... | 181 |
| Abstract of statistical records of discharged convicts..... | 182-183 |
| Condition of boy-prisoners in the Tombs..... | 184 |
| Statistics of agent's services in the city courts..... | 184 |

OFFICERS OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK, 1877.

PRESIDENT.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, New York.

CHARLES J. FOLGER, Geneva.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, Albany.

DORMAN B. EATON, New York.

WILLIAM LAW LEARNED, Albany.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

ELISHA HARRIS, M. D., Office 58 Bible House.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

CECHAS BRAINERD, 62 Liberty street.

TREASURER.

WILLIAM C. GILMAN, 46 Pine street.

ELECTED MEMBERS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY, 119 Nassau st., Chairman.

THOMAS C. ACTON, 22 Wall street.

WILLIAM F. ALLEN, Albany.

WILLIAM T. BOOTH, 100 Wall street.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, 1087 Third avenue.

STEPHEN CUTTER, 228 East Twelfth street.

RICHARD L. DUGDALE, 4 Morton street.

Z. STILES ELY, 26 West Twenty-sixth street.

JOEL B. ERHARDT, 247 Broadway.

ANDREW H. GREEN, 1 Fifth avenue.

GAYLORD B. HUBBELL, Sing Sing.

CHARLES H. KITCHEL, 115 Broadway.

WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH, Buffalo, N. Y.

THEODORE W. MORRIS, 27 Chambers street.

THEODORE H. MEAD, 504 Grand street.

FRED. LAW OLMSTED, 209 West Forty-sixth st.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D., 154 West Eleventh st.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, JR., 71 Wall street.

LUCIUS ROBINSON, Elmira, N. Y.

ADAM T. SACKETT, 45 Liberty street.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, 29 Wall street.

HENRY S. TERBELL, 38 West Twentieth street.

JAMES H. TITUS, 45 Liberty street.

MAURICE E. VIELE, Albany.

SALEM H. WALES, 117 Duane street.

GEORGE H. YEAMAN, 294 Broadway.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Committee on Finance.

SALEM H. WALES, *Chairman.*

Committee on Detentions.

ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, *Chairman.*

Committee on Discharged Convicts.

STEPHEN CUTTER, *Chairman.*

Committee on Prison Discipline.

GEORGE H. YEAMAN, *Chairman.*

GENERAL AGENT.

A. W. SHELDON.

LIFE PATRONS, CORRESPONDING AND HONORARY MEMBERS.

I. LIFE PATRONS.

By the contribution of \$500 or more at one time.

JOHN DAVID WOLFE.*
Miss C. L. WOLFE.
Mrs. A. T. STEWART.

II. CORRESPONDING MEMBERS.

M. Charles H. Lucas, Member of the Institute of France, Chateau à la Rongère, près Le Bourges, France.

M. Auguste Frederic Demetz, Director of Mettray, 92 Rue de la Victoire, Paris, France.*

John Stuart Mill, Esq., Blackheath Park, Kent, England.*

M. A. Corne, Douai (Nord), France.*

Sir John Bowring, Claremont, Exeter, England.*

Count W. Sollohub, Ministry of Justice, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Matthew Davenport Hill, Esq., Bristol, England.*

Frederic Hill, Esq., 27 Thurlow Road, Hampstead, London, England.

Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Crofton, C. B., "The Close," Winchester, England.

W. L. Sargent, Birmingham, England.

Hon. Francis Lieber, LL. D., Prof. Political Science, Columbia College Law School, New York, and Corresponding Member of the Institute of France.*

Alfred Aspland, F. R. C. S., Dukenfield, Ashton-under-Lyne, England.

Hon. Geo. W. Hastings, LL. B., Worcester, England.

Samuel G. Howe, M. D., Principal of the Institution of the Blind, Boston, Mass.*

Dr. G. Varrantrapp, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Mary Carpenter, Red Lodge Reformatory, Bristol, England.

Miss Dorothea L. Dix, Boston, Mass.

Hon. Charles Sumner, Boston, Mass.*

F. B. Sanborn, Concord, Mass.

Z. R. Brockway, Elmira, N. Y.

Rev. Fred. H. Wines, Springfield, Ill.

Hon. Andrew Shuman, Chicago, Ill.

John G. Lytle, Philadelphia, Penn.

Gridley J. F. Bryant, Boston, Mass.

Baron Franz Von Holtzendorff, Prof. Law in the Royal University, Munich, Bavaria.

Mons. Bonneville de Marsangy, Counselor of the Imperial Court of Paris, No. 7, Rue Penthievre, Paris, France.

Signor Martino Beltrani Scalia, Inspector-General of Prisons in the Kingdom of Italy, Rome, Italy.

J. J. Henley, Esq., Local Gov. Board Inspector, New Government Offices, Westminster, London, England.

* Deceased.

X LIFE PATRONS, CORRESPONDING AND HONORARY MEMBERS.

Major E. F. Du Cane, Chairman Directors Convict Prisons, 44 Parliament street, London, England.

Mons. Robin (pasteur), 21 Rue Piat, Belleville, Paris, France.

Dr. Prosper Despine, 12 Rue du-Loisir, Marseilles, France.

Dr. Guillaume, Director of Penitentiary, Neuchâtel, Switzerland.

Richard Petersen, Director of Penitentiary, Christiana, Norway.

E. A. Meredith, Esq., Ottawa, Dom. of Canada.

Hermann Adami, LL. D., Bremen.

Alfred Field, President Chamber of Commerce, Birmingham, England.

Rev. Sidney Turner, Inspector of Reformatories, 15 Parliament street, London, England.

Florence Hill, Bristol, and 55 Wimpole street, London, England.

Joanna Margaret Hill, Bristol, England.

Fr. Brunn, Director of Prisons, Denmark.

Lt.-Col. G. Hutchinson, C. S. I., Inspector-General of Police in the Punjab, India.

A. M. Dallas, M. D., Inspector-General of Prisons in the Punjab, India.

Florence Nightingale, South street, London, England.

Edwin Hill, Esq., 1 St. Mark's square, Regent's park, London, England.

A. Angus Croll, Esq., Rochampton, England.

Fr. Ad. Roepstorff, Extra Assistant Superintendent of the Penal Settlement, Port Blair, India.

William Tallack, Secretary Howard Association, 5 Bishopsgate street without, London, England.

Hon. W. Soldatenkoff, Director of Prison Commission, St. Petersburg, Russia.

Prof. Henry Hartshorne, Union Springs, N. Y.

III. HONORARY MEMBERS.

1. By Election.

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Hon. John W. Edmonds* | New York. |
| Rensselaer N. Havens | do |
| Peter Cooper | do |

2. By Contribution of \$100 at one time.

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| George B. Archer | New York. |
| William H. Aspinwall | do |
| William B. Astor | do |
| J. J. Astor, Jr | do |
| William T. Booth | do |
| Alex. Hargraves Brown, M. P. | Liverpool, Eng. |
| James Brown | New York. |
| H. K. Bull | do |
| John Caswell | do |
| Samuel B. Cadwell | do |
| Edward Cooper | do |
| A. B. Conger | do |
| William B. Crosby | do |
| H. K. Corning | do |
| William E. Dodge | do |

* Deceased.

LIFE PATRONS, CORRESPONDING AND HONORARY MEMBERS. xi

| | |
|---------------------------------|---------------|
| William Butler Duncan | New York. |
| Winthrop S. Gilman | do |
| William C. Gilman | do |
| Horace Gray | do |
| Meredith Howland | do |
| Mark Hoyt | do |
| M. K. Jessup | do |
| John Taylor Johnston | do |
| James Lenox | do |
| Miss Lenox | do |
| Miss Lenox | do |
| Peter Lorillard | do |
| Allan McLane | do |
| Samuel F. B. Morse * | do |
| George D. Morgan | do |
| Adam Norrie | do |
| R. M. Olyphant | do |
| Daniel Parish | do |
| George D. Phelps * | do |
| John A. Pullen | do |
| W. C. Rhinelander | do |
| C. R. Robert | do |
| C. V. S. Roosevelt | do |
| Theo. Roosevelt | do |
| Adam T. Sackett | do |
| Joseph Sampson | do |
| J. F. Sheafe | do |
| Mrs. Mary Sheafe | do |
| C. H. Shipman | do |
| Henry M. Schieffelin | do |
| R. L. Stuart | do |
| Alexander Stuart | do |
| James Stokes | do |
| Jonathan Sturges | do |
| Mrs. Catharine L. Spencer | do |
| H. S. Terbell | do |
| Alex. Van Rensselaer | do |
| George C. Ward | do |
| Salem H. Wales | do |
| R. W. Weston | do |
| Samuel Willets | do |
| Rev. E. C. Wines | do |
| John David Wolfe * | do |
| J. Walter Wood | do |
| William Wood | do |
| Dr. Elisha Harris | do |
| James S. Seymour | Auburn, N. Y. |

* Deceased.

xii *LIFE PATRONS, CORRESPONDING AND HONORARY MEMBERS.*

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Joseph Howland | Matteawan, N. Y. |
| Mrs. Joseph Howland | do |
| Rev. N. S. S. Beman, D. D.* | Troy, N. Y. |
| Rev. Dr. Darling | Albany, N. Y. |
| Thomas W. Olcott | do |
| Erastus Corning | do |
| Mrs. C. L. McLanahan | New York. |
| Sinclair Tousey | do |
| Francis George Shaw | West New Brighton, S. Isl. |
| George D. Phelps | New York. |

* Deceased.

LOCAL COMMITTEES FOR CO-OPERATION AND CORRESPONDENCE.

- Albany county:** residence, Albany — MAURICE E. VIELE, WILLIAM LAW LEARNED, Rev. RUFUS W. CLARK, EDWARD SAVAGE, Rev. CHARLES REYNOLDS, *secretary*.
- Allegany county:** residence, Angelica — J. S. GREEN, Dr. WM. M. SMITH; residence, Friendship — Hon. ABIJAH J. WELLMAN.
- Broome county:** residence, Binghamton — S. C. HITCHCOCK, Dr. JOHN G. ORTON, MARCUS W. SCOTT, SABIN MCKINNEY, B. N. LOOMIS, E. M. NOYES, Rev. ROBERT N. PARKE, E. K. CLARK, SUSAN J. TABER.
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- Cayuga county:** residence, Auburn — MILES PERRY, Dr. S. WILLARD, Hon. W. B. WOODIN, BYRON C. SMITH, JOHN H. OSBORNE, DENNIS R. ALWARD, Mrs. MILES PERRY, Mrs. D. R. ALWARD, Rev. WILLIS J. BEECHER, D. D., WM. G. WISE, CHARLES P. FORD; residence, Fair Haven — Hon. GEORGE I. POST.
- Chautauqua county:** residence, Mayville — J. H. MILLER, WILLIAM CHACE; residence, Fredonia — M. S. MOORE; residence, Westfield — ALFRED PATTERSON; residence, Jamestown — Hon. J. C. PRESTON, D. H. WAITE.
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- Clinton county:** residence, Plattsburgh — HENRY ORVIS, G. M. BECKWITH; residence, Keeseville — Hon. HENRY KINGSLAND, 2d.
- Columbia county:** residence, Hudson — A. S. PEET, A. B. SCOTT, JOEL T. SIMPSON, C. W. GEBHARD, J. SHULTZ, G. W. TOMLINSON.
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- Franklin county:** residence, Malone — Dr. S. P. BATES, Hon. W. A. WHEELER, F. T. HEATH, JOHN J. GILBERT, Hon. J. P. BADGER.
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- Genesee county:** residence, Batavia — Dr. L. B. COTES, Prof. G. FULLER, C. T. BUXTON.
- Greene county:** residence, Catskill — GEORGE H. PENFIELD, HENRY G. HADDEN, SAMUEL HARRIS, Mrs. M. B. SELICK.
- Hamilton county:** residence, Wells — G. B. MORRISON; residence, Sageville — WM. H. FRY.

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Orleans county : residence, Albion — Hon. E. K. HART, DANIEL W. FRYE, N. C. ROGERS, C. F. CURTIS.

Oswego county : residence, Oswego — Hon. O. J. HARMON, G. C. MCWHORTER, Hon. J. A. PLACE, Dr. A. S. COE, G. MOLLISON; residence, Pulaski — Rev. J. P. FORSTER, Dr. A. S. LOW.

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Putnam county : residence, Carmel — Hon. W. S. CLAPP, J. D. LITTLE, Dr. A. ELY.

Queens county : residence, Manhasset — C. F. HOMANS, W. H. ONDERDONK; residence, Hempstead — Rev. WM. H. MOORE, D. D., Dr. JOHN M. DAVIDSON; residence, Westbury — OLIVER TITUS, HENRIETTA TITUS; residence, Glen Cove — EDWIN A. HOPKINS; residence, Astoria — Rev. WASHINGTON RODMAN, Miss E. H. RODMAN, Dr. J. D. TRASK; residence, Long Island City — Dr. Z. D. DENLER.

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Schoharie county : residence, Schoharie — Rev. JACOB HECK, THOMAS W. ZEH, Jr.

Schenectady county : residence, Schenectady — Dr. B. A. MYNDERS, Hon. W. T. L. SANDERS, S. B. HOWE.

Schuyler county : residence, Watkins — Dr. M. L. BENNETT, CHARLES T. ANDREWS, FREDERICK DAVIS ; residence, Burdett — Dr. NELSON NIVISON.

St. Lawrence county : residence, Canton — GEO. ROBINSON, Rev. JAMES GARDNER, H. H. JUDD, Dr. J. C. PRESTON ; residence, Ogdensburg — Dr. B. F. SHERMAN, Prof. R. G. PETTIBONE.

Steuben county : residence, Bath — GUY McMASTER, Z. L. PARKER, Rev. O. K. HOWARD, Rev. JAMES M. PLATT, C. F. KINGSLEY ; residence, Hammondsport — Dr. COOK-HOOPER ; residence, Corning — Dr. H. C. MAY, Rev. Dr. NILES, F. A. WILLIAMS.

Suffolk county : residence, Riverhead — N. W. FOSTER, Dr. R. H. BENJAMIN, THOMAS COOK, G. O. WELLS.

Sullivan county : residence, Monticello — H. A. HARLOW, CHARLES F. CANEDY ; residence, Grahamville — Dr. J. M. LA MOREE.

Tioga county : residence, Owego — E. W. WARNER, Rev. J. A. OSTRANDER, A. A. BELL, V. N. RUSSELL, Hon. T. I. CHATFIELD, G. B. GOODRICH, A. COBURN, H. D. PINNEY, J. W. LAMOREAUX.

Tompkins county : residence, Ithaca — Prof. WM. CHANNING RUSSELL, Hon. ALEX. H. SELKREG, Prof. JAMES LAW, Prof. WILLIAM D. WILSON, Rev. RUFUS STEBBINS, W. O. WYCKOFF, W. E. JOHNSON.

Ulster county : residence, Kingston — Hon. JAMES G. LINDSLEY, Mrs. Mary W. REYNOLDS ; residence, New Paltz — Dr. C. W. DEYO ; residence, Whiteport — EDMUND DOREMUS.

Warren county : residence, Lake George — Dr. CROMWELL, SAMUEL R. ARCHIBALD, ALBERT F. RANSOM.

Washington county : residence, Salem — R. G. ATWOOD, JAMES BLASHFIELD, E. P. SPRAGUE, C. R. HAWLEY.

Wayne county : residence, Lyons — Dr. H. D. VOSBURG, JOHN L. COLE, WM. VAN MASTER, CHARLES ENNIS ; residence, Palmyra — ISAAC BRONSON, L. LYONS, Mrs. PLINY SEXTON, CHARLES McLOUTH ; residence, Walworth — Hon. LUCIEN T. YOUNG.

Westchester county : residence, White Plains — Dr. H. E. SCHMID, M. PRUDHOMME, Rev. F. B. VAN KLEECK ; residence, Sing Sing — Dr. G. J. FISHER, Mrs. CATHERINE E. VAN CORTLANDT, L. G. BOSTWICK, S. G. HOWE, C. C. NORTH.

Wyoming county : residence, Warsaw — Hon. AUGUSTUS FRANK, Hon. WM. E. MERRILL, C. P. BUXTON, Rev. J. E. NASSAU, Rev. J. V. STRYKER.

Yates county : residence, Penn Yan — MYRON HAMLIN, Hon. D. A. OGDEN, EBEN JONES, JOSEPH F. CROSBY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

The Prison Association of New York in account with William C. Gilman, Treasurer.

| | | |
|--|------------|--------------------|
| 1876. | <i>Cr.</i> | |
| January 8. By balance of old account..... | | \$1,432 29 |
| 1877. | | |
| January 2. By donations received to date, as per list..... | | 2,071 00 |
| By amount received from the Board of Appor- tionment through Hon. A. H. Green, comp- troller | | 6,674 30 |
| | | <u>\$10,177 59</u> |
| 1877. | <i>Dr.</i> | |
| January 2. To cash paid for prison visitation and inspec- tion and relief of discharged prisoners. | | \$4,503 83 |
| To cash paid for rent, fuel, printing, clerk hire and other incidental expenses | | 1,964 03 |
| To balance on hand to new account..... | | 3,709 73 |
| | | <u>\$10,177 59</u> |
| 1877. | <i>Cr.</i> | |
| January 2. By balance of old account | | <u>\$3,709 73</u> |

E. E.
NEW YORK, January 2, 1877.

WM. C. GILMAN,
Treasurer.

DONATIONS, 1876.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Brown, Alexander H. | \$100 00 |
| Badger, Jacob | 10 00 |
| Gray, Horace | 50 00 |
| Gilman, Wm. C. | 100 00 |
| Hamersley, J. W. | 10 00 |
| Johnston, John Taylor | 100 00 |
| Marquand, A. | 1 00 |
| Murray Fund | 25 00 |
| Phelps, George D. | 100 00 |
| Stewart, Mrs. A. T., per Judge Hilton | 1,000 00 |
| Stamford Manufacturing Co | 5 00 |
| Schiffelin, H. M. | 25 00 |
| Titus, James H. | 45 00 |
| Wolfe, Miss C. L. | 500 00 |

Prison Association of New York.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Executive Committee respectfully submits the report of this Association for the year 1876. The thirty-two years of labor and experience in the duties which its founders and the State assigned to the Prison Association, reached a significant result at the close of the year 1876, in which, by a popular vote of the citizens, the plea for a complete change in the State prison system was triumphantly confirmed. The centralization of the system under one responsible head, to be designated by the Governor of the State and confirmed by the Senate for a long term, for the present has practically removed the management of the prisons from the realm of partisan politics and abuses.

In the present annual report, a brief record of the duties performed by this Association during the year will be followed by a review of the condition of the penal and reformatory institutions in the State. The duties which are performed directly by the officers of the Association have, for several years, been supplemented in a successful and very acceptable manner by organized committees, which serve as auxiliaries in the several counties of the State. The list of these committees is given in this report. The genuine interest and good influence of these county auxiliaries are justly regarded as the basis of that kind of progress and practical completeness in the public efforts to improve the penal system of the State, and to repress and overcome the preventable sources of crime, which the people most need. The great and increasing number of criminals, the overcrowded state of prisons, the increase and reckless depredations of habitual and professional criminals, and the presence of great numbers of young and nomadic offenders who are mildly termed tramps and vagabonds, as well as the overflowing houses of refuge and other institutions for juvenile delinquents, naturally tend to awaken deep concern regarding the causes of disorderly and criminal life by which the ranks of the dangerous classes are kept up. This increasing

concern for preventable causes of crime and for the saving care of children who are in immediate danger of falling into disorderly courses of life, constitutes an important element in the general increase of popular knowledge of the sources of crime. Dismal as this department of knowledge and of public duty would be, in the absence of means of rescue and prevention, the fields which bear their fruits where once were brambles and deadly miasmas, do not more truly show the rewards of human effort and culture than do the reformed and well-ordered lives of those who have ceased to do evil and learned to do well attest that the culture and correctional treatment of young offenders and the reformatory discipline of criminal classes transform them into useful citizens. The present force of the depredators and disturbers of society can be reduced very greatly by such means. Experience abundantly proves that saving and reformatory measures pay back to society a hundredfold more than they cost. The work of this Association is based upon the fact that it is better to reform, to prevent and to save, than it is to destroy, and that whatever shall be found hopelessly wrecked in the vast numbers who are consigned to penal and correctional treatment, should be so carefully studied as to make the lesson of their destruction a source of wise and timely efforts to prevent the causes of criminal and disorderly life. This view of duty on the part of the Association and its committees, imparts the vigor and steadiness necessary for the attainment of permanent and effectual influence over those chief causes of crime which operate alike in the minds and lives of the offenders and in the organization and common life of communities.

THE RECORDED MOVEMENTS OF CRIME IN 1876.

The records of crime in the State of New York the past year show that, so far as Courts of Record are concerned, 3,582 convictions were reported by county clerks. Out of this total there were at least 2,276 cases in which the nature of the crime ranked as a State prison offense. The increased number of convictions occurred chiefly in the class of crimes against property, and, apparently, this increase was in burglaries. But the deficiencies in the official returns from certain counties prevent any exact statement of the statistics of crime, even for the Courts of Record. The cases of State prison offenses are so distributed between the three State prisons and the six local penitentiaries, that the places and results of imprisonment cannot be reported at any one office in the State or by a public officer. The various statutes under which females and the greater part of convicts under twenty-one years of age, convicted of felonies, may be sentenced to local penitentiaries at the discretion of the courts, serve to break up any continuous official records of the great number of the State prisoners who are sentenced to penitentiaries

There were 3,582 convictions reported from Courts of Record, and of persons so convicted, there were only a little more than 40 per cent sentenced to State prison, while of these 3,582 persons so convicted, a little less than 30 per cent, were sentenced to local penitentiaries. This corresponds with the court returns in previous years. In the year 1875 there were reported 3,433 convictions by courts of record; and of that number there were 1,528 sentenced to the State prisons (forty-four per cent of the Courts of Record totals), while 977 (twenty-nine per cent) were sentenced to penitentiaries. Less than twenty-five per cent of the total number sentenced in Courts of Record in this State suffer a penalty of fines or jail imprisonment and fines.

The State prisons contained 3,532 convicts (*) on the 1st day of January, 1877, distributed as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| In Auburn prison..... | 1,394 |
| In Clinton prison | 621 |
| In Sing Sing prison (males) | 1,377 |
| In Sing Sing prison (females) | 140 |
| | <hr/> 1,517 |
| Total | <hr/> 3,532 <hr/> |

The six local penitentiaries reported at the close of last fiscal year 3,712 prisoners. Nearly 500 of this number were felon convicts whose personal and criminal records belong with those of the State prison classes and ought to be kept with them. The numerous laws and amendments of law under which the penitentiaries are now made to serve as auxiliary State prisons, may soon justify such an extension of the State's supervision as will bring the State convicts in these local institutions under a system of inspection and official record which will be essentially identical with that adopted for the State prisons. The tables on the next three pages exhibit the prison and penitentiary statistics for the year 1876.

* This does not include the inmates of the Asylum for the Criminal Insane, who, on the 1st October, 1876, numbered eighty-nine.

TABLE I.

| STATE PRISON. | NUMBER OF PRISONERS ON THE EVENING OF DECEMBER 31, 1876. | | | | | | YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876. | | | | | | | | | | Present number of cells. | | |
|--|---|----------|--------|---------------------------|----------|--------|------------------------------------|----------|--------|--------------------------------|----------|--------|--------------------------------|----------|--------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------|--------|
| | Total number at all ages. | | | Under 30 years of age. | | | Children of 16 years and under. | | | Total number of admissions. | | | Total number of discharges. | | | Deaths. | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | For males. | For females. | Total. |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | For males. | For females. | Total. | |
| Auburn..... | 1,394 | .... | 1,394 | 180 | .... | 180 | 8 | .... | 8 | 344 | .... | 344 | 418 | .... | 418 | 31 | 1,293 | 1,393 | |
| Clinton..... | 631 | .... | 631 | 30 | .... | 30 | 3 | .... | 3 | 135 | .... | 135 | 241 | .... | 241 | 6 | 588 | 588 | |
| Sing Sing..... | 1,877 | 140 | 1,517 | 206 | 4 | 210 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1,015 | 84 | 1,099 | 1,078 | 88 | 1,161 | 23 | 1,200 | 1,264 | |
| Total..... | 3,392 | 140 | 3,532 | 366 | 4 | 370 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1,494 | 84 | 1,578 | 1,737 | 88 | 1,820 | 60 | 3,030 | 3,104 | |
| Asylum for criminal insane, year to October 1, 1876.... | 76 | 13 | 89 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 28 | 4 | 32 | 41 | 5 | 46 | 8 | 1 | 123 | |
| Total..... | 3,468 | 153 | 3,621 | 366 | 4 | 370 | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1,522 | 88 | 1,610 | 1,778 | 93 | 1,866 | 68 | 3,030 | 3,226 | |

TABLE II.

| COUNTY PENITENTIARY. | NUMBER OF PRISONERS ON THE EVENING OF DECEMBER 31, 1876. | | | | | | YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876. | | | | | | | | | | Present number of cells. | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|----------|--------|---------------------------|----------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|--------|----------|--------------------------------|--------|----------|---------|---------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----|-----|
| | Total number at all ages. | | | Under 20 years of age. | | Children of 16 years and under. | | | Total number of admissions. | | | Total number of discharges. | | | Deaths. | | | | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | For males. | For females. | Total. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Blackwell's Island..... | ... | ... | 976 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,093 | 340 | 1,433 | ... | ... | 2,118 | 11 | 6 | 17 | ... | ... | 778 |
| Kings county†..... | ... | ... | 775 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,243 | 286 | 1,529 | ... | ... | 1,941 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Albany..... | ... | ... | 1,061 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,767 | 299 | 2,066 | ... | ... | 1,858 | ... | ... | 96 | ... | ... | 648 |
| Syracuse (Onondaga county)†..... | ... | ... | 943 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,707 | 107 | 1,813 | ... | ... | 1,792 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Rochester (Monroe county)†..... | ... | ... | 983 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 949 | 179 | 1,128 | ... | ... | 1,086 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Buffalo (Erie county)..... | 305 | 71 | 376 | 38 | 38 | 76 | 4 | ... | 2,584 | 787 | 3,371 | ... | ... | 3,426 | 6 | ... | 6 | 200 | 180 | 380 |
| Total..... | ... | ... | 3,712 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,283 | 1,938 | 11,321 | ... | ... | 10,871 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Blackwell's Island work-house..... | ... | ... | 123 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22,945 | ... | ... | 23,023 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |

† For the fiscal year of each of these three counties respectively.

* Besides these 648 cells, there is a large dormitory for congregated lodging.

Regarding the 3,500 convicts now in the State prisons, and the 3,000, in round numbers, found daily in the six penitentiaries, it may be impossible to say which of these great groups of offenders is the most dangerous to society or which the more amenable to correctional treatment. The prisons and penitentiaries and their respective classes of prisoners are co-ordinates of each other respectively. They contain, however, far the greatest variety of character and personal or social conditions represented in the offending classes. The beardless lad, the young ruffian, the ignorant as well as the educated experimenter in both petty and daring crimes, the most despicable habitual criminals and their novice pupils, the passionate and the brutalized, the degraded and the spiritless wrecks who, in their repeated imprisonments as felons, have lost the energies and will-power of their once dangerous manhood or womanhood, are found working and lodging side by side in each of these local penitentiaries. The State prisons present a more practicable field for effective discipline than can ever be exemplified in the incongruous masses of prisoners in the penitentiaries, yet it appears that, under the influence of well organized methods of steady industry, at least three out of the six penitentiaries have, for several years, excelled the State prisons in good discipline and the relative value of labor to cost of maintenance.

TABLE III.

Abstract of the statistics of the six penitentiaries of the State of New York, for the fiscal year 1876.

| SPECIFICATIONS. | | Albany. | New York (Black- well's Island). | Kings county (Brooklyn). | Onondaga county (Syraeuse). | Monroe county (Rochester). | Rich county (Bath). | Total. | Per centage of re- spective totals on total admissions. | Workhouse (Black- well's Island). |
|--|--|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|--------|---|--------------------------------------|
| <i>Total number of prisoners:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Remaining from previous year..... | | 953 | 992 | 587 | 808 | 190 | 872 | 3,297 | ... | 2,896 |
| Admitted during year..... | | 2,066 | 2,302 | 1,539 | 555 | 1,138 | 3,371 | 11,351 | ... | 22,845 |
| Released during year (discharged, died or pardoned)..... | | 1,958 | 2,318 | 1,341 | 792 | 1,036 | 3,436 | 10,871 | 96.63 | 22,109 |
| Pardoned during year..... | | 35 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 9 | 14 | 59 | .63 | ... |
| <i>Admitted during the year:</i> | | | | | | | | | | |
| Males..... | | 1,767 | 1,962 | 1,343 | 748 | 949 | 2,584 | 9,353 | 82.34 | 11,350 |
| Females..... | | 299 | 340 | 1,926 | 107 | 179 | 787 | 1,998 | 17.76 | 11,595 |
| Colored persons..... | | 150 | 155 | 68 | 86 | 37 | 53 | 539 | 4.79 | 1,644 |
| Native born..... | | 1,316 | 1,363 | 760 | 535 | 739 | 414 | 5,187 | 45.65 | 7,748 |
| Foreign born..... | | 750 | 989 | 749 | 390 | 389 | 2,957 | 6,114 | 54.35 | 15,097 |
| Who can read and write..... | | 1,567 | 1,761 | 1,341 | 639 | 929 | 2,495 | 8,652 | 76.90 | ... |
| Who cannot read and write..... | | 469 | 551 | 268 | 216 | 199 | 876 | 2,599 | 23.10 | ... |
| Under twenty years of age..... | | 384 | 551 | 368 | 200 | 211 | 388 | 1,969 | 17.41 | 994 |
| Between twenty and thirty years..... | | 1,300 | 964 | 590 | 318 | 460 | 1,512 | 7,106 | 63.16 | 9,359 |
| Between thirty and forty years..... | | 472 | 427 | 359 | 169 | 302 | 676 | 2,186 | 19.43 | 7,667 |
| Forty years old and upwards..... | | 874 | 303 | 312 | 168 | 235 | 845 | 3,661 | 32.53 | 4,422 |
| Married..... | | 1,606 | 663 | 433 | 240 | 303 | 1,348 | 3,661 | ... | ... |
| Who confess intemperance..... | | 1,061 | 976 | 775 | 763 | 915 | 2,768 | 6,034 | ... | ... |
| Total number of prisoners at close of year..... | | 1,061 | 976 | 775 | 943 | 932 | 876 | 3,713 | ... | 2,133 |

DUTIES AT THE STATE PRISONS.

At Auburn the chairman of the committee of this Association has continued his attention to the interests of convicts about to be released. The facilities for obtaining employment for discharged men have been less than in previous years, but the interest of the local committee has not been intermitted.

The prison at Dannemora has been regularly visited by Mr. Henry Orvis, of Plattsburgh, on behalf of the Association, and as many friendless prisoners have been guided to employment as possible. Lodgings and friendly counsel have been offered to those who needed such kindness on arriving at Plattsburgh from the mountain prison. Some of the younger men who were helped to employment during the past four years have steadfastly done well.

At Sing Sing the effort to conduct young prisoners on their release in any other direction than to the cities of New York, Brooklyn or Albany has continued to be obstructed by the power of the habit of criminal association, which, both in the prison and in the cities; destroys the greater part of young convicts who have been admitted to that prison. The General Agent of this Association in the city has devoted much of his time to the difficult duty of receiving discharged prisoners, and guiding them out of the city to whatever employments could be procured for them.

DUTIES AT THE JAILS — LOCAL COMMITTEES.

The list of committees for the several counties in the State (pages xi-xiii), shows what personal co-operation is given to those duties, which, in every county and city and at every jail, may be desired on the part of authorities and by the committees themselves from this Association. Certain details respecting the work of these committees will be given in some of their own statements as appended to this report; and other statements will presently be made in subsequent pages relating to the jail. Several of these local committees have awakened useful and widespread interest and effort for the repression of causes of crime in their respective counties, and also put forth useful circulars for informing their fellow citizens in regard to the leading questions on which action is necessary for the prevention of crime, and for the improvement of the prisons and enlargement of reformatory work.

These local services of county committees are performed with devoted alacrity and care. There are few jails in the State which are not visited weekly by the local committees, and in which the inmates do not receive thoughtful attention to their physical and moral interests. Libraries and reading-matter are supplied in several of the jails. In one instance the committee established a library of 100 carefully selected books; in

another the committee has maintained a library by monthly contributions of books and magazines, and in another still, for the past four years, every unlettered inmate has been taught the alphabet and reading by the committee, and the Board of Supervisors has made the second appropriation for the maintenance of the library. The detention of witnesses and children in the common jails is receiving deserved attention, and the act of April 21, 1875, providing, permissively, for the separate detention of unconvicted women and children, as well as of witnesses apart from the common jail, is beginning to produce useful results.

WORK OF THE GENERAL AGENT.

Detention Department.

In the cities of New York and Brooklyn there were 113,976 arrests and 76,905 commitments by the local authorities in 1876. A statistical statement in a subsequent section of this report, shows that there were, during the year, 6,934 persons committed to appear before the higher courts, while 2,447 youths were committed to reformatory institutions by police courts of New York city, and that the district prisons held 87,307 persons in temporary custody. To as many of these prisoners and detained persons as the General Agent had occasion to visit, he conveyed such counsel and rendered such aid as the purposes of this Association permit. The chairman of the Executive Committee also continued to visit such of these detention prisons as duty required. The great number of strangers and utterly friendless persons whose arrest and detention under circumstances which warrant and often render necessary an appeal to a competent adviser in regard to their misfortunes and errors, or in regard to important social and family obligations which concern them, render this branch of the General Agent's duties essential to the welfare of many, who, through his counsel and aid, can be saved from ignominy, if innocent, and from further errors and a criminal career, if induced at once to turn to a course of rectitude. A considerable proportion of the 462 persons whom the Agent advised and aided in the Tombs, were of the latter class, and the 124 who were defended in court by him, as the legal counselor on behalf of the Association, were either of this class or innocent of criminal intention.

Discharged Prisoners' Department.

The 1,213 prisoners and families of prisoners who were advised and aided by the Agent of this Association, in the city of New York, presented a smaller proportion than usual of persons who could be successfully sent to employments far away from cities. Temporary aid in the nature of clothing, shelter and meals, was extended to more than half of the whole number (1,213), whose names were thus entered in the Agent's office.

JAILS — COUNTY PRISONS.

The condition of the county jails is reported so faithfully by the local committees that the statement which will be appended in subsequent pages concerning a few of them will correctly set forth the more important facts in regard to the evils which must be amended and prevented in the management of them. The citizens desire the complete renovation of the jail system, and in their respective counties they would sustain any necessary expenditures which the Legislature may direct, whenever the State shall have provided an adequate system for the safe-keeping of the classes now admitted into the common jails; but this problem of reconstruction of the jail system comprises something more than reconstruction of county prisons themselves, and it will, in all probability, comprehend the disuse of them as places for the expiation of sentences for the nearly 400 offenses now punishable in them.

Jails, as they are at present occupied, must be superseded by Houses of Detention and Houses of Correction, the former being exclusively designed for, and suitably adapted to, the safe custody and decent residence of persons held for appearance in court, and the latter being adapted as well to self-supporting industries as to the safe-keeping and beneficial discipline of all classes of their inmates. Each county will necessarily continue to be burdened with a wholly unsustaining system of suitable Houses of Detention as a requirement of public justice in the process of discovering and convicting offenders; but that the common jail should be any longer used as the place for expiating offenses, or be regarded as offering any facilities for correctional and reformatory treatment of persons convicted of any of the numerous offenses which are nominally punishable in the jail, is not reasonable. Experience and all the considerations of economy, as well as of morality, unite in requiring that these Houses of Arrest and Detention—the present county jails—shall cease to be used as places of penal expiation or for the nominally correctional treatment of offenders. Every year upwards of a hundred thousand (100,000) are admitted to the county jails of New York; and of this number several thousands expiate their sentence of jail imprisonment—a penalty which signifies the most loathsome bodily indolence and mental vacuity, and which leaves the offender in a worse condition, physically and morally, than when the court pronounced the sentence, and which imposes upon the community greater burdens and perils than such demoralizing confinement can possibly have prevented.

The existing system of jails, and of the petty courts which, by summary proceedings and otherwise, keep them filled with convicts for minor offenses, is not an American device. It is an utterly impracticable and unenlightened system, unworthy of the present state of civilization

and unadapted to the purposes of public justice, and it was handed down to this State in Colonial times as a heritage from the mother country. The causes that have perpetuated the common jail, to serve the same uses as the gaol and bridewell of previous centuries, have also, at the same time, entailed a system of minor courts with summary powers to commit as well as to convict, and to sentence in such manner as to fill the jails. Traditional forms, that have been followed for centuries and which have the force of ancestral usages, have to be invaded and overcome before these absurd methods of vindicating the laws and repressing crime will be superseded by the truly correctional and preventive measures which best serve the purposes of public justice and promote wholesome results of penalties or discipline.

The sixty-seven (67) jails in this State, which are occupied as county prisons, continue to exemplify the same demoralizing and inconsistent methods of treating common offenders which these jails and old English models of them exhibited before the experience of disciplinary and reformatory means had been brought to bear upon the classes of offenders that were sentenced to expiate in jail all kinds of wrong-doing, for which such shame and discomfort were the traditional penalty, but never the adequate remedy. The testimony which the local committees of this Association present year after year, concerning the pernicious evils that are inherent in the jail system, confirms the opinion that the time has come when reasonable and harmless methods of separate detention for unconvicted persons in custody, and correctional treatment by self-supporting industries for all convicts who are punishable by imprisonment in a county prison, should, as soon as practicable, supersede the common jails. There certainly is no reason for perpetuating a system that is so pernicious and costly, however convenient it may be for temporarily immuring the great number of vagabonds and minor offenders who, more and more, annoy the peace and property of the people when out of jail. The reforms inaugurated in the common jails and prisons by Howard, the correctional methods of discipline by habitual industry and instruction as illustrated in American penitentiaries for minor as well as more obdurate classes of convicts under a Pilsbury, a Brockway, a Captain Felton, and a Cordier, and under some of the trained Masters of Houses of Correction in Europe, conclusively demonstrate the superiority of industrial discipline over the old methods of expiatory confinement in county prisons. Yet the jail which Sir William Johnson constructed at Johnstown in 1766, and numerous other old county prisons in this State, continue to remind of the old ideas of expiation without means or even an effort for correctional treatment. Unfortunately several of the jails which have been erected during the past fifteen years perpetuate most of the faults of the older ones both in structure and uses. Witnesses, chil-

dren and women, inebriate vagabonds, petty offenders, habitual criminals and turbulent miscreants continue to enter at one door, to be gathered in unventilated corridors and allotted to dismal quarters, with little regard even to the statute which prescribes the separation of the convicted from the unconvicted.

The fallacies and evils in these common jails are coincident with those pertaining to the primary courts. There is no central source of supervision of the county jails, nor adequate authority in the magistracy and higher courts to discover official neglect and to enforce laws relating to jail-keeping; but, on the other hand, the magistrates and courts use the jails as they find them, leaving the management of them to the sheriffs and the reformation of that management to the people. There now exists a disposition, on the part of the people, to procure a thorough reform in the jail management, and, as it is radically defective, to seek out a better system; and, while pursuing this line of improvement, certain essential changes in the primary movements of public justice must be greatly energized, and also be endowed with considerable discriminating powers. If county prisons can be brought under reasonably centralized supervision and strict rules of administration, then may the magistrates, the lower courts, and the district attorneys be held to a rigorous accountability by a central authority. The continual watchfulness and appeals of the local prison committees are opening the way for a complete reformation of the jail-system, and, whatever may be the methods ultimately devised in this State for the detention of persons under arrest for minor penal custody and correction, no system will be adequate and suitable which does not provide, at least as well as that of France or that of Holland, for

Houses of Arrest and Detention,

Houses of Correction and Justice, and

Chambers for the safe-keeping of persons who shall be held in custody entirely separate from others for brief periods.

Besides these facilities, which, until now, the county jail alone is erroneously supposed to offer, the correctional schools for juvenile offenders, will need to be made more and more accessible, and completely adapted to all who should be placed in them. Even if for the present, the common jail, in many of the rural counties, must be used for the double purposes of detention and of penal correction, the separation and distinct treatment of these several classes (while kept under the same roof or within the county jail precincts), is a duty never to be neglected by the sheriff and supervisors.

The law passed in 1875, to provide for the separate detention of witnesses, children and women, apart from common jails, while awaiting final action of the courts in regard to them, simply permits the Board of

Supervisors to make separate provision for suitably keeping such persons while in custody. The sheriff and the Board of Supervisors of Oneida county were first to offer full compliance with that law, and the results have been so satisfactory, and the influence so beneficial, that the prison committee for Utica have undertaken to urge upon neighboring counties the duty of instituting the same kind of improvements as far as the law provides.*

All the movements of police authority and all proceedings in the name of justice and the public peace, should be adapted to repress and prevent crime. The prompt, certain and wisely-discriminating hand of public justice should speedily overtake and punish the guilty; but the numerous persons who are held to testify or to defend themselves for being accused, should not be compelled to share the shame and annoyance of convicts themselves. Hence the law of 1875, which *permits* the sheriff and the Board of Supervisors to maintain a separate system of custody for the three classes of unconvicted inmates of county jails, should be mandatory, rather than permissive; and if, as in Oneida county, the separate apartments and classes must be provided for under the same roof, still the separateness, decency and moral security of those so held can be enjoined.

The local prison committees are preparing public opinion for the desired reorganization of the county-jail system; even in one of the most indifferent of the rural counties, the committee reports the following facts, and has published them in that county:

"The jail is looked upon by the inmates as a comfortable boarding-house, where they are fed upon roast beef and coffee; have nothing to

[* *Laws of New York, 1875, chapter 464.*]

AN ACT to provide houses of detention in the several counties in this State for the safe-keeping and proper care of women and children charged with offenses and held for trial, and also for the detention of all persons held as witnesses.

The act of April '81, 1875, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. The boards of supervisors of each of the counties in this State, except in the county of Kings and city and county of New York, are hereby authorized and empowered to procure, by lease or purchase, a suitable place or places other than common jails, for the safe and proper keeping, and care and keep, of women and children charged with offenses and held for trial, and all persons detained as witnesses; such places to be termed houses of detention.

§ 2. Whenever a house of detention shall be provided in any county according to the provisions of this act, any magistrate in such county authorized to commit persons charged with offenses and held for trial, shall direct on his order of committal, in case the person charged is a woman or girl, or a boy under sixteen years of age, that such person be placed in the house of detention in his county, instead of the jail, and every person held as a witness in such county shall be placed in such house of detention.

§ 3. This act shall not apply to any person charged with crimes punishable with death or imprisonment in States prison for a term exceeding five years or charged with a second offense.

§ 4. The sheriff in each county shall have charge and control of such house or houses of detention, and shall be entitled to collect from the county the same fees and compensation for the care and board of said persons as are now allowed by law for the care and board of prisoners confined in the common jail.

do; all bills paid and no questions asked, and they are let alone to recover from their last debauch and prepare for another when their term of detention is expired. All this is very plain to any one who observes the commitment and discharge of the same persons, time and again, and they will also see the shamefulness of the system, and its utter destruction to character and hope of reform. As an example of the latter results of this system, or entire want of what should be a rigid system, in a community calling itself Christian:—Two young men were sent, for the first time, to our jail for petty offenses, upon short terms of sentence. If they had been under rigid discipline and hard work, earning their liberty only by hard effort, they could have made decent men; but they were merely shut up from time to time, getting worse each time, through evil association, in the jail itself. No effort at reform was, or is ever made, and no chance for such an effort. There was nothing done to arouse their ambition or to help them up, and they became very frequent, indeed quite regular, boarders at the jail. At the end of four years, one was sent to the penitentiary, a worthy graduate of this school for crime; the other still continues a boarder in the jail."

The people of this State are manifestly prepared to give cordial approval and support to the complete reformation of the county jail system, and when begun, in the manner now proposed, this great change must extend to the methods of correctional discipline of all whom the courts may justly assign to such treatment, as well as to the entire reformation of the modes of separation and safe-keeping of all classes of persons held in custody. There is no reason for longer delaying the legislation and the organization of the system by which this most important reform shall be made, in dealing with obvious sources of crime, which, hitherto, have existed in the jails themselves.

THE RECORDS OF CRIME.

In an appended statement, relating to criminal statistics, will be found a concise summary of the records of crime, as reported from the several cities and counties in the State. In that summary there is no fact more noticeable than that the crimes against property vastly exceed the number of those against the person. The latter class of crimes decreases as habits of temperance and self-government in the individual members of society increase. There were nineteen convictions for murder, nineteen for manslaughter, and 525 for assaults in various degrees; while during the previous year there were twenty-four convictions for murder forty-one for manslaughter, and 510 for different kinds of assault. The increase of convictions for crimes against property was of a kind that should awaken inquiry in regard to the nature and causes of such

increase in these crimes. The fact that there were 143 more convictions in 1876 than 1875, for crimes against property, *with violence*, indicates a special source of such increase. This increase was exclusively in the crime of burglary, and there is ample evidence that the increase in this line of crime is chargeable to the increase of habitual criminals, and especially to those of the itinerant kind who are indistinguishable from the common tramps who roam at large. The pity and charity which have thus far delayed the applications of much needed judicial and correctional treatment of vagrants and tramps in this State, are not worthily bestowed by the people. The Legislature will be compelled to take action concerning these nomadic offenders. Still more urgent is the necessity for curbing the lawlessness of habitual criminals. Further statements will presently be made concerning these classes as leaders and propagators of crime and vice. One of the first practical results of correct and adequate methods of obtaining and registering the records of crime in this State, would be an exhibit of the direct relations of vagabonds and habitual criminals to the most wanton and annoying outrages against peace and property throughout the State.

The time has arrived when the interests of public justice, the necessities of legislators and of social economists, the pure mission of charity and the public duty of invading the domain and nurseries of criminality, require the aid of clearly-stated records and statistics of crimes and prisoners, and of all official movements and acts relating to them. Of the three classes of official returns made by county clerks and sheriffs, concerning crimes and accused persons, the first by the county clerk, concerning Courts of Record is, numerically, correct, or nearly so, for, under the sanction of heavy penalties, this class of returns must be made by that officer within twenty days after the conclusion of any Criminal Court;

Second. The so-called records of Special Sessions or Justices' Courts, are very incomplete and crude;

Third. The returns made by sheriffs relating to convictions of Courts of Record, convictions in Special Sessions in cities and Special Sessions in counties, are the most inaccurate and incomplete of all.

Of the records of county jails and the six local penitentiaries, no official returns are made to any office or officer in the State. The records of admissions and discharges from each State prison are kept with sufficient accuracy to enable the warden of the prison and the Secretary of State to know the name and statements which each State prisoner gave on entering and on release, but there is no registered description or history of the convict in any degree adequate for his perfect and certain identification. This faulty condition of State prison records may now be corrected by the Superintendent of Prisons.

The registration which the laws once required to be kept in the county jails has become so irregular and incomplete as to be useless for any practical purposes, except in a few instances in which the jail-register has been faithfully kept in accordance with the act passed April 20, 1866, or that of December 14, 1847. The former act having been wholly repealed by that of April 23, 1867, the law of 1847 at present prescribes the mode of keeping the jail-register. The same law prescribes the duties of jail-keepers and the responsibilities of Boards of Supervisors in providing the necessary facilities for the administration of jail regulations, and the classification and separation of the inmates, etc.*

***REQUIREMENTS OF THE LAWS OF THE STATE CONCERNING THE KEEPING AND REGULATION OF COUNTY PRISONS AND CARE OF PERSONS DETAINED THEREIN.**

(Rev. Stat., Part IV, Chap. III, Title I, Art. 1.)

SECTION 1. The common jails in the several counties of this State shall be kept by the sheriffs of the counties in which they are respectively situated, and shall be used as prisons :

1. For the detention of persons duly committed, in order to secure their attendance as witnesses in any criminal case ;

2. For the detention of persons charged with crime, and committed for trial ;

3. For the confinement of persons duly committed for any contempt, or upon civil process ; and,

4. For the confinement of persons sentenced to imprisonment therein, under conviction for any offense.

§ 2. Each county prison shall contain :

1. A sufficient number of rooms for the confinement of persons committed on criminal process and detained for trial, separately and distinct from prisoners under sentence ;

2. A sufficient number of rooms for the confinement of prisoners under sentence ;

3. A sufficient number of rooms for the separate confinement of persons committed on civil process for contempt, or as witnesses.

§ 3. The keepers of the several county prisons shall receive and safely keep every person duly committed to their custody for safe-keeping, examination or trial, or duly sentenced for imprisonment in such prison upon conviction for any contempt or misconduct, or for any criminal offense ; and shall not, without lawful authority, let out of prison, on bail or otherwise, any such person.

§ 4. Prisoners committed on criminal process and detained for trial, and persons committed for contempt, or upon civil process, shall be kept in rooms separate and distinct from those in which persons convicted and under sentence shall be confined ; and on no pretense whatever shall prisoners detained for trial, or persons committed for contempt, or upon civil process, be kept or put in the same room with convicts under sentence.

§ 5. Male and female prisoners (except husband and wife) shall not be kept or put in the same room.

§ 6. It shall be the duty of the keepers of the said prison to keep the prisoners committed to their charge, as far as may be practicable, separate and distinct from each other, and to prevent all conversation between the said prisoners.

§ 7. Prisoners detained for trial may converse with their counsel, and with such other persons as the keeper, in his discretion, may allow ; prisoners under sentence shall not be permitted to hold any conversation with any person, except the keepers or inspectors, of the prison, unless in the presence of a keeper or inspector.

§ 8. Prisoners detained for trial, and those under sentence, shall be provided with a sufficient quantity of inferior but wholesome food, at the expense of the county ; but prisoners detained for trial may, at their own expense and under the direction of the keeper, be supplied with any other proper articles of food.

§ 9. It shall be the duty of the keeper of each county prison to cause each prisoner under sentence, except such as are under sentence of death, to be constantly employed at hard labor when practicable, during every day except Sunday, and it shall be the duty of the county judge, or of the inspectors appointed by him, to prescribe the kind of labor at which such prisoner shall be employed, and the keeper shall account, at least annually, with the board of supervisors of the county for the proceeds of such labor.

THE NEW JAILS.

In the counties of Chemung, Otsego and Queens, new county prisons have been constructed. These new structures are simply cellular jails, of the old style, with some improvement in lighting and water-supplies. There is no provision made in or about them for the industrial employment of their inmates; therefore they can only serve the purposes of detention and safe-keeping. The Second District Police Prison in the city of New York, now ready for occupation, may be regarded as the most completely outfitted House of Detention in the State. It will in some measure and very beneficially supersede certain uses of the "Tombs," and as it provides for the classified and complete separation of its inmates, and also is supplied with water and ventilating shafts for every cell and gallery, and with a spacious upper flat for sanitary exercise, the essential features of that new Detention Prison may be usefully examined by any persons who are responsibly concerned in the plans for improved structures for like purposes. But, for all practical purposes, in carrying into effect the act of April 21st, 1875, for the separate and reasonable provisions for witnesses, children and women, the example

§ 10. The keepers of the said prison shall respectively have power, with the consent of the supervisors of the county, from time to time, to cause such of the convicts under their charge, as are capable of hard labor, to be employed upon any of the public avenues, highways, streets, or other works, in the county in which such prisoners shall be confined, or in any of the adjoining counties, upon such terms as may be agreed upon between the said keepers and the officers or other persons under whose direction such convicts shall be placed.

§ 11. Whenever any convicts shall be employed under the last section, they shall be well chained and secured; and shall be subject to such regulations as the keeper legally charged with their custody shall from time to time prescribe.

§ 12. The provisions contained in the twenty-fourth, twentieth-fifth, twenty-sixth, and twenty-seventh sections in the second article of the sixth title of the seventh chapter of the third part of the Revised Statutes shall extend to prisoners confined upon any criminal process, or for a contempt or under sentence, in like manner as for prisoners confined in civil cases.

§ 13. It shall be the duty of the keeper of each county prison to provide a Bible for each room in the prison to be kept therein, and he shall, if practicable, cause divine service to be performed for the benefit of the prisoners at least once each Sunday, provided there shall be a room in the prison that can be safely used for that purpose.

§ 14. The provisions in relation to insane persons contained in the thirty-second section of the act, entitled "An act to organize the State lunatic asylum and more effectually to provide for the care, maintenance and recovery of the insane," passed April 7, 1842, shall be construed to apply to all prisoners in a county jail other than those who are committed for contempt or on civil process.

§ 15. It shall be the duty of the keeper of each county prison to keep a daily record of the commitments and discharges of all prisoners delivered to his charge, which record shall exhibit the—

| | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Date of entrance, | Parents, | State of health when committed, |
| Name, | Habits of life, | How discharged, |
| Offense, | Cannot read, | Trade or occupation, |
| Term of sentence, | Read only, | Whether so employed when |
| Fine, | Read and write, | arrested, |
| Age, | Well educated, | Number of previous convictions, |
| Sex, | Classically educated, | Value of articles stolen. |
| Country, | Religious instruction, | |
| Color, | How committed, | [REMARKS.] |
| Social relations, | By whom committed, | |

and true economy of the Detention Chambers, in the city of Utica, for Oneida county, best illustrate a safe method of complying with that excellent law, while that example shows the shortest course to the result desired, and proves that, even if compliance with a good law is optional, where there's a will there's a way. As crime and offenders are grievous burdens upon society, and certainly should never be viewed through costly and embellished surroundings or an atmosphere of artistic attractiveness, all jails and prisons should be studiously plain structures and the administration be scrupulously economical and severely just and simple.

THE HARD-LABOR SENTENCE — CORRECTIONAL INDUSTRY.

In every Sessions Court the sentence to "hard labor" is continually being pronounced upon convicted offenders, who are immediately remanded to the county jail to expiate their crimes or misdemeanors by loitering in idleness in the cells and corridors the appointed months and days. The nearly ten thousand yearly admissions to the six Penitentiaries represent the class of offenders who, in several of the counties, are remanded to the jail to serve out their sentence in listless idleness, instead of the stimulating discipline of Penitentiary institutions. Even in several of the Penitentiaries, the sentence to hard labor has only a feeble significance, because the industries are insufficient and unorganized, and fail to be of the appropriate and disciplinary kind. There should be no failure on the part of the people to insist upon and provide for the most useful and disciplinary labor and habits of diligence and duty for all classes of offenders whom the courts justly sentence to hard labor. The toil and the habits of diligence and duty by prisoners in the Albany Penitentiary, and in the Chicago, Detroit and Allegheny (Pa.) Houses of Correction, have not only deterred great numbers from relapsing into offending courses of life, but, by the inherent and varied influences of physical labor, dutiful habits of attention and diligence in their daily tasks, the body and the mind of the prisoner have been induced to yield loyally to the latent aspirations of his manhood. By all practicable means and good influences, the hope and consciousness of being able to live successfully by honest industry should be established in the mind of the offender, though his offenses are such as the laws usually visit with the light sentence of only a few weeks' imprisonment and hard labor. Such sentences are almost useless, and even tend to be pernicious in their effect, unless they establish the habit of self-reliant subsistence and the hope for a useful life of industry. The experience of hundreds of those who have been discharged at the expiration of their appointed period of discipline at the places of correction above alluded to, has been that, instead of relapsing into evil habits

and resorting to crime, they have turned directly into the fields of the common industries, like Hood's honest laborer, "wherever labor calls."

The correctional influence of regular labors and the habits of diligence is no less physiological than moral or mental in its nature and permanence; and experience abundantly shows that, in order to secure the correctional and reformatory effects of penal labor, the term of its continuance should be long enough to produce the essential bodily and mental impressions on which the real correction of faults depends. To fail to induce reformatory results in offenders who are subjected to the penalty of imprisonment, is simply to exchange blow for blow between the court and the criminal, and unless the latter is brought to understand the necessity or purpose of amending his life, and will himself enlist in the effort for this object, the chief advantages which society gains by the imprisonment of offenders consist in the temporary close confinement of the offender, and a certain degree of deterring effect which the dread of such penalties may produce. The common opinion of unreflecting people is, that the criminal expiates his offense, or fully atones for it, by a certain penalty; and the habitual criminal seems to accept this as his theory of justification in a continued life of crime. On being discharged from jail or prison, he claims not only to have paid his debt, but he pretends to justify himself in reprisals and depredations, and thus to be, indeed, an habitual offender. The practical results of common jail sentences, and of merely retributive penalties of imprisonment, as usually applied to perverse young criminals, tend to establish habits of crime. The converse result would ensue if the penalties were designed to reclaim the criminal; and if he were not restored to society until he amply evinced that he would respect the law. There is sound reason in the conclusion expressed by one of the most successful superintendents of a House of Correction, who recently said, as the result of twenty-five years' service: "A review of my whole prison experience serves to confirm my confidence that, under a proper system, with suitable facilities and skillful administration, a very large proportion of prisoners may be restored to society as respectable and useful citizens, and that the remainder may be certainly restrained."* Fortunately, the Industrial Reformatory at Elmira is apparently destined to give the needed exemplification of suitable facilities, skillful administration and improved laws and methods for the correctional treatment of the guilty. Aided by the experience and lessons of that penal Reformatory, the jail system and hard-labor sentences in this State may yet be made what they should be, the means of permanently repressing

* Eleventh Report of Detroit House of Correction, 1873. Z. R. Brockway, Superintendent.

crime, and the places of secure and morally beneficial safe-keeping of persons whom the laws may hold for a time in custody. Jails, as the Houses of Arrest and Detention ; Work-houses and correctional labor ;* local Penitentiaries and the State Industrial Reformatory, as they should be organized, may constitute a system of institutions for dealing with the guilty in a manner worthy of the people. The State Prisons, being now under competent supervision for the prudent development of a suitable system for the treatment of felon convicts, there will not fail to be certain great improvements in their discipline, and in the necessary kinds of grading and of separation for disciplinary and reformatory purposes. Hard labor and a wisely correctional treatment for the State prisoners will prove as beneficial to them, individually, as to life and property in the community at large.

THE BEGINNINGS OF CRIME — JUVENILE DELINQUENTS.

The good work of the Industrial Schools, the Juvenile Asylum, the House of Refuge, the Protectory, and of Truancy officers in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, is unquestionably helping to diminish some of the great sources of criminal life in the Metropolis ; but the records of the State Prisons, Penitentiaries and Criminal Courts in the State show that the mean age of the total number of convicts on admission is only about 25 years, and that at any census of the prisoners it is found that more than ten per cent of them are under 20 years of age. There were 370 prisoners under 20 years of age among the 3,532 inmates of the three State prisons at the beginning of the present year (1877). This is 10.47 per cent of the whole number in prison. Among these were 15 boys and 1 girl, who received their sentence to State Prison while under 16 years of age. The convicts in the local Penitentiaries present a still greater number under 16 and between 16 and 21 years of age. The census and records of one of these institutions on a certain day recently showed that 381 of the prisoners were boys, who at the date of their sentence were under 20 years of age.† The inmates of that Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island at the time numbered a few less than 1,000. While mere boys in the city are found thus to have attained a perilous maturity in crime, and the correctional and reformatory institutions for juvenile delinquents are quite overcrowded, and the number of proficient and habitual young criminals against property fill the prisons, still there is evidence that some of the prolific sources of crime are being diminished, at least in the city of New York. The note at

* The outline of a project of law, as presented in the Legislature, in Assembly Bill 79, embodies numerous essential principles for dealing with the work-house classes that now fill the jails. (Pages 66-72.)

† See notes, pages 21 and 22.

foot of this page presents a dark side of the picture of the criminal life in our midst, though the number of *incorrigible* offenders, even in that large company of young convicts, would probably prove to be very small under such correctional training as the Industrial Reformatory at Elmira will give. But the brighter side of the picture in New York is presented in its voluntary methods of rescuing needy children from the deplorable conditions—physical and social—out of which the ranks of the criminal classes are continually reinforced. The increase of youthful offenders became so painfully obvious more than twenty years ago, that new methods were called for, and fresh researches into various preventable causes of juvenile delinquencies and precocity in criminality were undertaken. During the late war, the number of youthful offenders so rapidly increased in New York city, that in 1864 there were 6,462 committed under the age of 20 years, and 2,260 were under 16 years of age; while in the fifteen years ending in 1876 there were 103,716 children and youth under 20 years of age committed by the courts of the city, and of that number, 28,546 were under 16 years of age. The

* This abstract shows the ages, crimes and sentences of the young convicts, who were in the New York City Penitentiary, March 1, 1877 :

| Occupation in the Penitentiary. | | Age. | | Crime. | | Term. | |
|---------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|---------|---|-----|---------------------------|-----|
| | No. | | No. | | No. | | No. |
| Shoemakers..... | 32 | 14 years..... | 5 | Petit larceny..... | 139 | 1 month..... | 4 |
| Tailors..... | 11 | 15 years..... | 14 | Petit larceny from person..... | 28 | 1 month, \$250 fine..... | 1 |
| Tailors' operator.. | 1 | 16 years..... | 56 | Grand larceny..... | 43 | 2 months..... | 6 |
| Carpenters..... | 10 | 17 years..... | 66 | Grand larceny from person..... | 5 | 3 months..... | 25 |
| Ash gang..... | 71 | 18 years..... | 106 | Assault and battery | 16 | 4 months..... | 8 |
| Quarry gang..... | 81 | 19 years..... | 84 | Assault with dangerous weapon..... | 7 | 5 months..... | 33 |
| Road gang..... | 14 | Total..... | 331 | Assault with intent to steal..... | 10 | 6 months..... | 69 |
| Stonebreakers..... | 75 | | | Receiving stolen goods..... | 2 | 6 months, \$100 fine..... | 1 |
| Stonecutters..... | 47 | | | Obtaining goods by false pretenses..... | 1 | 8 months..... | 1 |
| Brushmakers..... | 3 | | | Burglary, 1st deg..... | 4 | 10 months..... | 4 |
| Broommakers..... | 1 | | | Burglary, 2d deg..... | 1 | 1 year..... | 45 |
| Gardener..... | 1 | | | Burglary, 3d deg..... | 64 | 16 months, 24 days | 1 |
| Office boys..... | 2 | | | Robbery, 1st deg..... | 4 | 1½ year..... | 23 |
| Prison hall..... | 18 | No. of times in same Penitentiary. | | Forgery, 3d deg..... | 3 | 19 months, 17 days | 1 |
| Whitewash gang.. | 2 | | | Felonious assault.. | 1 | 2 years..... | 21 |
| Bucket gang..... | 2 | | | Embezzlement..... | 1 | 2½ years..... | 23 |
| Invalids..... | 8 | | | Petit larceny and escape convict..... | 2 | 3 years..... | 21 |
| Hospital attendant | 1 | First time..... | No. 277 | | | 3½ years..... | 3 |
| Lunatic asylum..... | 1 | Second time..... | 43 | | | 4 years..... | 13 |
| | | Third time..... | 9 | | | 5 years..... | 26 |
| | | Fourth time..... | 2 | | | 7½ years..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 331 | Total..... | 331 | | | 10 years..... | 4 |
| | | | | Total..... | 331 | Total..... | 331 |

movement of crime and of judicial commitments in the city during the past fifteen years is indicated in the following summary :

| YEAR. | Total of all city commitments. | Total under 16 years. | Total from 16 to 20 years. | Per centage of commitments under 16, on total commitments. |
|------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| 1863 | 41,299 | 1,494 | 3,156 | 3.44 |
| 1868 | 39,593 | 1,641 | 3,357 | 5.03 |
| 1864 | 31,251 | 2,360 | 4,203 | 7.23 |
| 1865 | 39,616 | 2,309 | 4,433 | 5.57 |
| 1866 | 42,631 | 2,230 | 5,510 | 5.34 |
| 1867 | 47,313 | 1,993 | 5,943 | 4.21 |
| 1868 | 46,476 | 2,197 | 5,247 | 4.73 |
| 1869 | 42,209 | 1,906 | 4,617 | 4.51 |
| 1870 | 49,433 | 1,229 | 5,017 | 3.48 |
| 1871 | 51,466 | 1,630 | 5,746 | 3.16 |
| 1872 | 48,966 | 1,977 | 4,963 | 4.03 |
| 1873 | 52,394 | 1,561 | 6,026 | 3.98 |
| 1874 | 49,251 | 1,736 | 4,623 | 3.50 |
| 1875 | 54,655 | 1,873 | 5,745 | 3.43 |
| 1876 | 57,084 | 2,641 | 6,594 | 4.03 |

Deducting the transferred alms-house children, about 3.25.

During all this period, and even as early as the year 1824, the House of Refuge, established by the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, was steadily receiving as many sentenced children under sixteen as it could accommodate; and in 1851 the Juvenile Asylum at High Bridge, in 1858 the House of the Good Shepherd, and in 1863 the Protectors were established as custodial and reformatory institutions for children under commitment from the courts. The Children's Aid Society, from its foundation in 1855, developed into twenty Industrial Schools, six Lodging Houses for homeless children, and a system of migration

* Nearly 800 children under sixteen years of age were transferred from Randall's Island and other alms-house branches, under the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections of New York, to the city and to the Protectors, Juvenile Asylum and other institutions, in December, 1875 and January, 1876, in compliance with the act removing pauper children from alms-houses. A great number of them were first returned to the care of friends, who soon transferred them to the institutions. There were 1,369 children in the city alms-house department at the time that act took effect, and of that number there were 898 over five years of age. The greater part of the latter class were committed to various institutions by formal orders of police justices, but not for offenses. By deducting the number of these merely formal commitments from the totals of child commitments in 1875 and 1876, the *decreasing ratio of the latter commitments* to the commitments at all ages appears still to be maintained. This statistical fact is confronted by another which cannot be fully explained without bringing together the records of commitments of children in all the several counties which are permitted to place children in reformatories in this city. It is sufficient to state here that there seems to be no such evidence of the diminished ratio of juvenile delinquencies throughout the State generally as we have presented to us here in the court records relating to the city of New York. The first and probably most correct and important inference derived from these records of the city courts is this, viz., that the number of juvenile delinquents and criminal children in this city, has been steadily decreasing (pro rata to other offenders and to total population) since 1864, and that the voluntary agencies which have been more and more successfully at work for education and friendly care of poor and neglected children, may justly be credited for the gain here witnessed in the court records.

and family settlement of such children. At the end of the year 1876,

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| The N. Y. Catholic Protectory had under its shelter . . . | 2,321 children |
| The House of Refuge on Randall's Island had under its shelter | 880 children |
| The Juvenile Asylum at High Bridge had | 780 children |
| The House of the Good Shepherd for the Reformation of Girls | 448 children |
| And the Children's Aid Society reported, besides its twenty Industrial Schools, etc., that it had sent to homes during the year | 3,989 children. |

These 8,420 children fairly represent the classes which, without such reformatory care, would give a large proportion of their whole number to swell the ranks of criminals.

This brief review of some of the evidence that various causes of crime in juvenile have received attention, by voluntary aid from the people, may properly be carried on to a still broader statement of the facts which lie near the foundations of social life, and which relate to the housing and domestic condition of the poor and ignorant classes in cities and large towns. A statement on this subject is placed in the Appendix of this Report.

The registered records of prisons and penitentiaries in this State show that the ratio of youthful offenders has, for some years past, been gradually increasing; but, as the table on the previous page shows, the ratio of commitments of youthful criminals and offenders in the city of New York has decreased in its ratio to total commitments since 1864, when it was at the highest. Though this is a mere indication that juvenile delinquencies, child vagrancy, and youthful crime may be temporarily checked by the beneficent institutions which are withdrawing many thousands every year from the perils of the disorderly life of the streets, the measure of the reformation and permanent rescue of the recruits of the prison classes must be determined by the number who have actually been led to seek the ways and means of useful life. With this fact in view, the Executive Committee of the Prison Association does not hesitate to reassert, as its cardinal doctrine in relation to the prevention of crime, that virtuous and healthful home life, especially for the poorer classes of our cities, and the instruction of every child, particularly of every one that receives charitable or correctional treatment, in an occupation adequate and adapted for a useful self-supporting career, constitute the true preventive agencies against crime.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL REFORMATORY AT ELMIRA.

The highest hopes and most advanced purposes and plans, in regard to this reformatory institution, seem almost sure to be realized. The

action of the Legislature during the year, for the completion and opening of the reformatory, has been most enlightened and magnanimous. The new legislation, appropriations, official appointments, and all that pertains to the inauguration of the institution, and to its official management, have been so manifestly free from any touch of partisan or unfriendly hands that every presage is given for the good-will of the State to this most important penal institution. Originating, as this new purpose and comprehensive plan for a model correctional prison did, in the counsels of the Prison Association, and having now actually been rescued from all misdirection after six years' patient waiting, the public concern for its success, and especially for its influence upon the penal system in the State, and in the entire nation, is very great and will steadily increase. The fact that it is to be not only the first penal institution in this State for testing the utility of the indeterminate length of the term of imprisonment and all the merits of the *mark system* of credit records, and that it is not only a graded prison in itself, but is to have a gradational or disciplinary relationship to the older State prisons, imparts to the entire scheme of this new prison the utmost importance as a comprehensive and well-considered experiment in a field equal in extent and importance to that which Sir Walter Crofton has successfully occupied in Great Britain and Ireland. Fortunately, this great work in New York not only enjoys the cordial support of the State Legislature, but also has secured in Superintendent Brockway the devoted genius and experience of a true prison-keeper and saver of erring men. Difficult as the task of the chief officer will be, and great as the responsibilities of the managers are soon to become, this highest measure of work should be witnessed in a greater degree of repression and saving from crime than has been possible in other prisons, and also in the influence it shall exert upon correctional and preventive measures throughout the State. In concluding this statement, it becomes the Prison Association to express its appreciation of the signal interest and good-will of Mr. Superintendent Pilsbury who, in his dual capacity as the head of the State prison system and the President of the Board of Managers of the State Industrial Reformatory, offers to the latter institution the loyal devotion of whatever time and care he can give. The laws governing the organization and management, and a brief outline of the application of the principles and method of the *indeterminate sentence*, and the "mark system of credits," will be found in the Appendix of this report.

SPECIAL DEMAND FOR GRADED PRISONS.

The three State prisons may, at a future time, admit of some degree of grading and classification, which the Superintendent may find practicable and advisable; but there is urgent need of some modification of

the Penitentiary and State Prison system, which will adequately provide for the young criminals who, after repeated convictions and imprisonments, have become so mature in criminal character that they require special discipline as habitual criminals while yet in their boyhood. The State Reformatory at Elmira is justly precluded from attempting to treat this class as young felons. The local Penitentiaries receive the larger number of them from the courts, and the two Houses of Refuge admit such as are under 16 years of age — not infrequently at great peril to the peace and welfare of the classes which are reformable in the Refuge schools and workshops, while many others are consigned to the State prisons. The 370 convicts who were found in the State prisons on the first of January under 20 years of age, and the 361 who were in one of the penitentiaries at a later date, tell of a great want that must be met in the State Prison system. There were 18 long-term boy-prisoners in that one penitentiary, whose age would have allowed, but whose records of crime might reasonably prevent, their admission to the House of Refuge; and of the remaining 343 under 20 years of age, there was a large number whose repeated convictions would have precluded their commitment to the Elmira Reformatory. Indeed, no less than 54 out of the 331 boy-prisoners in the penitentiary had a record of previous terms of imprisonment there; 69 of those young prisoners were sentenced for burglary, and 43 for grand larceny. These facts plainly indicate the necessity for placing such young criminals under a special kind of disciplinary and industrial and instructional training, which may not be best adapted for adult State prisoners, and certainly cannot be conveniently provided for in the House of Refuge. In their 51st annual report, the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents (House of Refuge) state that "the Legislature wisely fixed the limit of age for commitment to this House at sixteen years; for, although there was risk of finding hardened criminals among those who were below it, yet the danger to be encountered from receiving at all those who were older was too great to incur with safety. It has come to be the opinion of careful observers that some of the most desperate criminals are to be found between the ages of sixteen and twenty. Their passions have been uncontrolled, and they are reckless of consequences. It was never designed that such as these should be brought into contact with the juvenile offender only beginning a course of wrong-doing, but, on the contrary, that they should be wholly separated. Yet for some years past, through deception practiced on the courts, persons several years older than the limited age, who were deeply depraved, have found their way into the House, where disorder and violence have brought disturbance, with damage to property and danger to human life. They have had places in our schools where there

are no manacles or guards or weapons of defense, and have there suddenly sprung upon the teacher, wholly unsuspecting of their purpose."

In the development of the improved prison system, as now inaugurated in this State, there will be urgent cause for providing as soon as practicable for the separate and special penitentiary discipline of this large class of precocious criminals who, by their proclivities to and repeated perpetration of crimes, are already recognized as the young habitual criminals in the State.

THE HABITUAL CRIMINALS ACT.

The purpose of the Legislature in enacting the law known as the Habitual Criminals Act of 1873, has been completely defeated by causes which ought not to be insurmountable. The difficulty experienced in identifying individuals of the professional or habitual crime class, and by means of such complete identification, holding the individual in custody until the action for his commitment under sentence is obtained, may not be overcome until a "descriptive list" for personal identification is made out in every felon prison. Yet there ought to be such amendments in the law as shall enable peaceful communities to obtain protection from the itinerant felons who defiantly roam at large in the crowded thoroughfares and intrude into assemblages and public places, or in gangs hang about villages and public gatherings, until by masked burglaries and other wanton outrages, the miscreants startle whole neighborhoods and readily escape with their designed plunder. The Legislature of 1878 may find it practicable to amend and give full effect to this now unused law in connection with certain important amendments of law by which adequate sentences and special discipline shall be awarded to repeatedly convicted felons. In a circular to the county committees, the officers of this Association say "that professional criminals now constitute such a large, desperate and organized array, as to be almost secure against the proceedings of the criminal law, and the habitual criminals Act of 1873 has, to the shame of the State, remained a dead letter." A committee in the interior of the State reports that "many burglaries were committed, and the citizens, generally, became alarmed. The suspected burglars stood on the street corners every day, and made no effort to conceal themselves. Owing to the lack of positive evidence against them, no effort was made to secure their arrest under the 'habitual criminals Act.' The police authorities were told, by lawyers of distinction, that no proceedings could be maintained under that statute; that, while it was general in its phraseology, it was meant to be special in its application, and could not be properly enforced here. The burglars enjoyed immunity from arrest, on the ground that there was no evidence to warrant their detention, until a masked burglary

of peculiar atrocity was traced home to them. Some arrests were made, and three members of the gang were tried, convicted and sentenced, each to eighteen years' imprisonment."

Public registration of criminals may not be entirely practicable in this State, or even for the nation; perhaps it will never be desirable except as regards the habitual and professional depredators; but the latter ought to be publicly registered in every State. Well may the citizens of New York repeat the remark of Sir Walter Crofton, " . . . It is within our power to remove the blot of having it recorded that very many thousands of 'habitual offenders' are making crime their vocation, and are setting the laws at defiance by means of their immunity." The Prison Association invokes the action of the Legislature upon some well-matured project of law for the treatment of this most dangerous of the dangerous classes.

FEMALE STATE PRISONERS.

The report of Mrs. Pierre Van Cortlandt for 1876, as hereto appended, shows that the Woman's Prison at Sing Sing has been visited, and the wretched inmates advised by that enlightened lady, whose patient efforts in the same field have continued for several years to illustrate the inspiring purpose and methods of voluntary duty by noble minds to the needy in prison. Her report shows, in carefully arranged details, how seventy-seven convict women, who left the prison during the past year, were nurtured in depravity or overborne by passions until they reached prison; and she adds an instructive note concerning each of these seventy-seven. The attention of the Legislature is invited to the facts and reasons urged in this and previous reports for the organization of a more suitable Prison Reformatory and Industrial Refuge for female convicts. The temporary distribution of this class of State prisoners to several of the local Penitentiaries, as now about to be provided for by law, will be an experiment well worth trying, though some of the Sing Sing prison women are too mature in habitual crime to be safely associated with any except of their own grade in criminality. The experiment of useful classification of these convicts into three or four groups may now become practicable, and whenever a suitably classified or graded Prison and an Industrial Refuge shall have been devised and established by the State, in place of the present Prison for Women, the reformatory methods and the guardian agencies by which female felons in the Irish and English Reformatories, as at Mountjoy and Wakefield, are saved from relapsing into crime will prove with equal certainty in New York that offending women may be stayed from further crime and restored to useful life.

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

The number of prisoners annually discharged from the three State prisons varies but little from 1,500, and the number from local penitentiaries exceeds 10,000. These liberated prisoners are so much more readily absorbed into the criminal ranks than into those of the honest and useful industries that they continually tend to fall again into line and to become habitual criminals. They contribute a large quota to the army of active depredators, and they add most dangerous elements to the nomadic classes of vagabonds and destitute persons who wander over the country. Indeed, there is ample evidence that a great number of discharged prisoners from the other States have made the highways and opulent districts of New York their favorite hunting ground for outrageous mischief and plunder the past few years. The tramps who roam the State are deserving of such a treatment by police and judicial authorities as shall eliminate the itinerant criminals, while the spiritless mendicants shall be committed to suitable custodians. The increase in the numerical force and depredations of habitual criminals may not be prevented until the condition and management of convicts who are about to be released, the disciplinary and moral influences in their entire prison life, and the discriminating concern for them as they go from the prisons into free life, shall have been placed on a sound footing. The agents and local committees of this Association have continued their services in the interests of discharged prisoners with some satisfaction, because, in numerous instances, the prisoners have turned directly from the prison doors to useful vocations and a virtuous course of life. But the problem of rescuing the greater proportion of prison convicts from their alliances with criminal associates and from the causes of their own criminality is too comprehensive and difficult to be treated with the remedial propositions of mere employment and kind treatment by employers of labor.

From the beginning to the end of a convict's term of imprisonment, the discipline, instruction and moral influences must be steadily directed to the repression and cure of criminal characteristics and the restoration of the prisoner to society. This is the supreme merit of the scheme of the State Reformatory at Elmira, and it should be found practicable in the improved organization of the State Prisons to enlist the convicts in the efforts and self-discipline upon which each individual's reformation depends. The practicability of so arranging the duties of a special agency within the prison system itself, that the prisoner shall become enlisted in his own restoration, should be tested. After full conference with the Superintendent of Prisons, a project of an act of the Legislature to authorize such an effort, and generally to supervise the interests of convicts who need guidance out of prison into steady industries, was

prepared by a committee of this Association and is now under favorable consideration in the Senate. Its operation as a law will give great encouragement and satisfaction to this Association and its local representatives throughout the State, for the Agent whom the Superintendent of Prisons appoints, would bring good influences to bear upon each prisoner long before any efforts of the Association and the friendly sentiments of employers of labor could be available. It is believed that by the operations of such an official agency within the prison system itself, with adequate facilities for extending its duties conjointly with those now undertaken by this Association among employers and in advisory relations with discharged prisoners, the voluntary efforts of the people in this matter will be rendered more and more useful. The experience of this Association since 1872, and the statistical records of results from the Irish prison system, as well as the records of the Agricultural Colony at Mettray, which guides each discharged prisoner by a private hand to a safe home and suitable employment, warrant the belief that the greater portion, — probably, three-fourths, — of the relapses of ordinary felon-convicts into crime again may be prevented.

INSTRUCTION IN PRISONS — PRISON LIBRARIES.

School instruction in the prisons and penitentiaries, libraries for the use of prisoners, and special efforts for the mental and moral culture of offenders in all classes of penal and reformatory institutions justly have rank as true helps to discipline no less than to personal reformation and moral cure of criminals and depraved characteristics, and the building up of defenses and individual resources for a life of rectitude in the offenders who hitherto were ignorant and morally feeble and disordered. In a review of the condition and history of the criminal classes, as found in the prisons of the United States three years ago, the corresponding secretary of this Association reported (in the 29th Annual Report) that "one-third of the criminals in the United States are uneducated in letters, and that in any large number of the educated and uneducated, there are liable to be five crimes committed by the illiterate to every two crimes committed in an equal population of people not classed as illiterate. Further, that in the State of New York the ratio of crime among the illiterate is even greater than that which we find reported for the entire country." The records in this State show that from 25 to 30 per cent of total admissions to the local Penitentiaries (10,000 or more convicts), and from 17 to 20 per cent of all admitted to the State prisons, cannot read or write at the time of conviction.

The fact is, that the same social soil that produces vice and crime is still the waste ground of ignorance and moral blights. Pauperism, vagabondage, vices and crime never can flourish and increase in com-

munities where all classes of persons are brought under the light of useful knowledge and reading in every family, and the vivifying influences of moral and religious instruction on every hand. Prisons, jails and correctional institutions need these vitalizing influences of knowledge and moral instruction as the most essential of all means of saving and of diminishing the offenders against the laws and peace of society. Happily these influences are among the most powerful and permanent that can be brought to bear in the practical discipline of penal and reformatory institutions. With this view of the need and uses of instruction in prisons, the corresponding secretary has steadily urged upon local committees, as well as all prison and jail authorities, a reasonable care and provision for this matter. School-room instruction in four of the penitentiaries, the instruction of the ignorant in the common jails, and a steady effort to maintain a supply of most suitable reading matter for all prisoners, are among the duties now bearing the best fruits in the lives of prisoners — fruits which are permanent in their nature and value.

Some of the penitentiaries have improved their libraries, but the libraries in the State prisons have not been in a satisfactory condition. It is for the State Reformatory at Elmira to give the most perfect example of the uses and methods of mental and moral culture as elements of correctional treatment in a prison. Already its school-room has been made tributary to the good discipline and reformatory treatment of the felon convicts who have been colonized in that place from the old prisons and employed in the construction of buildings, etc. "The testimony of Superintendent Brockway years ago on the uses of instruction in prisons is conclusive. He said, concerning his own large experience: "In view of the benefits of the school, it seems incredible that I could have spent more than twenty years in the management of prisoners and never, until 1868, have introduced this measure. Let me urge all who can do it thoroughly to put this feature into their management, as indispensable to satisfactory reformatory results, working and waiting for such changes in the law as shall enable us to carry the education of every prisoner we receive to a point promotive of his pecuniary prosperity, his conscious self-respect, and his probity of deportment."

In certain rural counties, the Board of Supervisors have appropriated a small sum in recent years for maintaining a jail library, and in numerous instances the local committee has undertaken to supply the reading matter as they do the personal instruction. In their efforts to supply reading for prisoners, the local committees, as well as the prison authorities, have continually felt a want which every father of a large family or master of a great school would experience in deciding upon the most useful books that are accessible and entirely fit for the

minds of the readers for whom he has to provide. It has become a duty of the corresponding secretary to cause such a catalogue to be prepared and classified, to be supplied to prison officers and the local committees of this Association, accompanied with a memorandum to aid in the safe-keeping and best use of books by readers and by the persons in charge.

The catalogue and instructions will be found in the Appendix of this report, and it will be observed that the titles, etc., are so indicated as to aid in selecting, in a definite manner, for a library of any number of books from 50 to nearly 1,200. To the purpose of aiding any persons who need to select suitable reading matter, even for the smallest jail or prison, this plan adds certain suggestive indications of the kinds of reading and instruction most useful to the inmates of penal institutions, while the entire omission of certain popular titles suggests that some books ought to be omitted. The practice of supplying prisoners with books and papers which recount the exploits of criminals and the records of criminal trials, is pernicious. Elizabeth Fry, in the midst of a group of Newgate prisoners who listen to her instructive reading, presents an example now imitated in many jails and prisons.

INVESTIGATION OF THE STATE PRISONS.

In the winter of 1873, the attention of the Legislature was again urgently called to the vices and frauds of the system of State Prison management. Fortunately, that has proved to be the last occasion for the discharge of such a duty. The success of the proposed Constitutional Amendment to provide a better form of prison administration turned upon the searching exposition which was made by this Association at that time. It was then shown that in the nineteen previous years, the total deficit in the financial accounts of the three prisons amounted to \$7,091,799.62, and that the total earnings had been, in the same period, only \$4,606,706.81. It was shown that at that time the market rate of prison labor had fallen so low that it required a convict to work two days and a-half to earn a dollar. The failure and virtual bankruptcy of the old system was shared as well as aggravated by its faulty discipline. The prisons had become the very colleges of crime, as the jails were its common schools and nurseries.

The people of the State became greatly concerned about the failure of prisons and the immense cost of their management. The Commissioners, whom the Legislature appointed to investigate the affairs of the State Prisons, entered upon their duty early last summer. The results of that investigation brought to light greater frauds and financial deficits than were published by this Association in its Annual

Reports in 1869-70 and 1872-73. Those reports showed that the yearly deficits of the State Prisons amounted to half a million dollars, but the evidence proves that the annual losses exceeded this sum, the deficits in 1876 being upwards of \$700,000.

The Commissioners found that instead of any misdirection of philanthropy or real interest in prisoners having caused the impairment of discipline in the prisons, "the real cause was," says their report, "political partisanship. This cast its evil influences everywhere about the prisons. * * * All parties obeyed its imperious commands. For it, the State was forgotten, or remembered only to be plundered, and convicts wronged. * * * The party in the majority would frequently ignore the minority, nullify orders issued by such minority, forbid any record thereof, and prohibit the Wardens from obeying them. An inspector in charge would give an order on Monday; the Board would countermand it on Tuesday, and adjourn, and on Wednesday it would again be promulgated, thus creating confusion in all departments of the prisons."

Of the numerous specified results reached as conclusions in the investigation, none are more important to be remembered than this: "Men are appointed to positions in the prisons without any regard to fitness, but solely as rewards for political party services; and with every change of party majority, new men take the places of those whose party was defeated at the last previous election, scarcely one of whom had been in office long enough to learn its duties. So universal has been this practice, that it is quite remarkable to find a man in place, who had been continuously on duty for even a few years; the result being that most appointees, knowing the prevalence of this system, diligently apply themselves in making all the money possible for their own benefit before being thrown out by the next turn of the political wheel."

The work of that Commission being the last of such investigations, it may be hoped, which will ever be necessary in this State, it is not necessary for this Association to mention any of the details of the evidence in the great volume of testimony which substantiates the conclusions set forth in the former reports of this body as the facts on which a complete reorganization of the prisons was urgently demanded. The reorganization and a new era of prison discipline having been reached, the struggle for this result has been triumphantly rewarded. The voice and influence of the Prison Association ever urged the enforcement of true discipline in the prisons. One of its last utterances on this subject will remain as its testimony on this point, though it may never have to be uttered again in pleading for the reform of the prisons of this State: — "All the timid, puerile and sentimental methods of dealing with crime and criminals, result in evil to the offending classes and harm to the

public. The idle prison is sure to become the breeding-place of deepest crimes and the haunted castle of wretchedness to its inmates. No apology can be made for permitting the convicts in the prisons and penitentiaries of New York to remain idle, yet from thirty-five to forty in every hundred convicts in the State prisons are constantly idle, and those who labor are living out their feverish term of incarceration in a moody and spiritless way. These faults of the prison system will not be endured without a rebuke from the civilized world."

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION AND PRISON LAWS.

The popular vote by which the amendment of the Constitution in respect to the prescribed source of prison government, was confirmed at the last general election, was well adapted to remove all doubts in regard to the strength and manly independence of the popular ballot on great questions when brought out in such manner as to fix the responsibility upon the citizens as voters. The right and all the partisan advantages of electing the triple head of the prison government were relinquished by a majority vote of a half million. The action of the Legislature, since the Governor and Senate confirmed the Superintendent, has in like manner proved that the popular wish for the elevation of penal discipline and prison administration above and beyond partisan interference, has been as conspicuous in the halls of legislation as in the votes of the citizens. An intelligent belief that this result would be witnessed has animated the steadfast efforts of this Association during the ten years in which it has continually toiled for the end now attained in the amendment of the State Constitution.

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE STATUTES RELATING TO CRIME AND PRISONS.

The conclusion reached by the Commissioners for investigating the prisons, that—"Under this new system, laws must be enacted to regulate the prisons, and it is especially recommended that a code, simple and definite in its provisions, easy to be understood, and of practical application, should be passed at an early day; and that all existing laws, now spread over our statute books, as to these prisons, should be repealed,"—appears to be warranted by several enactments of law now about to be freshly placed upon the statute book. Indeed these recent projects of law are designed to remove obscurity from certain important questions relating to the government of the State prisons. Yet the laws relating to the prisons and imprisonments generally, and to the Penitentiaries and county prisons especially, are so multifarious and so inconsistent in various particulars that they need to be carefully revised and simplified. This will require time and much careful study, for there are

upwards of twenty statutes relating to the local penitentiaries, and several which seem inconsistent and publicly detrimental relating to county prisons or jails and offenders punishable in them. Besides these statutes and the practices under them, all laws and methods for the official records of crime and criminal proceedings, as mentioned in another part of this report, need to be put upon a sound basis adapted to facilitate the movements of public justice, and also furnish trustworthy records which shall be as exact as possible and comparable, and completely adapted for practicable uses.

There was a revision and consolidation of statutes relating to prisons, jails and criminal statistics by the Legislature in 1847, but the complex laws enacted since that time have rendered a new and complete revision necessary.

The revision of these laws cannot fail to reveal the numerous defects and inconsistencies in methods as well as the statutes relating to some of the primary proceedings against offenders, and it is eminently desirable that those proceedings and all the movements against crime, from its detection and the arrest to the court proceedings and sentence, shall be completely and wisely adapted to repress and prevent crime. The possible reformation of criminals is not the first or chief object of penal laws, the proceedings of courts, and the management of prisons, though it certainly is a vitally important end, never to be overlooked. If the objects of the penal system by which life, property and public peace are protected, provide adequately for the punishment of the guilty, the repression and healing of sources of crime, and the reformation of offenders, there manifestly should be a perfectly co-ordinated treatment of the whole as well as most judicious care in the administration of each of these functions. The plea of any class of citizens for the reformatory discipline of offenders, or for humane and discriminating care for their welfare, must not be interpreted as adverse to the severity of the penalties which just laws should promptly inflict for the arrest and suppression of dangerous crimes. Human justice concerns itself ostensibly to deter and prevent, and not to screen from crime and the inevitable consequences of offending; and whenever the methods of official procedure and of penal treatment, relating to the various classes of offenders, are made in the highest degree consistent with each other as well as just, speedy and certain in their operation, then, but not till then, will the highest degree of correctional and saving influences of penal discipline be realized. General obedience to law cannot be secured in this State, particularly in the great cities, unless crimes and offenders are vigilantly and promptly detected, and punished justly and speedily. Increased respect for, and obedience to, the laws against crime, being necessary for the welfare of society, the question of the

reformation of individual offenders is logically of secondary importance, and, consequently, the punishments that secure the highest degree of obedience to the laws are warranted. Fortunately, the inculcation of respect for the laws in the ranks of society, whence issue the offenses to be repressed and the offenders who fill the prisons, can be rendered certain only by adding to the influence of penal inflictions the still greater and more controlling agencies which enlighten the mind, awaken the conscience, and inspire substantial hopes. Practically, the very abject conditions of the physical and moral nature of the offending and dangerous classes who come under rigorous penal discipline, compel society in self-defense and in the service of humanity to apply reformatory and preventive measures to the sources of crime. In several previous reports, the nature and necessity of this view of the sources of criminal life have been presented. Further evidence on this subject indicating the nature of efforts which, in great cities, are most urgently needed for the prevention of entailed and habitual criminality, will be found appended to the present report. It is a significant feature in the history of improved prison discipline in this State that, while citizens were so awakened to their duty as to demand this improvement, they are steadily increasing the reformatory means by which the ranks of crime shall be diminished.

In concluding this report, the Executive Committee of the Prison Association would place on record this brief statement of the ground on which an improvement in the penal code is desired by the people. The speedy detection and examination of offenders, the prompt, just and conclusive procedures against crimes, and the effectiveness of prison discipline and reformatory measures will be promoted by the desired improvement of the penal laws. The specification of details concerning this subject pertains to the jurists of this State, whose studies and experience the Legislature never invoked in vain. The outlines of a complete system of harmonious laws and methods relating to crimes and the judicial procedures concerning them which the honored Edward Livingston left to his countrymen, are in their hands, and if a revision and improvement of the penal code were based on the essential doctrines of that system, it would be a reform which citizens would appreciate and cordially support. In that system of law and procedure, the great jurist has so clearly defined the grounds on which a State must proceed in the treatment of offenses and offenders, and of the sources, prevention and reformation of individuals or classes, that New York may reasonably be urged to avail herself of the benefits of that great practical study of one of her most gifted sons, as a basis for a penal system worthy the civilization and morality of the people. In order to arrest criminal careers, to suppress dangerous crimes, to

deter from crime, to reform such offenders as may be reformed, and also to apply adequate preventive agencies, will it not be necessary to follow out the essential parts of the system planned by Livingston's masterly hand for the Criminal Code of a State, namely, the parts concerning Crimes and Punishments, Procedure, Evidence, and Discipline and Reformation?

The complete remodeling of the prison system in New York is already commenced with auspicious promise. The present well-directed efforts for the improvement of the felon prisons should soon extend to county prisons and penitentiaries; and the very spirit and purposes of the State Reformatory for young felons should animate the administration of public justice itself, namely, to check crime through the systematic cultivation and discipline of such as may be reformed, and the remainder to restrain.

The opening of this era of progress and realized hopes in regard to the improvement of the felon prison government is thankfully regarded by the undersigned as amply rewarding all past effort to attain this beginning of a reformed prison system. Enlightened citizens and the Legislature, who not only have confirmed the first legal steps upward to such a system by which crime must be repressed, but who have, in the laws of 1877, provided for the separate and special discipline of dangerously depraved convicts in the State prisons on the one hand, and, on the other hand, have inaugurated at the State Reformatory, and for America, a new prison system, may reasonably hope, in the near future, to deal successfully with evils which prevail in the minor courts, and are still inherent in the laws and methods of procedure against offenders. Citizens who concern themselves for the suppression of crime and the healing of its causes, will need ever to have in view, says Livingston, the ends to be attained by penal discipline — "punishment and reformation. So much punishment as is necessary to deter others from committing the crime and the offender from repeating it; every alleviation not inconsistent with those objects that will cause the culprit gradually to prefer a life of honest industry, not from the fear of punishment, but from a conviction of its utility. That system of prison discipline will make the nearest approach to perfection that shall best attain these objects." Happily the highest measure of discipline which experience has found to be adapted to deter from crime, and the most effectual training of the young offenders who have begun a criminal career, are proved to be wholly consistent with the measures which human sympathy, sanitary care and religious obligation ever require to be devised for the welfare of friendless, disordered and depraved fellow-beings. There is ample evidence that every improvement in the discipline of

prisoners, jails and reformatories will be attended with a corresponding increase of success in the efforts to repress crime and rescue individuals from the criminal ranks.

THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
President.

SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
Chairman of Executive Committee.

CEPHAS BRAINERD,
Recording Secretary.

ELISHA HARRIS,
Corresponding Secretary.

NEW YORK, May 2, 1877.

APPENDED STATEMENTS.

THE STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN.

At this branch of the Prison at Sing Sing, Mrs. Pierre Van Cortlandt has carefully studied the wants of every inmate, and, with all the concern that a christian lady could have for the unfortunate and depraved of her own sex, her counsels have been given to the convicts before their liberation, and as long as her communication could be kept up. The summary of certain records kept by Mrs. Van Cortlandt concerning the liberated women, as shown upon a subsequent page, presents abundant evidence that, as she has remarked, were none of the unhappy women rescued from crime and wretchedness, still those causes that made them criminals must be ascertained and understood in order to prevent their occurrence in other lives. The duty thus undertaken by a most careful student of penal and reformatory discipline and instruction may ere long produce other fruit than that which the liberated women exhibit, as some do, in their penitent lives ; the richer fruit of improved methods in the new organization of a State Prison and an Industrial Refuge for Criminal Women. In former reports the necessity for a classified or graded Prison, and especially for an Industrial Refuge for the convicts on their release from imprisonment, has been alluded to and strongly urged. The time has now arrived for a thorough investigation of the question, What ought the State Prison for Women to be?

It is not our purpose in this introductory note to the usual summary of the record from Sing Sing, to present any outline of a future duty, which must be largely shared by such ladies as Mrs. Van Cortlandt and Mrs. Lowell ; but the time is near when all enlightened communities will arouse themselves to the fact that, terrible and costly as the career of a man wholly given up to crime may be, that of a woman is vastly more dreadful and more costly. Let the veil of silence be drawn between the scenes of depraved and desperate women in Police and Sessions' Courts and the citizens, who must instruct their police and court officers never to degrade woman or child in any place nor by any method. Until the State shall have provided a Prison and a Reformatory Refuge for criminal females, and until every county and city has more suitable places of detention for women than the present common jail, most of those who suffer arrest and conviction

for crimes will become destroyers and injurers for their lifetime. It must be remembered that hope cannot be extinguished in any mind without hazard to society itself, and that if smothered and blotted out in a female offender, her life thenceforward will cost the people vastly more when she is free from prison than when in, however great the expenses of the prison for women. The "Crofton system" of penal treatment as applied to female prisoners, provides so completely for rekindling the inspiration of hope and the light of religion in the minds and lives of the convict women, that the results have surpassed all that was promised or expected. But under that system, and as we may now expect, if a new prison for women is organized in New York, under the N. Y. Reformatory and Refuge system, convict women will never be sent rudely back into the communities whence they came, but only by preparatory and well-protected degrees, and through an Industrial and Instructional Refuge, in which each one acquires both the habits and the means, and even some well earned accumulations for her self-support. The Carlisle Refuge at Winchester, and the Wakefield Prison and Refuge in England, and the Industrial Refuges at Mountjoy and Golden Bridge in Ireland, have already borne riper and more abundant fruits of penitence and reformation than their founders would have predicted. The best of results attainable are those which prove that far the greatest number of convict women may be permanently withheld from crime and vice in all the future, and at the same time become self-sustaining by their well-learned trades and diligent occupations.

E. H., *Cor. Sec'y.*

REPORT ON THE STATE PRISON FOR WOMEN.

BY MRS. VAN CORTLANDT.

During the past year, seventy-nine female prisoners have served out their term of punishment, receiving commutation (one of the number dying on the day her sentence expired). I have visited all of these except two, from seeing whom I was prevented by illness, and was gratefully received by all save one—a convict serving out her third term—who rudely repelled all attempts at conversation. I mention *this* as a solitary instance, having visited up to January 1, 1877, 221 women, and having been cordially and pleasantly welcomed by them. Of the seventy-nine discharged convicts, thirty-seven own themselves intemperate, twenty-nine are under twenty-five years of age, sixty-five were serving out their first term, thirteen their second and one her third. Eighty-four women have been received at the prison during the year, two of them being convicts who had escaped and been recaptured, and two returned from the Lunatic Asylum; four have been transferred to the Asylum, two have been pardoned, and four have died in prison. I regret that I can add nothing to my last year's report on "Improvement in the Classification of Crime." The limited accommodation still makes it often necessary to put two women in one cell; and detrimental as this is, physically, the moral effect is far worse. Nothing can be accomplished in the way of reform until sweeping and radical changes are made. These will, no doubt, be made during the coming year, if the Legislature listen to the voice of the Investigating Commission, who unite in recommending the removal of the Female Prison from its present most unsuitable location. I forbear, therefore, from urging more room (a ward for the very sick and dying, and a place where the dead may be laid during the brief space intervening between death and burial) in the hope that, in a new prison, all these demands may be fully met. There is a work of the greatest importance to be done for those leaving the prison—one which should begin at the very threshold—for no sooner does the door close on those liberated women than their danger begins. I speak advisedly, when I say that temptations assail them before they reach the railroad station at Sing Sing. In England, a matron accompanies every discharged convict to her home, if within a reasonable distance from the prison, delivering her over to her friends, or at least

procuring her ticket and seeing her safely in the cars. As most of our convicts are from New York, the expense of sending a matron would be small (infinitely small when compared with the good effect gained). Three hundred dollars per annum would be a very liberal allowance for this purpose. Beside, in some few cases, insuring the future well-doing of the convict, by returning her to home influences and restrictions, the matron, if sensible and shrewd, would obtain some inkling of the surroundings which might be of use hereafter. Should the State grudge this small amount of expenditure, are there not Christian men and women in the great city who can and will place this amount in the hands of the managers of the "Isaac T. Hopper Home," and enable them to send a proper escort for the outgoing convict? Within the last six months I know of two women who, I think, would have gone to that Home, but who, before they reached New York, were induced to give up their good intentions. I do not pretend to say that the home influences are in all cases good; many of the women have been trained up to crime in their own homes, and follow it with a persistence which, if applied to better things, would have distinguished them; but there are many young girls who would fain go to their homes, and, for shame's sake, dare not; yet who, escorted and cheered by a judicious matron, might be induced to return and lead lives of honesty and virtue. Is not the experiment worth trying for at least one year? For those who have no home or friends, a place ought to be provided where they may be trained for honest labor. The "Isaac T. Hopper Home" could not take in all these women; and, indeed, a Country Home would be preferable, for obvious reasons. No one but those conversant with these convicts can realize under what discouraging circumstances they are launched from the prison into the vortex of the city streets. If they escape the perils of the way, and do not desire to return to their old haunts, what are they to do? They are penniless, and "move on," from a policeman, is their first experience—so they *move on*, and where? Those who return to serve out a second term can best answer *that* question! Kindly-hearted people talk over this sad state of things, and would gladly, they say, help to remedy it, and there it ends! They cannot take a discharged convict into their homes; indeed, it would not be wise to do so. They could, however, give practical aid by establishing a "Country Home" where these poor struggling sinners might rest for a short time before going out into the world again. We cannot rid ourselves of this responsibility. In the truthful words of Miss Mary Carpenter, "they are part of 'our society,' they belong to ourselves, they are '*our* convicts'" and *we* must help them to better

things; aiding them to "live down" their guilty past, providing them with honest employment and watching over and guiding them.

One word for the little children born in the Prison. The State does not cumber itself with these "waifs and strays," save to order where they shall go when old enough to leave their mothers; and the very scanty wardrobe needed by them is usually given by the matrons out of their meager salaries. This should be remedied at once.

I cannot close without acknowledging the unvarying kindness and courtesy of Mrs. Clark and her assistant matrons. Every visit I make affords more and more insight into their duties, trials and responsibilities, and causes fresh amazement at their patience and endurance.

CATHARINE E. VAN CORTLANDT.

REPORTS OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

It is expedient to present only a few of the reports from the counties in this place, and to invite attention to the special points which these contain. The efforts which must be put forth for the total reconstruction of the *system* of jails and minor prisons, for the use of county authorities, before any reconstruction of the old county jails is thought of, cannot be much longer delayed.

ALBANY COUNTY.

"The county jail contained 68 inmates on the 1st of January, 17 of which were females, and 3 were children under 16. * * * Giving permanent employment to men leaving the Penitentiary does more for them than it would be possible to do with money." * * *

ALBANY, *January 25, 1877.*

CHARLES REYNOLDS,
Secretary."

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF REPORTS ON COUNTY JAILS, AT THE END OF THE YEAR 1876.

| COUNTY. | NUMBER OF PRISONERS ON THE EVENING OF DECEMBER 31, 1876. | | | | | | YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876. | | | | | | Present number of cells in the institution. | | |
|------------------|--|----------|--------|------------------------|----------|--------|---------------------------------|----------|--------|-----------------------------|----------|--------|---|----------|--------|
| | Total number at all ages. | | | Under 20 years of age. | | | Children of 16 years and under. | | | Total number of admissions. | | | Total number of discharges. | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Albany.. | 51 | 17 | 68 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 155 | 15 | 170 | 140 | 15 | 155 |
| Cayuga..... | 15 | 15 | 30 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 185 | 185 | 185 | 185 | 185 | 185 |
| Chautauque..... | 18 | 11 | 29 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 206 | 206 | 206 | 206 | 206 | 206 |
| Columbia..... | 7 | 4 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 650 | 650 | 650 | 650 | 650 | 650 |
| Delaware..... | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| Dutchess..... | 11 | 1 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 | 49 |
| Erie..... | 30 | 1 | 31 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 26 |
| Essex..... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 | 27 |
| Fulton..... | 12 | 12 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| Genesee..... | 12 | 12 | 24 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 256 | 256 | 256 | 256 | 256 | 256 |
| Hamilton..... | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | None. | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Jefferson..... | 237 | 67 | 304 | 47 | 14 | 61 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 383 | 383 | 383 | 383 | 383 | 383 |
| Kings..... | 4 | 4 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10,384 | 10,384 | 10,384 | 10,384 | 10,384 | 10,384 |
| Lewis..... | 9 | 9 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| Livington..... | 9 | 9 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Madison..... | 9 | 9 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| Orange..... | 9 | 9 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| Oreana..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 736 | 736 | 736 | 736 | 736 | 736 |
| Otsego..... | 15 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 | 79 |
| Rochester..... | 18 | 2 | 20 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 | 143 |
| Saratoga..... | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 | 189 |
| Schenectady..... | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 286 | 286 | 286 | 286 | 286 | 286 |
| Schoharie..... | 5 | 5 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 | 304 |
| Schoyler..... | 11 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 | 80 |
| Suffolk..... | 11 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| Ulster..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 | 347 |
| Warren..... | 16 | 16 | 32 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 | 33 |
| Washington..... | 25 | 1 | 26 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 | 176 |
| Wayne..... | 96 | 6 | 102 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 235 | 235 | 235 | 235 | 235 | 235 |
| Westchester..... | 103 | 7 | 110 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 909 | 909 | 909 | 909 | 909 | 909 |
| Wyoming..... | 7 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 | 73 |
| Yates..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 | 84 |

SUMMARY OF LOCAL COMMITTEES' REPORTS ON INDICTMENTS, CONVICTIONS AND CRIMES, AND THE STATE OF
PRISONERS IN JAILS.

| COUNTY. | YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1876. | | | | | | | | | | Total convictions. | Term of imprisonment. |
|------------------|--------------------------------|----------|--------|------------------------|----------|--------|--------------------------------|----------|--------|-----|--------------------|-----------------------|
| | Number of Indictments. | | | Number of Convictions. | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | In Courts of Record. | | | In Courts of Special Sessions. | | | | | |
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | | | |
| Broome..... | 88 | 3 | 91 | 25 | 1 | 26 | 409 | 28 | 437 | 499 | 1 year to life. | |
| Cayuga..... | 126 | 9 | 135 | 64 | 3 | 67 | 409 | 28 | 437 | 499 | 1 year to 6. | |
| Chemung..... | 80 | 9 | 89 | 24 | 3 | 27 | 21 | ... | 21 | 74 | 1 year to 7. | |
| Clinton..... | 61 | 1 | 62 | 53 | ... | 53 | 21 | ... | 21 | ... | 1 year to 10. | |
| Columbia..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 year to 10. | |
| Cortland..... | ... | ... | ... | 9 | 1 | 10 | 48 | 13 | 61 | 71 | 1 year to 10. | |
| Delaware..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 year to 10. | |
| Dutchess..... | 131 | 3 | 134 | 25 | ... | 25 | 295 | 25 | 310 | 385 | 2 years to 7. | |
| Dutchess..... | 84 | ... | 84 | 14 | ... | 14 | 28 | ... | 28 | 37 | 1 year to 5. | |
| Fulton..... | 23 | ... | 23 | 11 | ... | 11 | 35 | 1 | 36 | 47 | 2 years to 5%. | |
| Genesee..... | 53 | 1 | 54 | 23 | 1 | 24 | 51 | 5 | 56 | 80 | 1 year to 20. | |
| Livingston..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 year to 5. | |
| Livingston..... | 35 | ... | 35 | 18 | 1 | 19 | 436 | 17 | 453 | 473 | 1 year to 10. | |
| Montgomery..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 year to 10. | |
| Ontario..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 year to 10. | |
| Orleans..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 year to 10. | |
| Oswego..... | 101 | ... | 101 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 year to 10. | |
| Richmond..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 year to 10. | |
| Schenectady..... | 27 | 1 | 28 | 19 | ... | 19 | 11 | ... | 11 | 39 | 1 year to 10. | |
| Schoharie..... | 30 | ... | 30 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1 year to 10. | |
| Schuyler..... | 43 | 2 | 45 | 16 | ... | 16 | 14 | ... | 14 | 30 | 1 year to 10. | |
| Sullivan..... | 37 | 4 | 41 | 13 | ... | 13 | ... | ... | ... | 15 | 1 year to 10. | |
| Tioga..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Tompkins..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |
| Wyoming..... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | |

SUMMARY, etc. — (Continued).

| COUNTY. | Nature of offenses. | Is any kind of self-supporting industry practicable within the jail precincts? | Is a library and a supply of suitable reading provided? | Are children under 17 allowed to associate with older prisoners? | Are the two sexes so separately imprisoned as wholly to prevent communication between them? |
|------------------|--|--|---|--|---|
| Broome..... | Grand larceny, burglary, murder, arson, etc. | Possibly..... | A poor one; some newspapers..... | No..... | Yes. |
| Cayuga..... | Grand larceny, burglary, forgery, arson, etc. | No..... | Bibles..... | No..... | Yes. |
| Chemung..... | Grand larceny, burglary, forgery, assault, etc. | No..... | No..... | No..... | Yes. |
| Clinton..... | Grand larceny, burglary, bigamy, arson, etc. | No..... | Supplies from outside..... | Yes..... | Yes. |
| Columbia..... | Grand larceny, burglary, bigamy, arson, etc. | No..... | No library..... | Yes..... | Yes. |
| Cortland..... | Burglary, murder, forgery, larceny..... | No..... | No; some contributions..... | Yes..... | Yes. |
| Delaware..... | Grand larceny, burglary..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | No. |
| Dutchess..... | Grand larceny, burglary, assault to kill..... | No..... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes. |
| Fulton..... | Grand larceny, burglary, assault to kill..... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes..... | Yes. |
| Genesee..... | Grand larceny, burglary, forgery, assault to kill..... | No..... | Occasional papers..... | Yes..... | Yes. |
| Livingston..... | Burglary, rape, burglary, assault to kill..... | No..... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes. |
| Montgomery..... | Larceny, bigamy, forgery, assault to kill..... | No..... | Papers only..... | No..... | Can talk to each other. |
| Ontario..... | Grand larceny, burglary, rape, arson, seduction..... | No..... | A few books remain..... | Yes..... | Yes. |
| Oswego..... | Larceny, burglary, assault, perjury, forgery, etc. | No..... | Scanty..... | Yes..... | Yes. |
| Richmond..... | Grand larceny, burglary, bigamy, arson, assault to kill..... | No..... | S. S. books and papers..... | Yes..... | Yes. |
| Schenectady..... | False pretenses, forgery, receiving stolen goods..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | Can converse. |
| Schuyler..... | Burglary, larceny, rape, false pretenses..... | No..... | A small one..... | No..... | Yes. |
| Sullivan..... | Grand larceny, forgery, abortion, burglary..... | No..... | No..... | No..... | Yes. |
| Tioga..... | Grand larceny, forgery, burglary, assault, abduction..... | No..... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes. |
| Tompkins..... | Forgery, arson, burglary, assault, abduction..... | No..... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes. |
| Wyoming..... | ..... | No..... | No..... | Yes..... | Yes. |

BROOME COUNTY.

"The total number of commitments for the year was 978, of which 22 were females. There were 363 for drunkenness and drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 91 for vagrancy, 46 for larceny, 19 for burglary, and 1 for arson. The remainder were committed or arrested for minor offenses.

During the year there have been 38 indictments, 32 of them in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and 6 in the Court of Sessions. There have been 16 convictions, 7 in the Oyer and Terminer and 9 in the Sessions. Of these, the more serious crimes were 8 in number, as follows:—Grand larceny, 2; burglary, 1st degree, 1; burglary, 3rd degree, 2; murder, 2nd degree, 1; arson, 4th degree, 1; assault with intent to kill, 1.

The condition of the jail is excellent, and is under the management of Mr. S. F. Black, whose fidelity both to the public interests and to the prisoners is unimpeachable. The prison committee of the county, though composed of the best of men, has been negligent of its duty. Some awakening of interest among them would redound to the advantage of the prisoners and would be felt by them. The prisoners are supplied with some miscellaneous reading matter, and there is a meagre jail library."

(Signed)

WILLIAM A. MCKINNEY,
For the Committee.

CAYUGA COUNTY.

The Committee reports that there were 170 persons admitted to the jail during the year, of which 150 were charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and 5 for vagrancy. The Special Sessions courts report 432 convictions, while the Courts of Record report 67, of which 7 were followed by sentence to State Prison, and 6 to Penitentiary. The chairman of the committee states that "few children have been sent there during the year. Those that would naturally get there belong to the 'truant' class, of which we have quite a number in our midst. These properly come under the provisions of the law for 'compulsory education,' which is not enforced in our county, and is not likely to be without some further amendments. If the Legislature would pass a law making a district composed of three to five counties, and require such a school as the 'Compulsory Education' Act contemplates to be established within its boundary, where truant children could be sent (the expenses to be paid by the counties embraced in the district), it would lessen the objections now made in our interior counties to the enforcement of the Act."

Dr. S. Willard, the senior member of the Cayuga committee, states

that "a very prolific source of crime, both of major and minor magnitude, is intemperance. By habitual indulgence, conscience, which distinguishes man from brute, is obliterated or dormant, and the distinguishing principle being destroyed, he becomes a brute. But the primal cause of wickedness and crime lies beyond this pernicious habit—a cause the more deplorable because it attracts comparatively little attention. A very large per centage of criminals receive their early and only education in the schools of vice, and it is no marvel that they graduate in the felon's cell. If the State should spend as much in cultivating the mental and moral nature of children and youth as it loses in punishing the grown-up convicts, the over-crowded population of prisons would be greatly diminished. As an illustration, compare those who are properly cared for at our Cayuga Orphan Asylum with those under the pupilage of parents, who, among depraved associates, are brought up to steal, and have no faculty to measure their grade of offense.

"In reference to the treatment of prisoners, I have a word to express with emphasis. No improvement should be expected from the most kind, sympathetic, humane and christian treatment, as long as the practice prevails of permitting the juvenile and comparatively innocent offender to associate with the hardened and incorrigible villain. Would you expect to reform an inebriate by having him take lessons of a drunkard? Prisoners have told me that they were novices in crime when they entered this prison, but by associating with old offenders and hearing their boasts of crime, they were much better qualified to practice it than they had ever expected to be. They left the prison worse than they came, and this is one fruitful cause of their coming back. Whatever else is done to reclaim the offender, all reasonable hope is lost, as long as there is a miscellaneous commingling of old and young criminals.

"There is another subject of much importance which deserves the very thoughtful consideration of your society: The government of the prison must be defective, where the offenders have no fear of punishment for the most flagrant insults and violence. A prisoner may knock his keeper down or spit in his face, and, under the existing law, may have no fear of punishment, in consequence of which discipline is very lax. A willful offender should, in some appropriate way, be made to feel his punishment."

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

The committee report: "In regard to our work in 1876, we have visited the jail and held religious services every Sabbath; we have had a respectful hearing and hope some good impressions have been made. We have had a few lads under 17, and we earnestly protest against the

plan of making them associate with older persons hardened in crime; but, as our jail is now constructed, we do not see how it can be avoided. We need a new jail, if crime increases as it has done. We find that most of the crime in our county is committed through the influence of intoxicating liquors.

“Committee’s report of Jail-work for 1876. — Visits made, 52; average number present each Sabbath, 11; number of secular and religious papers distributed, 1,103; pages of tracts distributed, 3,631; testaments and gospels, 29; tracts sent to Clinton and Albany, 163; letters sent, 2; advice given to 26 released prisoners; and assistance, in money, to 2.

“So far as possible, we keep a record of dates of those who are sentenced to other prisons and write to them and help them when they return.”

DELAWARE COUNTY.

Dr. Ferris Jacobs, chairman of committee, remarks: “Our criminals and paupers chiefly come from the old source of all kinds of mischief and degradation. It is difficult to reach them. The moral nature is to be reached largely through the intellect.”

DUTCHESS COUNTY.

Mr. H. Loomis, Jr., on behalf of the committee, states: “We repeat the general statements and suggestions of our report of four years ago. The same evils exist, and, in the present organization of the jail system and arrangement of the building, it does not seem practicable to remedy them. Our hope that there will soon be such a reorganization of our criminal procedure as that the jails will become only places of detention is so great that we could hardly wish to see the building expensively arranged for convicted prisoners under sentence for whom, in their small numbers, it is so difficult to provide labor or correctional discipline. District Penitentiaries seem to us now the first and most absolute need, with more complete and special provision for juvenile offenders.

“Then we would like to see absolutely solitary confinement during the temporary incarceration of those awaiting trial. At present, the sexes are not completely separated, and offenders of all ages lazily stew together in an atmosphere alike physically and morally polluted. Next in pressing importance, it seems to us, is the establishment of an Industrial School for Girls at some place on the Hudson—similar to that at Middletown, Conn.,—where girls from ten to eighteen, who have no other guardianship, but are not necessarily under criminal charges, may

be trained and disciplined till homes can be found for them. It should not be a State institution, but should receive weekly allowance for all who are committed under public process. This is the most important measure in connection with the means for the prevention of crime which you ask us to suggest; and the very great and remarkable success of the Middletown (Conn.) school, and of similar ones elsewhere, leads us to the opinion that no expenditure of the same extent can be made to accomplish a nobler result. We shall hope that the subject may be brought prominently before the attention of the philanthropic citizens of our Hudson River towns. We think it not too much to hope that such an addition as this to the benevolent resources of our community may certainly be secured.

"Members of Y. M. C. Association have continued to hold weekly services in the jail, and have made provisions for papers and more valuable kinds of reading for the inmates, and have in various ways interested themselves in their wants."

JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Mr. Richard G. Keyes reports that "An examination of the jail record of this county gives the following result: Committed during 1876, 333; for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, 266; of the 333, there were 298 intemperate; 13 were committed for drunkenness only, showing that disorderly conduct generally accompanies drunkenness; 5 males and 5 females were committed for vagrancy, and 4 of the former and 3 of the latter were intemperate. In looking over the jail record for the year, I found that there were 22 sent to the Onondaga Penitentiary, 21 of whom were designated as intemperate, and of the few sent to State Prison, all were intemperate. One, under sentence for murder, who committed suicide the night following his sentence, was an intemperate man.

"The religious interests of the prisoners are cared for, religious services being held there very regularly. Within the last few weeks, a very remarkable temperance movement has been in operation in this city, quite similar to the one in Pittsburgh (Pa.). It has reached even the jail. * * *

Mr. Jesse M. Adams writes — "Much good has been done through the visiting committee during the past year. Religious services have been held regularly every Sunday afternoon by two or three persons adapted for the work, led by one of the committee. Several who have been sent to prison, occasionally write in thankfulness for the light they have received from us, and the few letters and papers sent them

inspire them with new courage and hope, as if some friend at home had really touched their hearts for good. Many have signed the temperance pledge; many are taught through good and wholesome reading. Prisoners left longest in jail seem to be affected the best, as the oft-repeated services make a deeper impression on both mind and heart, yet, of course, the most go out to fall by almost the first temptation offered, having no moral principle to live by, or stamina within them to keep them from the evil. These are defective in their early training, defective in their education and right views of life, defective more particularly in moral principle; yet there is hope of making even the worst to see their folly and turn to right principles.

"Most of the arrests are from drinking and idleness. Both lead to evil, and that continually. The Temperance Reform Club, started among the worst in our city of late, has cut off nearly all the minor arrests. Tramps are common, and they seem to care little for what is good and right, so that they get a living, fair or foul as the case may be, having a mania for traveling, knowing nobody and caring for nobody."

KINGS COUNTY.

Rev. J. G. Bass reports:—"During the past year the county jail has been regularly visited and religious service held by me every Sunday morning. The place assigned us for this purpose (the best in the building) is poorly adapted, being much too small to accommodate even a third of those who would gladly avail themselves of the privilege of attendance on Divine worship. This has created discontent in the minds of many of the prisoners who wanted to attend but were prevented, and placed the keepers in the position of deciding who may and who should not attend the services.

"The question of building a new jail is again under consideration, with good prospect that Kings county will not much longer bear the stigma of having the worst jail in the country. It is also hoped that in building, some provision will be made for a chapel in which all disposed may assemble and comfortably listen to religious truth.

"*Kings County Penitentiary.*—My visits to this prison have been frequent, averaging more than four a week. The field of usefulness here is broader than in the jail, and all the opportunities for doing good more at hand. Rev. Father Hickey has a Roman Catholic service in the Sunday forenoon, the writer, a chapel service in the afternoon, with an average congregation of three hundred, and a short service in the prison hospital. It is understood by the prisoners that they can at any time

have personal conversation with me on matters of interest to them, and many avail themselves of this privilege.

"The Prison library, under the charge of a careful, efficient man, is doing a good work. Over six hundred volumes are issued each week. A further supply of books is much needed. Bibles and testaments in eight languages have been given out. The hospital is carefully supplied with suitable reading, and it will compare favorably with any hospital in the land for cleanliness, light, ventilation, nurses, and all that is needed for the comfort of the sick. The school is still in operation, doing all that we could anticipate or desire. The money allowed by vote of the Board of Supervisors to discharged prisoners (whose record has been good) has worked well in nearly every case, saving the ex-convict from begging or stealing, and placing many in circumstances to leave the city and others to engage in business.

"I believe that every moral and religious appliance is in operation in this prison, and that every inmate — Catholic or Protestant — under the guidance and sympathy of a teacher of his own faith, has an opportunity before him of reformation of heart and life.

"The number of prisoners received during the year 1876 was 1529, of whom 780 were natives-born, and 749 foreign; 268 were under 20 years of age, 590 between 20 and 30, 359 between 30 and 40, and 312 over 40 years of age."

Mr. William Hadden states: "During the past five years I have given close attention to the influences of the Sunday services, and I have become more and more impressed with their usefulness in a reformatory way. Many a man has come into the corridor where our services are held, in despair, and returned to his cell with new hope born of the blessed words of the gospel. * * * Our audiences are decidedly heterogeneous in character. The professional thief, the twenty-day rounder, boys of all ages, children and infants in arms — worse than motherless — with a large proportion of women of all ages, give a variety to our gathering that is rather encouraging than otherwise, as it widens the possible field of usefulness, and is an indication of the general interest taken in our services. In our contact with the men and women we thus meet every week, there naturally occur many cases of want to be relieved, advice to be given, and letters to be written; and to Mr. Bass, our chaplain, come frequent opportunities to exert a desirable influence in the court-room or before the trial; but we have been taught most thoroughly that human nature, even at its lowest, has other thought and care than of what can be eaten or put in the pocket, and that the gratitude of the poor prisoner is as sincere and of as high a tone as that of the most refined and cultured.

"With regard to the jail building, its insufficient accommodation, its

pestilential odors and health-destroying cells, they are matters of constant public discussion. During the terrible heated term last summer, the condition of the prisoners in the jail was pitiable in the extreme. Almost every cell was overcrowded with men, obliged, by the oppressive heat, to remove their clothing and sit, as I have seen them, in almost complete nudity, perspiring at every pore and panting for a breath of fresh air. It is a crying shame to a christian people and an outrage to humanity that nothing has been done to improve the condition of this building, when the true condition of affairs has been a matter of public comment so long. * * * Tons of disinfectants and whitewash will not efface the crime of neglect that rests upon our people in this matter. Millions have been spent upon parks and boulevards, fountains and public squares, but the cry from the overcrowded jail has been unheeded. At times, as at present, there occur certain spasmodic indications of interest in the matter, but the public conscience soon settles back into the old condition of apathy, and nothing is done.

"Whether the time will ever come when our community will become aroused and realize its responsibility to its unfortunates and criminals, and provide such accommodation for their temporary incarceration as shall not be a school for crime and the destruction of all self-respect among the imprisoned, remains to be seen. Until this does occur, we shall wait impatiently, and, in season and out of season, urge this matter in private and public, so that no portion of the disgrace shall rest upon the Kings county branch of the Prison Association of New York."

LIVINGSTON COUNTY.

The sheriff of this county adds this important statement: "I think some way should be devised by which boys committed to jail should not be thrown into the company of the older men who are so often hardened in crime, and who rejoice in developing whatever is vicious in the young men who may be so unfortunate as to be in their company."

NIAGARA COUNTY.

Mr. Charles T. Kilborne, chairman of committee, reports: "During the past year, our Young Men's Christian Association has continued the visitation and Sunday service at the jail through the Prison Association's committee. In the services and personal religious conversations, we have received respectful attention, and, after their discharge, some of the prisoners have come to our Y. M. C. A. rooms, and there

received sympathy and encouragement in their newly-formed purpose of a better life. Although the depression in business has operated to our disadvantage, yet we have been able to assist some to employment, and others to return to their former homes. We have also persuaded several to prove the genuineness of their professed penitence and declared purpose of reformation, by acknowledging their guilt and receiving their just sentence, thus saving the county the expense of a trial. The large majority of persons have given no indications of having been moved to a desire or purpose for any thing better, but the knowledge of the few who have been reached, greatly encourages us.

"A supply of religious papers is distributed each Sunday, and we hope, at our next annual statement, to report a permanent library. I can but express my regret, as in previous reports, that nothing has been done to provide employment of some kind for the prisoners, and I am convinced that to this enforced idleness and the opportunities afforded for communication with each other, is to be attributed the fact that many graduate from our jail more proficient in crime than when they entered. If this matter were seen by the community in its real light, it would seem that it could be no longer neglected. The importance of industry and education can hardly be overestimated in the attempt to effect a reformation among this class. The removal of all children from our County Poor-House to the "Home for the Friendless," of our city, is a long step towards checking the hereditary crime and pauperism which have heretofore been so prolific. It is a "Home" for children (although a few old persons are taken care of) and is doing an excellent work, with its *family* feature very kindly and well carried out. The children all attend the public schools — two of which are located not far distant —, have no distinctive dress or uniform, and are encouraged to believe that there is no good reason why they should not be useful and respected members of society, if they choose. This separation from old surroundings and associations, and the bringing to bear upon them of new influences, especially the conscientious kindness which all share alike, is already bearing fruit, and those who were active in securing the passage of the law, under which the new order of things has been brought about, have reason for great satisfaction at its workings thus far.

"A religious service is held each Sunday at the Alms-house, conducted by our Y. M. C. Association, and from the officials at jail and alms-house we have received uniformly polite and courteous treatment.

"We congratulate the Prison Association upon the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment, which their unwearied efforts have finally carried through, and from which we expect excellent results in the near future."

ONEIDA COUNTY.

The following circular shows what duties have received full attention in this county. The committee at Utica says in this circular which was issued by them and followed up by personal efforts: "We are desirous of calling your attention to the following law, passed by the Legislature of this State May 28, 1875, providing for the detention of witnesses and women and children in places other than common jails.

[Laws of New York, 1875, Chapter 464, page 531.]

"AN ACT to provide houses of detention in the several counties in this State for the safe-keeping and proper care of women and children charged with offenses and held for trial, and also for the detention of all persons held as witnesses.

PASSED May 28, 1875; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The boards of supervisors of each of the counties in this State, except in the county of Kings and city and county of New York, are hereby authorized and empowered to procure, by lease or purchase, a suitable place or places other than common jails, for the safe and proper keeping, and care and keep, of women and children charged with offenses and held for trial, and all persons detained as witnesses; such places to be termed houses of detention.

§ 2. Whenever a house of detention shall be provided in any county according to the provisions of this act, any magistrate in such county authorized to commit persons charged with offenses and held for trial, shall direct on his order of committal, in case the person charged is a woman or girl, or a boy under sixteen years of age, that such person be placed in the house of detention in his county instead of the jail, and every person held as a witness in such county shall be placed in such house of detention.

§ 3. This act shall not apply to any person charged with crimes punishable with death or imprisonment in State Prison for a term exceeding five years or charged with a second offense.

§ 4. The sheriff in each county shall have charge and control of such house or houses of detention, and shall be entitled to collect from the county the same fees and compensation for the care and board of said persons as are now allowed by law for the care and board of prisoners confined in the common jail.

"You are aware that persons who are so unfortunate as to have knowledge of the commission of crime by others, if they are poor and likely to move away at the time of the trial of the criminals, are put in jail to secure their attendance as witnesses. During the year of 1875, a woman was placed in the jail at Utica six months, not for any offense of

her own, but for the misfortune of knowing something about the offenses of others. Such imprisonment is not only barbarously unjust to the witness, but it is likely to increase crime by degrading the witnesses and converting them into criminals.

"The course of procedure towards women and children charged with offenses for the first time, and unable to procure bail, while awaiting their trial, is hardly less barbarous and unwise than the treatment of witnesses. The theory of the law is, that these persons are to be deemed innocent until, by trial, they are found to be guilty, and yet they are thrust into jail among the most hardened offenders and kept among them until they are taken to court. One would imagine that this was done to make sure they would come out of jail guilty if they entered it innocent.

"Two little boys residing near Deansville, in this county, one eleven and the other thirteen years of age, were charged with some petty offense for which the justice thought they ought to be tried. Nobody was found to bail them, and they were sent to the jail at Utica, kept there two months and then sent to the jail at Rome, and kept there about two months; and when the day of trial came no one appeared against them and they were discharged. We dread to have our children with depraved men a single hour, but here was an exposure of these children to such influences four months. The Sheriff found them to be good children, and kept them away from criminals as much as possible, but they were in jail and must carry with them through life its impressions and influence and stain.

"Last year the Board of Supervisors of the County of Oneida authorized the Sheriff of the county to fix up four rooms at the Hospital, in the city of Utica, for the purpose of carrying into effect the annexed law. This has been done at a comparatively trifling expense, and we respectfully but urgently request the Board of Supervisors of other counties to follow this good example.

"JOHN F. SEYMOUR,

"WM. J. BACON,

"EDWIN HUTCHINSON,

"THEO. P. COOK,

"Local Committee of the Prison Association of New York."

UTICA, December 2, 1876.

ONONDAGA COUNTY.

Mr. J. C. Williams states: "The sources of crime are many, and first among them, I would place the use of tobacco and alcoholic drinks as most fruitful sources of disorder and crime, both in children and parents, because the appetite is transmitted from parent to child. Ignorance is another cause of crime, which in this age of public schools, free to all, should be remedied. The more intelligent we can make our children and growing youth, the fewer criminals there will be. It costs much less to educate them than to support them as criminals and paupers.

"The neglect of parents to require of their children, obedience to good and wholesome regulations in the family, a proper respect for parental authority and a just regard for the rights of others, leads, in many cases, after the children are grown up, to cruelty, injustice and wrong-doing, and to a disregard of salutary laws that finally brings them to prison, and sometimes to the gallows.

"Many children, who have lost one or both of their parents, are sent to the House of Correction and to the Penitentiary for some little misdemeanor, and there get their first instructions in vice, and, in after years, become criminals and paupers, whereas, with proper care and instruction while young and forming their habits, they might have been respectable and useful members of society. Our judgment is that no child should be sent for any length of time to a House of Refuge or to a Penitentiary, if it can possibly be avoided, and then, in most cases, 3 days would be better than 3 months.

"Idleness, caused by the present stagnation in business, seems to be an unavoidable source of crime; thousands in our cities who would gladly labor and support themselves, cannot find employment, and many, too proud to beg, steal rather than starve.

"Another great source of crime is the production of natural criminals, from the lower and vicious classes who have been thrown among us for the past few years from foreign shores. How can we expect children who are brought up to get a living without labor or by stealing, to be any thing but criminals?

"The evil effects of placing young criminals in prison with those who are adepts in crime, is more apparent to us day by day, and should be avoided."

Mr. H. Babcock adds to the above statement: "We visit the prisoners and keep up our Bible class once a week, and this winter a school has been opened for two evenings in the week. The prisoners are well cared for and comfortable."

ONTARIO COUNTY.

Mr. Cyrus W. Dixsen reports on behalf of the committee:—“Myself and my sister have continued the work (in which we have been engaged for 10 years) of jail visitation on the Sabbath, and others are associated with us to assist in the singing and exercises. With very rare exceptions, I find no where else, more earnest attention seemingly given to the presentation of religious truth, and we feel assured that much good has resulted. * * * Boys are thrown in among the older and hardened criminals and exposed to most pernicious and debasing influences, and it is high time that some means were devised for their separate confinement.

“The statistics of our county for the last year as regards intemperance are appalling, and I reiterate my conviction, that the penalty should be increased according to the number of times the offense is committed. There are many who seem to like getting where they can be fed and have a good time at the expense of the county, and for such persons, in case of a second offense within six months, I would make the penalty, confinement in cell for a period of 5 days, and for a third offense, the same for 10 days. Where there are no facilities for labor something should be devised to make the penalty more distasteful. The proportion of female convicts has been rather larger than usual. Some of them are old offenders, hardened against all susceptibility to moral influences.

“We gather up religious papers that would be likely to interest the prisoners and distribute them on our visits, but we find that, unless some of the sheriff's family interest themselves and assume the oversight, books are soon destroyed, and but few volumes are now left of the library. A thorough and radical reform is needed, and we hope that means may be devised for rendering our jails reformatory in influence, instead of being, as they are too often, hot-beds of vice. * * * We think that our jail in its sanitary arrangements will compare favorably with other institutions.”

ORANGE COUNTY.

Dr. J. H. Thompson reports: “The Association is laying the axe at the root of the tree in seeking to separate the youthful offender and those whose characters have not yet acquired a criminal taint, from contaminating association with inveterate and hardened criminals. * * * The herding together of all classes, without distinction of age, sex, or the character of the offense, convinces me that the jails serve rather as schools of vice than as means of reformation. This commingling is coincident with enforced idleness, and what more favorable opportunities could be desired for vicious instruction? I may mainly

charge the culpability of such neglect upon the supervisors, who possess the power to remedy the evil by the employment of the prisoners, the facilities for such industrial occupation being easy of access. The kind of labor I refer to is stone-breaking for macadamizing the roads and streets. The material for this labor is readily available, and the grounds connected with the jail are ample for carrying on the work. * * *

In this place I take occasion to note the similarity of this proposition, as regards the labor recommended, to the plan embodied in a bill pending in the Legislature at Albany, which contemplates the hiring of buildings for industrial uses. In the operation of my suggestion, however, the expense incurred would only be the erection of sheds at little cost. * * *

"It gives me satisfaction to note the excellent effect of sending short-term convicts to the Penitentiary at Albany, instead of sentencing them to confinement, without work, in the jails. If to this is added the work of excluding the youth and others susceptible of reclaiming influences from intercourse with old and hardened offenders, a great success will have been achieved.

"In conclusion, I am glad to mention the continued active exertion and instrumentality on the part of the christian men and women of our village for the promotion of the best intellectual and spiritual welfare of the inmates of the jail here."

OSWEGO COUNTY.

The local Committee of this county reports as follows: "The Committee, on its last inspection, found the jail in as good condition as could be expected, taking the character of the premises into consideration. It was clean, well whitewashed, and free from effluvia. Quite an improvement upon the state in which the Committee found it previously is manifested. * * *

"At the time of the inspection there were confined 12 men and 1 boy of fifteen years of age. Of these, three were awaiting trial under indictments for murder; one for forgery; one for horse-stealing, and eight under sentences for vagrancy and drunkenness. Among the latter were two life-long vagrants and one lawyer, who is becoming such.

"The Committee is glad to be able to report a decided improvement in the aspect of the jail, and its belief that the jailor keeps prisoners and premises clean, and manages every thing well."

OTSEGO COUNTY.

A lady member of the Committee states that — “The county prison of Otsego is considered in a good condition, the new jail having all facilities for better discipline, hygiene and good order. It is a very good building. The law for the separate detention of women and children and also of witnesses, is said to be faithfully carried out, and the jail statutes generally are enforced. There has been great improvement in every detail since the opening of the new jail. * * *

“There is one point on which I feel a very deep interest, and which should assuredly receive speedy attention :—Separate reformatories are grievously needed for young offenders, both boys and girls. My own personal experience in this particular has been very sad—some very bright, healthy, promising little ones who were kept too long at the Poor-house, under the old system, have become utterly degraded and vicious, and have been placed in our jail. Several boys also, of respectable families, whose mothers and sisters are worthy women, have been in prison here with the adult prisoners for first offenses, and become utterly corrupt. * * *

“The most ample facilities in the way of reformatories should be provided by the State for all these young criminals between the ages of nine and eighteen, and it strikes me they should be kept in such reformatories a long time—for years, if necessary. Recently a young boy criminal from the jail here, was sent to the Reformatory at Rochester, where his conduct was excellent ; he had not one bad mark during the time of his confinement there. His widowed mother applied last summer for his release ; he returned home and immediately fell again under the influence of a gang who made a tool of him, and he now bids fair to end his days in the State prison. * * * It is one of the greatest of charities to snatch these young boy offenders away from evil influences and keep them under restraint as long as necessary.”

RICHMOND COUNTY.

The Local Visiting Committee to the Richmond County Jail for the year 1876, submit the following as their Annual Report :—

“During the year 1876 there have been committed to the jail 369 persons, of whom 305 were men and 64 were women. From the classification taken from the sheriff's books we find that 190 were committed for examination ; 1 as witness ; 98 for drunkenness ; 49 for disorderly conduct ; 42 for larceny ; 33 for vagrancy ; 68 for assault and battery ; 9 for burglary ; 3 for ‘highway’ robbery ; 3 for perjury ; 3 for trespass ; 3 for abandonment ; 3 for indecent exposure ; 2 for malicious mischief ; 2 for embezzlement ; 2 for forgery ; 1 false pretences ; 1 insane ; 1 shoot-

ing; 1 contempt of court; 1 cruelty to animals, and 1 highway obstruction.

"Of the 178 who were committed for crimes it is readily seen that by far the largest portion were for those crimes which are popularly supposed, — and justly, we think, — to arise from intemperance.

"The expenses of the jail for the past year are something over five thousand dollars—an expenditure of money entirely useless if paid with the idea that the jail system of this county has the slightest relation to a punishment or reform of the criminal.

"The jail is looked upon by the inmates, as a comfortable boarding-house, where they are fed upon roast-beef and coffee; have nothing to do; all bills paid and no questions asked; and they are let alone to recover from their last debauch, and prepare for another when their term of detention is expired. All this is very plain to any one who observes the commitment and discharge of the same persons time and time again; and they will also see the shamefulness of the system, and its utter destruction to character and hope of reform. As an example of the latter results of this system, or entire want of what should be a rigid system in a community calling itself Christian, two young men were sent, for the first time, to our jail for petty offenses upon short terms of sentence. If they had been under rigid discipline and hard work, earning their liberty only by hard effort, they could have made decent men, but they were merely shut up from time to time, getting worse each time through evil association in the jail itself. No effort at reform was, or is, ever made, and no chance for such an effort. There was nothing done to arouse their ambition, or to help them up, and they became, very frequent, indeed quite regular boarders at the jail. At the end of four years one was sent to the Penitentiary, a worthy graduate of this school for crime. The other one still continues a boarder in the jail, and is dying of consumption. The case of Margaret F—— is precisely similar. Originally weak but not wicked, now she is utterly depraved and hardened, the result of four years in our County Jail, committed there upon short sentences, from time to time.

"The library, which was placed in the jail a few years ago by the efforts of the committee, had, from the first, a great attraction for the prisoners; so much so in fact that, upon their departure, they have, from time to time, secretly expressed their love for 'Midshipman Easy' and 'Miles Wallingford' to that degree as to forget to take them from under their jackets, and now but few volumes remain. 'Baxter's Saint's Rest,' and 'Flavel's Sermons,' and others are still there to show for what the shelves were made. The books will doubtless be replaced, and such care taken of them that the present condition of the library may not recur,

"The religious exercises upon each Sunday afternoon are still continued by the members of the committee resident in Richmond. No clergyman of any denomination has been found in the county to show such an interest in the prisoners as to attend upon these services. For this, of course, they each have their own reasons, and, doubtless, good ones. And it may be that they see no good results to be gained by the efforts, a view taken by too many persons in the community, and by those persons, too, who give the character and tone and current to the public opinion upon such matters. At any rate the committee think that, in several individual instances, these services have been helpful, and have been the starting-points to lives more temperate and law-abiding than before. The services will be continued as heretofore.

"The Committee have no complaints to make of the neatness of the jail premises, nor of the general care taken of the prisoners when the Sheriff was present; but they do again solemnly protest against the portion of the jail system which makes the Sheriff, or his appointee, the jail-keeper, dependent upon the board-money appropriated annually by the Supervisors for the board of the prisoners. The keeper should, by an amendment of the law, be appointed by the Superintendent of the State Prisons, to be amenable to him for all neglect of and disobedience to a code of strict regulations and prison discipline, to be prepared by the Superintendent, and should be a salaried officer at a fair salary, paid by the Supervisors of each county. Our own observation and experience have convinced each one of us that the evils of the system, in a considerable degree, are owing to this fact of the Sheriff being the keeper, and dependent upon the board-money for his support. By regular steps it comes about in this way: The offices of Sheriff and Justice of the Peace both being elective,—the incumbents, both being of the same party, are fairly desirous of aiding one another by business as it may turn up. The Sheriff being paid by the number of boarders, the magistrate cannot withstand the argument of 'good fellow,' or 'the pay is small,' or 'he needs it,' or 'what difference does it make to you,' and so he sends, upon a short sentence of from five to fifty-nine days, many a criminal who should rightly be sent to the House of Refuge or the Penitentiary, where a better system prevails, and where there is some show of discipline, education and reform. The system tends to lower the tone of the local government, to detract from the original dignity of the officers of justice and from the shrievalty, and to impart to public opinion an unnatural indifference to the cause and cure of crime. The jail becomes the habitation of outlaws and outcasts, and has no attention or care except from the officials whose duties are related to it, and not always from them. We know of an instance where the Sheriff, finding that his office did not pay him suf-

ficiently, as he thought, for the work he had to do, left his jail and the prisoners to be fed and waited upon by the women in his family, whilst he reopened his liquor-saloon some miles away from the jail, and made frequent, if not daily, visits to it to see how things prospered. There seems to be a poetic relation here between the jail-keeper and most of his birds; perhaps, some were taught in his own saloon, and, still seeking the hand that first fed them, gravitated naturally to the jail. This plan also prevents any thing like a severe and constant attention to 'stone breaking,' or any other practicable labor which may be prescribed for the prisoners; for such labor needs an overseer, and the appropriations to the Sheriff will not allow of his having an extra hand for that purpose. We again protest against a further continuance of the present jail system in this State, and avow our confident belief in its utter and entire worthlessness as a means of punishment or reform, and as having but a slight and fitful result as a deterrent to crime. There are sixty-seven jails in this State, the complaints against one of which will apply to all, and every one who knows any thing about them knows that the complaints are well-founded and deserved; and it is all but shameful that the powers of government should not be intelligently directed to this great evil. It is only ridiculous that the public funds should be annually expended for the jails to an amount of nearly one million dollars, and the whole result be overcrowded State Prisons. If not ridiculous, it is wicked.

"Enlightened citizens should now prepare a system of criminal punishment which should embrace the entire abolition of jails as places of punishment and reform, and by which they should be retained, after proper remodeling to fit them for the purpose and for which they are now utterly unfit, as houses of detention only for prisoners held for examination, witnesses, etc., etc., and that the detention should be solitary. To provide for the punishment of criminals and for their reform, there should be erected in each Judicial District, or fixed for that purpose, suitable buildings and grounds, which should be used for work-houses, school-houses, etc., etc., and every person convicted of any crime not punishable by confinement in the State Prison should be committed to the 'work-house' in the district wherein is the county in which he shall be convicted for a period indeterminate, when we reach that wise provision of law, and, until then, for not less than sixty days. The limits of our Report are properly such as prevent any further elaboration of the suggestions we have made. They are merely tentative, and subject to further reflection and revision. But we firmly believe that if the subject should be properly taken hold of by a few well-known citizens of the State, the end could be accomplished. If the graduates from the jails, by reason of the advantages which the jails

offer for educating criminals at an early age, are those who, for the most part, knock at the gates of the State Prisons for admission, is it not a part of a wise policy to stop the increase of the supply at its source and wipe all such primary schools from off the face of the earth?

"The Committee are in full accord with the views lately expressed in a paper on 'The County Jail System,' written by the Rev. F. W. Wines, of Illinois, who argues, 'that the very idea of the county jail is antagonistic to the reformation of criminals, because it springs out of the theory of retribution, and involves classification on the basis of the crime proved, rather than the individual character of offenders.'

"Mr. Wines concludes his paper with the following recapitulation of his ideas :

'*First.* The present county jail system, for reasons sufficiently indicated, is hopelessly, irremediably bad.

'*Second.* The evils complained of growing out of the fact that few counties are strong enough in wealth and population to maintain a prison conducted upon the reformatory as opposed to the expiatory idea.

'*Third.* The remedy must lie in the discharge by the State of its proper responsibility respecting the criminal class by assuming the immediate custody and control of all convicts.

'*Fourth.* The State ought to administer its prison system with constant reference to the extirpation of crime by the reformation of those who constitute the criminal class.

'*Fifth.* One element of any rational and practical administration of that system is the gradation of prisons for different classes of prisoners, this gradation to be based not upon crimes committed, but upon the criminality of character manifested by those who commit them.

'*Sixth.* The only prisons to be maintained at the expense of the counties should be Houses of Detention for the suspected or accused.

'*Seventh.* Houses of Detention ought to be constructed with separate cells for the solitary confinement of the inmates.'

"All of which is respectfully submitted.

"EDWARD B. MERRILL, *Chairman.*

"JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.

"CORNELIA DUBOIS FLOYD.

"NICOLL FLOYD.

"MISS H. MOORE.

"MISS MUNDY.

"THEODORE E. LEEDS.

"WEST NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, *January 31, 1877.*"

TIOGA COUNTY.

Mr. E. W. Warner, chairman of committee, reports: "We shall probably be accredited with the most extensive criminal catalogue, according to our population, of any county in the State (outside of the cities). For this large contribution to the penal and charitable institutions of the State and county, we are indebted to the ample and commodious arrangements for drinking which have been provided and legalized for the convenience of the people. Very little, however, of the disorder and violence in the rural districts comes under our notice at the county seat. * * * One of the members of the Excise Board informed me that the number of drinking places is limited only by the applications, and the applications are limited only by the drinking capacity of the community. * * *

"The Deputy-Sheriff, who is also the jailor, has afforded us all reasonable facilities for visiting the prisoners once a week during the year, and for furnishing them with appropriate reading. Sunshine and pure air have been too much restricted in quantity for the health of the prisoners, and of many persons detained on suspicion of crime. * * *

TOMPKINS COUNTY.

Professor William Channing Russell reports: "The jail is an admirable one. The arrangements for the separation of sexes and ages are very good, but so long as work is not provided for prisoners under sentence, the better the jail, the worse for society. A building from which prisoners might escape before being utterly corrupted is a great desideratum. The skill with which we keep criminals secure and bind them in demoralizing association, with no occupation to interrupt the course of depravity, must be very gratifying to the evil spirits. Compulsory labor of convicts is the first essential of reform."

WAYNE COUNTY.

The Sheriff of this county adds the following testimony: "The necessity that compels us (lack of room) to place boys convicted of petty crimes among older and more hardened criminals, is hurtful in the extreme and tends to educate them to a higher degree of crime. I think I never admitted a boy here that did not go away worse than he came. I believe that is the only opinion that can be formed after noting the effect of their association with hardened men."

WYOMING COUNTY.

The Rev. Joseph E. Nassau, D. D., and Rev. John Stryker report :
“ At the present time, the jail contains eleven inmates, one a woman, and ten others of ages varying from 17 upwards. The sanitary arrangements are as good as can be expected with the facilities intrusted to the sheriff, but the county ought to have better jail accommodations. This is one of the things anticipated.

“ Some facilities for employment, physical and mental, beyond those now enjoyed, would be very desirable. * * * The progress of the temperance reformation, in most of the towns of this county (and especially in Warsaw), is having a beneficial effect in abating crime and vagrancy.

“ The prisoners appeared glad to receive a visit from the outside world, and to feel that they were not wholly forgotten by society, though when we engaged one or two of the better class in conversation, they evinced a sense of shame.”

PROGRESS TOWARDS A BETTER SYSTEM OF JAILS, HOUSES OF CORRECTION AND REFORMATORY PRISONS.

A Department of Public Justice, if it existed as a part of the State Polity, certainly would bring forward in a strictly co-ordinated manner all the questions relating to reorganization which contemplate essential changes in formal proceedings against crime and in the correctional treatment of offenders. Such a Department of the State Government will eventually be required in the interests of justice and public economy.

For the present the counties are miniature republics, comprising the towns and cities, — within their defined boundaries, — and providing for a local administration of public justice, etc. The county and borough gaols of England, much as the philanthropist Howard saw them, now have their almost exact *fac similes* in the common jails of the State of New York. The Prison Association has in the past five or six years presented full reports of these jails as they are, and of the evils they breed and foster in all sections of the State.

The county sheriff, whose revenues depend largely upon the number and official handling and long detentions of his prisoners, — though they be but witnesses and children, or poor ignorant day laborers, — drunken at night and sobered in jail by morning, — will not be apt to inaugurate the reform of the jails in our day. JOHN HOWARD, the philanthropist sheriff of Bedfordshire, was the first to incur such cause for an accusation of insanity against himself. The county judges and all the circuit judges fully concur with the Prison Association and its local committees in the opinion and wish that the common jail should be superseded by or exclusively used as a Detention House; that the labor sentence shall be faithfully carried into effect as a *correctional* measure in suitably classified or distributed Houses of Correction; that offenders shall be so correctionally treated that they shall neither become nor produce paupers themselves; that vagrants and all kinds of vagabonds shall be so controlled and trained to duties and to their own self-sustenance that they shall be kept from crime and offenses; and that children at any age under full puberty and accountability shall be treated as children, and by strictly educational and reformatory discipline when guilty of offenses against law, and not be treated in any institution in common with old offenders or habitual criminals.

The Act of April 21, 1875, providing for the separate detention of witnesses, children and women (chapter 464, Laws of 1875), and the Act

conferring increased legislative and administrative powers on boards of supervisors (chapter 482, Laws of 1875), enable county authorities to provide abundantly for the separate detention of unconvicted persons. In the last mentioned law provision is made for establishing the necessary kinds of correctional labor for vagrants and disorderly persons, and even for all classes of convicts not punishable in State Prison. These two Acts are simply permissive and not mandatory. Their utility and practicability have already been thoroughly tested. The Board of Supervisors of Oneida county was the first to test the Act providing for separate and decent detentions, and the counties of Albany, Erie, Monroe and Onondaga have for several years been carrying out the letter and spirit of the law for correctional labor. In those four counties there are no convicts, even for ten days, sentenced to the common jail. "Sentenced to jail" means sentenced to *labor*, and the sentence to hard labor signifies *that* in all cases.*

* The problems of criminality and the natural history of the criminal classes will have to be studied with the same exactness as diseases of the body or the mind, or the disordered states in any natural objects may be investigated. There is a process of remedial treatment required for all habitual offenders and for most of the merely casual criminals, in order to render them safe to themselves and to the community. This is the true significance of reformatory or correctional discipline; for, as Mr. Superintendent Brockway thus expressively defines these inherent traits which are to be corrected: "Criminals, both misdemeanants and felons, are generally devoid of just estimation of morals. Their emotions are not governed by reason. * * * No doubt such conditions of the mind originate in the inherited tendencies, and also from accidental influences. * * * The most approved plan of treatment is by renovating the physical and educating the intellectual, to facilitate or render possible the reformation of the moral nature."

The correctional influence of the hard-labor sentence and of a reasonably prolonged reformatory treatment, by the inculcation of the habits of steady industry, punctuality and obedience, while the mind and body alike are substantially nourished and invigorated, if worth anything, is worth an effectual application to as many as the courts of justice are required to sentence to labor as a penalty. The Crofton penal system, and the principles of that system as applied by Mr. Brockway and Mr. Cordier in America, have sent thousands of discharged prisoners into the fields of free labor, with the spirit that moved Hood's workingman to say:

"Whenever nature needs,
Wherever nature calls,
No job I'll shirk of the hardest work,
To shun the workhouse walls.

* * * * *

"My only chance is this:
With labor stiff and stark,
By lawful turn, my living to earn,
Between the light and dark.

* * * * *

The Oneida County Committee issued a circular to neighboring county committees, with a copy of the new law relating to detentions (see Oneida county report), and some other committees corresponded upon the subject of correctional labor and the necessity of more effective measures for the correctional discipline of jail convicts. The following project of law is at present the basis of a general inquiry concerning the practicability of superseding idle imprisonment in jail and the itinerant vagabondage that ought to be arrested by the adoption of self-sustaining correctional industries.

COPY OF A BILL INTRODUCED IN ASSEMBLY, JANUARY 9, 1877, READ TWICE AND REFERRED TO THE COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY—REPORTED FAVORABLY FROM SAID COMMITTEE AND COMMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE. (ASSEMBLY BILL, No. 79.)

'SECTION 1. Within thirty days after the passage of this act, the governor, by and with the consent of the senate, shall appoint in each judicial district of the state, except the first, seven persons, who shall constitute the board of managers of the district work-house of the judicial district for which they are appointed ; one of the managers so appointed shall hold office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, one for five years, one for six years, one for seven years, as indicated by the governor on making the appointment, and thereafter all appointments, except to fill vacancies, shall be for seven years. Such managers may be removed at any time by the senate, upon the recommendation of the governor.

§ 2. Before entering upon their duties the said managers shall respectively take and subscribe to the constitutional oath required of other state officers, which oath may be taken and subscribed before any officer authorized by law to administer an oath and shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

§ 3. The said managers shall receive no compensation for their time or services, but the actual necessary expenses of each one of them while engaged in the performance of the duties of his office, on being pre-

" No parish money or loaf —
 No pauper badge for me ;
 A son of the soll, by right of toll,
 Entitled to my fee,

" No alms I ask, give me my task :
 Here are the arm — the leg —
 The strength — the sinews of a man,
 To work and not to beg."

sented in writing, and verified by his affidavit, shall be paid quarterly by the treasurer of the board of managers of which said manager is a member.

§ 4. It shall be the duty of each of the said boards of managers, immediately after their appointment, to meet and organize, by the election of a president and treasurer from among their number, and within six months of the time of their appointment, to hire two or more buildings and land, suitable for the confinement and employment of vagrants, as hereafter referred to in this act. If two buildings only shall be so hired they shall be in different localities, and one shall be for the confinement and employment of men, and one for the confinement and employment of women, and, on no account, shall persons of different sexes be confined in one building, or in buildings that communicate in any way; and no female officer or subordinate shall be employed in the building designed for men, and no male officer or subordinate shall be employed in the building designed for women. Each board of managers, within their own district, shall appoint a superintendent for each building, who shall hold office during the pleasure of the board making the appointment, and who shall have power to appoint his own subordinates, subject to the approval of the board, and each of said boards shall fix the salary of the superintendents appointed by themselves, and of all other persons employed in the district work-house of the judicial district for which said board was appointed.

§ 5. It shall be the duty of the board of managers appointed in accordance with section one of this act in each judicial district to decide upon the means and kind of employment for persons committed to the district work-house of said district, and to provide for their necessary custody and superintendence; and the provisions for the safe-keeping and employment of such persons shall be made with regard to the formation of habits of self-supporting industry in such persons, and to their mental and moral improvement. And for the purposes of this act, to insure the safe-keeping, obedience and good order of the persons committed under this act, the superintendents of the district work-houses are hereby given, and are required to exercise, the same power as jail-keepers and constables in regard to persons committed or held, under any law of this State, in custody of said officers respectively.

§ 6. As soon as the work-house in any judicial district is prepared to receive inmates it shall be the duty of the board of managers of such district to notify all the justices of the peace, police justices, and other magistrates of the counties composing such district, of that fact, and to furnish said justices of the peace, police justices, and other magistrates, with blanks, to be used for the commitment of vagrants to such district work-house. After such notification is received it shall be unlawful for any justice of the peace, police justice or other magistrate, to com-

mit any vagrant to any poor-house or jail, or to any place of confinement except the district work-house, unless by the special request, in writing, of the district attorney for the county in which said person was arrested, which written request shall be filed and remain on record with the court making such commitment.

§ 7. The boards of managers of the several district work-houses may open an account with all persons committed to the said work-houses, charging them with all the expenses incurred by the boards of managers for their board and maintenance, and crediting them with a fair and reasonable compensation for the labor performed by them, and at the expiration of their terms of sentence, if any balance shall be found due to them, may pay the same to them at the time of their discharge.

§ 8. It shall be unlawful for the board of managers of any work-house to hire out the inmates to work for any other institution or person, and it shall be unlawful to let out the labor of the inmates by contract to any person or to admit to the work-house for the purpose of overseeing the labor of the inmates, any person not paid by the board of managers.

§ 9. The board of managers of each district work-house, having, in accordance with section four of this act, hired two or more buildings and land suitable for the confinement and employment of vagrants, shall make an estimate of the necessary expenses to be incurred in establishing said work-house, including rent, repairs, furniture, cost of raw material, tools and other necessary articles required for the care and employment of the inmates, which estimate shall be repeated annually thereafter. Each board of managers shall then apportion the expense, so estimated, among the several counties composing the judicial district for which said board was appointed, *pro rata* to the property tax of each county as the same shall be determined by the State board of equalization, and shall make a requisition on the board of supervisors of each of said counties, for the amount apportioned to said county accompanying said requisition with a copy of the estimate of necessary expenses made by said board. It shall be the duty of the board of supervisors of each of said counties, to raise and pay over to the treasurer of said board of managers the sums demanded in the requisition, and in case of delay on the part of any board of supervisors to so raise and pay over the sums thus demanded, the board of managers shall have authority to incur the necessary indebtedness and shall render an account of said indebtedness to said board of supervisors, and said board of supervisors shall provide for the payment of the indebtedness so incurred.

§ 10. The treasurer of each board of managers shall be responsible for the financial management of the district work-house of the judicial district for which said board was appointed. He shall receive all moneys due to said work-house, and shall pay all expenses incurred in

maintaining said work-house. He shall make a quarterly report to the board of managers of which he is a member, of such a character as said board shall direct, and he shall close his annual account on the last day of September of each year, and shall, on or before the first day of November following, render to the said board of managers a full and true account, accompanied by the necessary vouchers, of all moneys received by him, by virtue of his office, and of all moneys expended by him, and also an inventory of all the goods, raw material, and other property of the district work-house then on hand, a copy of which report shall be transmitted by each board of managers to the State comptroller, to the State board of charities, and to the board of supervisors of each county composing the judicial district for which said board of managers was appointed, together with their annual report, on or before the first day of December following. Should the report of the treasurer of any board of managers show a deficit at the close of the fiscal year, said board of managers shall apportion said deficit among the counties composing the judicial district for which said board was appointed, in the manner prescribed by section nine of this act, and such deficit shall be raised by the several boards of supervisors, and paid over in the manner prescribed by said section for the payment of the necessary expenses incurred in establishing said work-house.

§ 11. No member of the several boards of managers shall be interested directly or indirectly in leasing or hiring buildings or land under the fourth section of this act, or in any contract for repairing or furnishing any of the buildings to be used as district work-houses, or in any contract for supplying food, raw material or other merchandise for any district work-house.

§ 12. When, and so soon as the work-house in any judicial district shall be prepared to receive inmates, it shall be the duty of all justices of the peace, police justices, or other magistrates of such district (any law to the contrary notwithstanding), to sentence and commit all persons convicted of being vagrants under any existing or future law of this State, whether such law shall apply to the whole State, or to any special county thereof within which said person shall be convicted, to the district work-house of the judicial district in which such conviction shall take place, for a term not less than ninety days or more than six months on the first conviction, and for a term not less than six months or more than one year on a second or any subsequent conviction.

§ 13. Sections twelve and thirteen of this act shall apply also to the first judicial district of this State, and no person sentenced as a vagrant in that district shall be sentenced or committed except in accordance with this act or to any place except the work-house on Blackwell's Island, provided that no person under sixteen years of age shall be committed

to said work-house, and provided further that this section, and said section twelve shall apply to the first judicial district forthwith, and without waiting for the completion of the district work-house in any other district.

§ 14. All expenses for conveying persons sentenced as vagrants to a district work-house shall be paid by the treasurer of the board of managers for said work-house, and said board of managers shall, in each district, fix the sum to be paid per mile.

§ 15. The superintendents of the several district work-houses shall immediately report to the secretary of the State board of charities the name of any person committed to any work-house who has not resided sixty days in any county of this State, in order that the said secretary may remove such person to any State or country where he may have a legal settlement in the same manner as paupers may be removed under section eleven of an act passed June seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to provide for the support and care of State paupers."

§ 16. It shall be the duty of every magistrate, justice and court which examines, or convicts, or commits any person, under authority given in this act, to cause a record to be kept of the name, age, birthplace, occupation, last place of residence and kind of employment, of all persons so committed by them, together with the reasons given for, or the particulars of the vagrancy charged. A copy of the said record shall be transmitted upon the official order of the commitment of said persons to the superintendent of the district work-house as a part of the paper or order which shall accompany each such person to the work-house; the superintendent of such work-house shall enter and keep in a book of record all these and such other facts as are by law required concerning the inmates of poor-houses.

§ 17. Every magistrate by whom any vagrant shall be committed, shall cause such person to be searched for the purpose of discovering any property he may have, and if any property be found the same shall be taken and applied to the support of such person while in confinement.

§ 18. When any woman is committed to a district work-house it shall be the duty of the magistrate who commits her to commit any children of such woman who are more than one year of age who may be under her charge and control at the time of her commitment, and who are without proper guardianship, to the care of the superintendent of the poor of the county in which said woman was arrested.

§ 19. It shall be unlawful for any justice of the peace or other magistrate to commit any person of either sex under sixteen years of age to any work-house, and it shall be unlawful for any superintendent of any such work-house to receive any person under sixteen years of age.

All sound experience and study of the various methods of correctional treatment of common offenders show that the terms of custodial commitment should be sufficiently prolonged to secure the fixation of a habit of systematic effort and the effectual arrest of bad habits of intemperance, self-indulgent lounging and dependence. The problem of self-support in such a temporary and half out-door system of work-house labor must be solved by the same plain, common sense and business tact and economy as private employers would bring into operation in their personal business concerns. The Alabama State Correction Farm returns five dollars a month for every committed person; the Erie County Penitentiary pays from 20 to 27 cents a day for each short-term prisoner (of from ten to sixty days sentence) and the Allegheny County House of Correction (Pa.) has a yearly revenue from its shops. Of the last-mentioned work-house, where nearly all the available labor is devoted to the cooperage of barrels (for petroleum oil), the managers report that with an average prison population of 350, with only 165 engaged in productive labor, and with an average term of sentence of no more than 68 days, the clear cash income over all expenses (in 1874), including the administration, was within a fraction of \$15,000. Even in the year 1876, when the most productive line of industry was suspended, the industries were self-supporting.

To secure the best correctional treatment of the wretched classes who are committed to receive it:

First. The chief officer of the institution must be a competent and specially qualified master of men and of common affairs;

Second. The kinds of employment must be such as unskillful and rude men can pursue actively and with zest and real self-improvement as a future vocation, if need be, and, at the same time, require little expenditure of capital or machinery;

Third. There should be no external display about the buildings or the management. The common jails, as county prisons, can readily be superseded by such a plain system of District Houses of Correction as is here proposed. It is practically the system of District Prisons and Places of Correction which the President and Corresponding Secretary of this Association proposed in a report to the Legislature in 1867-68. It is suitable for a temporary and transitional system, while the statutes and judicial methods are undergoing revision and improvement, and it may prove to be worthy of being made permanent. It will inculcate self-reliant confidence in a vast number who now are drifting into the dead sea of petty crime and hopeless pauperism, while it will effectually correct and deter many others from venturing into crime as a means of subsistence.

THE STATE REFORMATORY AT ELMIRA.

The history of the plan of the Reformatory was presented in our last annual Report, and, since that time, the development of the entire plan and purpose has been carried forward steadily and successfully. The last and crowning event in this development was the enactment (April 24th, 1877) of the law "In relation to the imprisonment of convicts in the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, and the government and release of such convicts by the managers," as follows :

SECTION 1. Any person who shall be convicted of an offense punishable by imprisonment in the New York State Reformatory, and who, upon such conviction, shall be sentenced to imprisonment therein, shall be imprisoned according to this act, and not otherwise.

§ 2. Every sentence to the reformatory of a person hereafter convicted of a felony or other crime, shall be a general sentence to imprisonment in the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, and the courts of this state imposing such sentence shall not fix or limit the duration thereof. The term of such imprisonment, of any person so convicted and sentenced, shall be terminated by the managers of the reformatory, as authorized by this act ; but such imprisonment shall not exceed the maximum term provided by law for the crime for which the prisoner was convicted and sentenced.

§ 3. Every clerk of any court by which a criminal shall be sentenced to the New York State Reformatory, shall furnish to the officer having such criminal in charge a record containing a copy of the indictment, and of the plea, the names and residences of the justices presiding at the trial, also of the jurors, and of the witnesses sworn on the trial, a full copy of the testimony, and of the charge of the court, the verdict, and the sentence pronounced, and the date thereof, which record duly certified by the clerk, under his hand and official seal, may be used as evidence against such criminal in any proceeding taken by him for a release from imprisonment by *habeas corpus* or otherwise. A copy of the testimony taken on the trial, and of the charge of the court, shall be furnished to the clerk, for the purposes of this act, by the stenographer acting upon the trial, or if no stenographer be present, by the district attorney of the county. The stenographer or district attorney furnishing such copy, and the county clerk, shall be entitled to such compensation, in every case in which they shall perform the duties required by

this act, as shall be certified to be just by the presiding judge at the trial, and shall be paid by the county in which the trial is had, as part of the court expenses. The clerk shall also upon any such conviction and sentence, forthwith transmit to the superintendent of the reformatory notice thereof.

§ 4. Upon the receipt of such notice, the superintendent in person, or a subordinate officer of the reformatory by said superintendent for that purpose duly delegated, shall proceed to the place of trial and conviction, and the sheriff or keeper of the jail having the custody of the convict, shall deliver him to such superintendent or delegated officer, with the record of his trial and conviction as made up by the clerk, and such convict shall thereupon be conveyed to the reformatory, the expenses of which conveyance shall be a charge against and paid out of the earnings or other funds of the reformatory.

§ 5. The board of managers shall have power to transfer temporarily, with the written consent of the superintendent of prisons, to either of the state prisons, or in case any prisoner shall become insane, to the convict asylum at Auburn, any prisoner who, subsequent to his commitment, shall be shown to have been, at the time of his conviction, more than thirty years of age, or to have been previously convicted of crime, and may also so transfer any apparently incorrigible prisoner whose presence in the reformatory appears to be seriously detrimental to the well being of the institution; and such managers may, by written requisition, require the return to the reformatory of any person who may have been so transferred. The said board of managers shall also have power to establish rules and regulations under which prisoners within the reformatory may be allowed to go upon parole outside of the reformatory buildings and enclosure, but to remain while on parole in the legal custody and under the control of the board of managers and subject at any time to be taken back within the enclosure of said reformatory, and full power to enforce such rules and regulations, and to retake and re-imprison any convict so upon parole is hereby conferred upon said board, whose written order certified by its secretary shall be a sufficient warrant for all officers named in it to authorize such officers to return to actual custody any conditionally released or paroled prisoner; and it is hereby made the duty of all officers to execute said order the same as ordinary criminal process. The said board of managers shall also have power to make all rules and regulations necessary and proper for the employment, discipline, instruction, education, removal and temporary or conditional release and return as aforesaid of all the convicts in said reformatory.

§ 6. Whenever there is unoccupied room in the reformatory, the board of managers may make requisition upon the superintendent of prisons,

who shall select such number as is required by such requisition, from among the youthful, well behaved and most promising convicts in the state prisons, and transfer them to the reformatory for education and treatment under the rules and regulations thereof; and the board of managers are hereby authorized to receive and detain during the term of their sentence to the state prison, such prisoners so transferred, and the laws applicable to convicts in the state prisons, so far as they relate to the commutation of imprisonment for good conduct shall be applicable to said convicts when transferred under this section.

§ 7. It shall be the duty of said board of managers to maintain such control over all prisoners committed to their custody, as shall prevent them from committing crime, best secure their self-support and accomplish their reformation. When any prisoner shall be received into the reformatory upon direct sentence thereto, they shall cause to be entered in a register the date of such admission, the name, age, nativity, nationality, with such other facts as can be ascertained, of parentage, of early social influences, etc., as seem to indicate the constitutional and acquired defects and tendencies of the prisoner, and based upon these, an estimate of the then present condition of the prisoner and the best probable plan of treatment. Upon such register shall be entered quarter yearly, or oftener, minutes of observed improvement or deterioration of character, and notes as to methods and treatment employed; also all orders or alterations affecting the standing or situation of such prisoner, the circumstances of the final release, and any subsequent facts of the personal history which may be brought to their knowledge.

§ 8. The board of managers shall, under a system of marks or otherwise, fix upon a uniform plan under which they shall determine what number of marks, or what credit shall be earned by each prisoner sentenced under the provisions of this act, as the condition of increased privileges, or of release from their control, which system shall be subject to revision from time to time. Each prisoner so sentenced shall be credited for good personal demeanor, diligence in labor and study, and for results accomplished, and be charged for derelictions, negligences and offenses. An abstract of the record in the case of each prisoner remaining under control of the said board of managers, shall be made up semi-annually, considered by the managers at a regular meeting, and filed with the secretary of state, which abstract shall show the date of admission, the age, the then present situation, whether in the reformatory, state prison, asylum or elsewhere, whether any and how much progress of improvement has been made, and the reason for release or continued custody, as the case may be. The managers shall establish rules and regulations by which the standing of each prisoner's account of marks or credits shall be made known to him as often as once a

month, and oftener if he shall, at any time, request it, and may make provision by which any prisoner may see and converse with some one of said managers during every month. When it appears to the said managers that there is a strong or reasonable probability that any prisoner will live and remain at liberty without violating the law, and that his release is not incompatible with the welfare of society, then they shall issue to such prisoner an absolute release from imprisonment, and shall certify the fact of such release and the grounds thereof to the governor, and the governor may thereupon, in his discretion, restore such person to citizenship. But no petition or other form of application for the release of any prisoner shall be entertained by the managers. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to impair the power of the governor to grant a pardon or commutation in any case.

§ 9. If, through oversight or otherwise, any person be sentenced to imprisonment in the said reformatory for a definite period of time, said sentence shall not for that reason be void, but the person so sentenced shall be entitled to the benefit and subject to the liabilities of this act, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the sentence had been in the terms required by section two of this act, and in such case said managers shall deliver to such offender a copy of this act, and written information of his relation to said managers.

§ 10. Said managers may appoint suitable persons in any part of the state charged with the duty of supervising prisoners who are released on parole, and who shall perform such other lawful duties as may be required of them by the managers; and such persons shall be subject to direction and removal by said managers, and shall be paid for the duties actually performed under the direction of said managers, a reasonable compensation for their services and expenses, and the same shall be a charge upon and paid from the earnings or other funds of the reformatory.

The announcement of the law and the plan of organization by the Superintendent on the first day of May, well explains the mission of the institution. In that announcement, he says: "The law of 1877 inaugurates here, and for America, a new prison system for adult prisoners. Its design is to check crime through the reformation, by systematic cultivation, of such of the prisoners as may be reformed, and the remainder to restrain. It is believed a simple perusal of the act will show its adaptability to the objects in view."

The following is the sole organic law of the Reformatory. It comprises the essential provisions of the Act passed April 27, 1870; in its present consummation with the Act of April 24, 1877, the objects of this Institution, as set forth in the Report of the Commissioners on the Plan, etc. (dated January 25, 1870), are well provided for.

"AN ACT to provide a government for the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, and to provide for the completion of the same, and to make an appropriation therefor." (PASSED May 9, 1876.)

SECTION 1. Louis D. Pilsbury, Sinclair Tousey, William C. Wey, Rufus H. King and Ariel S. Thurston are hereby constituted a board of managers for the New York State Reformatory at Elmira, and, as such board, shall have general charge and superintendence of said Reformatory, and shall conduct the same upon non-partisan principles; they shall have no compensation for their services, but shall be allowed their reasonable traveling and other official expenses; they shall hold their office for five years, except as follows: Louis D. Pilsbury shall hold office for five years, Sinclair Tousey for four years, William C. Wey for three years, Rufus H. King for two years, Ariel S. Thurston for one year from the passage of this act. Whenever vacancies shall occur in said board of managers, by the refusal of either of the members thereof to act, or otherwise, such vacancies shall be filled by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and, when the Senate is not in session, by the Governor, subject to the consent and approval of the Senate when it shall convene. The Governor may remove any of the managers for misconduct, incompetency, or neglect of duty, after opportunity shall be given them to be heard upon written charges.

§ 2. The board of managers shall appoint a General Superintendent, and shall have power to remove him for cause after opportunity shall be given him to be heard upon written charges; all other officers shall be appointed by the Superintendent and removable at his pleasure. The Superintendent of construction of such Reformatory may be removed by the board of managers for cause, after opportunity shall have been given him to be heard upon written charges; and any vacancy so caused shall be filled by such board by appointment.

§ 3. The board of managers shall examine all the accounts and expenditures and vouchers relating to the business of the Reformatory, monthly or quarterly, and shall certify their approval or disapproval of the same to the Comptroller of the State.

§ 4. The said board of managers shall receive and take into said Reformatory all male criminals, between the ages of sixteen and thirty years, and not known to have been previously sentenced to a state prison or penitentiary on conviction for a felony, in this or any other state or country, who shall be legally sentenced to said Reformatory, on conviction of any criminal offense, in any court having jurisdiction thereof, and any such court may, in its discretion, sentence to said Reformatory any such male person convicted of a crime, punishable by imprisonment in a state prison, between the ages of sixteen and thirty

years, as aforesaid. The discipline to be observed in said prison shall be reformatory, and the said managers shall have power to use such means of reformation, consistent with the improvement of the inmates, as they may deem expedient. Criminals in such Reformatory may be employed in agricultural or mechanical labor as a means of their support and reformation. The system of labor shall be by contract or by the State, or partly by one system and partly by the other, as shall be in the discretion of the board of managers deemed best.

§ 5. From and after the passage of this act, the courts of this State are hereby authorized to sentence the class of offenders mentioned in the fourth section of this act, convicted of any criminal offense, to the said Reformatory instead of the State prison, when such criminals are between the ages of sixteen and thirty years.

§ 6. The labor necessary for the construction of shops and the enclosure of the grounds upon which the Reformatory is located, and for the completion of the unfinished portions of the Reformatory, shall be performed by the inmates, as far as may be practicable, and it shall be the duty of the Inspectors of the State prisons to select such number of inmates from the State prisons as shall, as nearly as may be, come within the provisions of the fourth section of this act, as to age and crime, and transfer the same to the Reformatory, as shall be requested by the board of managers of the Reformatory, to labor on the unfinished enclosure or the buildings or the shops, as may be best adapted for the kind of mechanical labor required.

§ 7. The said board of managers shall have the charge and general superintendence of the grounds, and the grading and improvement thereof, and of the construction of the shops, and of the enclosure, and they are hereby authorized to purchase the necessary building materials for the same, and are authorized to supply such mechanical and other assistance as shall make effective the labor of the inmates of said Reformatory. All purchases of materials and supplies to an amount exceeding five hundred dollars shall be made by contract, awarded to the lowest responsible bidder, after notice for two weeks in the State paper, and in three papers published in the county of Chemung, having the largest circulation, and one paper in the city of New York, of large circulation, of the day and hour when sealed proposals will be received for the supply of the materials and supplies required.

§ 8. It shall be the duty of such board of managers, on or before the tenth day of January in each year hereafter, to report to the Legislature the condition of said Reformatory, and their proceedings in regard to the inmates, and the progress of the work of construction and the amount of money expended, with a detailed statement thereof, with such recommendations as the board of managers shall deem proper.

§ 9. The annual compensation of the several officers, keepers, guards and teachers of the Reformatory shall be fixed by the said board of managers in their discretion, at sums not exceeding the following : To the superintendent, thirty-five hundred dollars ; to the principal keeper, one thousand dollars ; to the clerk, one thousand dollars ; to the chaplain, or chaplains, one thousand dollars per annum ; to the kitchen-keeper, eight hundred dollars ; to the store-keeper, eight hundred dollars ; to the hall-keeper, six hundred dollars ; to the yard-keeper, six hundred dollars ; to the keepers, each five hundred dollars ; to the guards, each five hundred dollars ; to the sergeant of guards, five hundred dollars ; and to the teachers, each three hundred dollars ; and if, for any reason, the term of service of any of them shall terminate before the end of any year, their compensation shall be paid only for the term of service at the rate of the annual compensation above provided, and such salaries shall be in full for all services performed by them.

§ 10. Every officer who shall be appointed in pursuance of the provisions of this act, shall take and file in the office of the Secretary of State, within fifteen days after his appointment, the constitutional oath of office ; and the superintendent, and such other officers as shall be required by the Comptroller so to do, shall, respectively, give bonds to the State, in such penalty and with such sureties as the Comptroller shall approve, conditioned for the faithful performance of their duties as required by law.

§ 11. The sum of fifty thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purpose of purchasing materials and proceeding with the work of construction of the north wing of the Reformatory, which appropriation shall be paid by the Treasurer, on the warrant of the Comptroller, upon the requisition of the board of managers, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated. The work on said north wing shall be performed, so far as practicable, by the inmates of the said Reformatory.

§ 12. This act shall take effect immediately.

TENEMENT-HOUSES.

OVERCROWDING AND UNHEALTHFULNESS AS CAUSES OF CRIME.

The domestic circumstances under which most of the offenders and dangerous classes grow up in their infancy and youth are intimately concerned in the causation and pernicious fruit of those disorders of the after-life of the children of such a heritage as that which is entailed upon the families of the ignorant poor in the overcrowded slums of New York and some other cities in this State. The committee of the Legislature that undertook an investigation into causes of the increase of crime in this State, and particularly in the metropolis, in 1875, called upon the Corresponding Secretary of the Prison Association for specific information concerning the preventable sources of crime, and especially those which may be controlled by sanitary measures. His testimony on this subject was as follows :

Elisha Harris, M. D., a witness, being duly sworn, testifies :

Q. You have been connected with the board of health, I think, for a number of years, have you not ? A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long have you been connected with that ? A. Most of the time since 1866.

Q. What is your official position in that board ? A. At present it is registrar of vital statistics, and, under a former board, at other times I have been sanitary superintendent.

Q. We have understood that you have given the causes of crime in this city very great consideration, and for that reason we have invited you to come before us and give your views on that subject. We understood that you have entered into the matter of the statistics of crime also to a considerable extent. Give us some idea, if you can, of the number of criminals to the population, in this city. I think you have gone into that matter somewhat ? A. I don't know the number of criminals, nor the number of persons that would be called habitual criminals in the city population, now in the State. There is no body of criminal statistics, but we have in prisons as good and sufficient evidence of the number of persons actually convicted from year to year, and the prisons of the whole State have felons containing a large representative class from this city. Each of the prisons has a large quota, Sing Sing receiving all that are passed to the State Prisons, and Auburn and Clinton Prisons — the other two State Prisons — receiving colonies or drafts

monthly or oftener, from Sing Sing. Then the two penitentiaries near us, the one on Blackwell's Island and the one in Kings county, receive a large number of young felons, under the statute, which provides that young criminals under 21, whose sentences are for less than five years, may be committed to the penitentiary; so that the number of prisoners of the rank of felons can be counted up from the State Prisons, and it is found to be increasingly large, and the per centage of criminals to the population increases more rapidly than the normal increase of the population by emigration and birth. We have at present a little short of 4,000 prisoners, all told, of the rank of felons, including these young prisoners who, being young, are allowed to be sent to the penitentiary under sentence for the felonies of which they are guilty. The number sent up from this city, of course, is out of all proportion to those sent from the rural districts, and the records of the courts are the best evidence upon that point. The number of cases that come before the different classes of courts in this city shows an increase of adepts in crime, and the exact statistics do not exist in such form that they can be conveniently quoted; but, nevertheless, they may appear on the records of your committee, and I have put in writing a few points that I could simply lay in your hands; and still I think that the records from the judicial sources would be the most instructive, for those from the prisoners only show what have actually reached the prisons and how they are distributed. And, then, there is another point: The crimes against property in this State are, to a large extent, organized crimes — crimes that have required reflection and preparation — and into that class of crime a large number of boys and youths are enticed, and this city and Brooklyn are the greatest centres for that kind of constructive operation in crime. I speak now from the result of actual observation and inquiry, for the last four years, in the prisons of the State and the jails. These centres have become so important that the statistics concerning these classes now are very desirable. They are not attainable under the existing method of making up the records of the police and judicial department.

Q. How would you suggest that they should conduct their records in order that these statistics might be attainable. You say they are desirable? A. They are so desirable that it is necessary to begin, I think, with the first conditions of any accuracy in statistics, namely, identification. On seeing prisoners in all the prisons, and visiting them several times over, and visiting all the jails from two to four times during the last four years, myself, I have found that the identification of a criminal is scarcely conceived to be a part of any public duty connected with the proceeding against a criminal, or against crime. To be sure there is a formal identification; the prisoner is allowed to say who

he is; but the young criminal learns before his beard is grown, in this city, that he may pass by any number of aliases, and he feels a great security. There is no identification of criminals.

Q. It has been suggested here that there should be some law against the taking of aliases? A. The first step towards any thing like accurate statistics would require identification. Our methods of proceeding against offenders of all ranks omit any thing like the necessary steps, and, just what those steps should be, should be very plain to judicial officers and to the public, I think, and when offenders come to be identified, as they are in many cases, one of the greatest powers to be used in repressing crime would be in our hands as a table. Now, the felons—the habitual criminals—are an unidentified class, to a great extent.

Q. How would you suggest such identification and prevent their taking other names? A. The identification should be as absolute regarding the criminal as it is regarding the citizen who is taking a passport, and there is no reason why any criminal should escape identification. There is no impossibility of identifying any criminal in this State.

Q. You said that what statistics you had at command had shown a decided increase in the number of criminals, out of proportion to the increase in population, or to the arrival of emigrants or other causes. Are you able to state what you regard as the principal elements of that increase — what change there is in our habits or our mode of living that has brought about this increase? A. I do not think that it is any particular change in the habits or modes of living of the people generally. With the increased density of population in the great cities of the State, crime has increased according to its own laws, the opportunities for crime having increased, and the influx of persons who live by crime who reach us from all parts of the world. It being the richest State in the Union, and having the greatest facilities for crime against property, the criminals from other countries and other States make it their residence to a degree which has not always been true, probably. That probably would be found to be the case from an examination of the prisoners as they are any day. Now, the records of all the prisoners in the State are familiar to the persons with whom I am associated in one of the associations in this city, or this State, for the care of prisoners — the Prison Association — and these records show that the proportion of foreign-born criminals is not only in excess, but the crimes against property are connected with that class of prisoners that seem to have floated into this State as criminals, that is, the cracksmen and burglars. Then come in the boys, the youth, those who are born among us mostly, that is, from among us, more than from the rural districts. When they

are traced back to their homes, they are found not to have sprung up from the well educated and well housed, as many people seem to suppose may be true, without investigating the subject; but the region south of Fourteenth street, for example, and the tenement-house districts, the dirtiest dens of the city, have actually been the birth-places and the nurseries of a very large proportion of these criminals that we now find in the penitentiaries and the State Prisons. When we get these boys under investigation, these younger criminals, this is the result, as the special inspector of the Prison Association said to me last week, concerning the investigations he had just been completing at Auburn, and is now pursuing at Sing Sing. The younger criminals seem to come almost exclusively from the worst tenement-house districts, that is, when traced back, to the very places where they had their homes in the city here. He says that without any theory. His records, taking name by name, prove that his calculation is based on actual confidential statements of the prisoner concerning his early life. There is nothing strange about that, but it is very important when we consider that the manner in which our poor people are housed in the most dense portions of the population, is perilous to the community in respect to the crimes that are almost sure to spring up where people live in that manner. The police records in this city already bear testimony to the usefulness of great improvements in particularly bad quarters. You know very well how it has been in the Sixth ward, and especially in the densest portions of the Sixth ward. The region of Little Water street and Cow Bay, and Five Points, generally, are no longer the conspicuous centers of the criminal class; and even in the Fourth ward, since the streets have been widened and new streets extended through, and the tenement buildings brought to a considerable degree of improvement—very great improvement indeed in the worst portions, like Gotham Court on Cherry street, Fish alley on Oak, and Madison and Monroe streets, and various quarters that could be mentioned in these wards—the improvements in the dwellings of the poor—the same class live there still—have been followed by a great decrease in the number of arrests and the number of crimes.

Q. Do you think any legislation is desirable which should prescribe the number of inmates that any house should contain, of given size?

A. Well, the experience of other cities, where such laws have been applied, shows that, by limiting the amount of occupation on a given area—square feet or square yards—and limiting the condensation of the population in the domicile, great reforms can be wrought out. Now, those are the reforms which have made such changes in Glasgow, Edinburgh and Paris. In Glasgow, the amount expended—which I put in a memorandum for your use—to simply cleanse and reform certain

classes of the population, some 30,000 people, more or less, that occupied the old tenement rookeries, has been very great, and the city took the burden upon itself. It now is relieved of that burden by a sinking fund that is growing up out of the result of improvement, though they have expended in all many millions of dollars. It amounts to over \$7,000,000 in our currency that they have expended, and now they have ceased expenditure, having carried on this work of improvement for seven years. The result is, that the decrease of crime is apparent to such an extent that it can be quoted by the police authorities and the courts, and I will just give you a brief statement to show what the result is from simply changing the condition of the domicile, the morals and the religion and the number of families ; the number of individuals in families has not been changed, the people having the same essential qualities, except that they have light and air and better domiciles. They have not been driven out of the city. Now, in the city of Glasgow, the result is really astonishing, as given by the Lord Provost.

Q. That is a city of some four or five hundred thousand people, is it not ? A. Glasgow has within a thousand or two the same population as a whole that the city of New York has south of Fourteenth street. It has a little short of 500,000.

Q. So that is a fair test of the operation of this law in a city of that magnitude ? A. Yes, sir. The result in 1873 is as follows. (This is from the report of Sir James Watson, the Lord Provost.) In 1867, which was the year in which the law was first published (it was not applied yet), and when they began to purchase properties, and actually to inform people that they must seek shelter elsewhere, though it became necessary for these trustees of this duty to provide shelter, as they did at an expense of \$50,000, and all of which has since been reimbursed by the sinking fund — the total number of crimes, all told, was 10,899. Total crimes reported in 1873, 7,869. Total thefts by prostitutes in brothels, which was the special kind of crime worth observing, these improvements having swept them away, was 1,192 in 1867, and in 1868 it was 1,246, as though the same people were more desperate ; but in 1873 it went down to 264, against 1,246. This is quoted by the city authorities of Glasgow as being the result of the improvements, and Captain McCall, of the Glasgow police, says that the city has been cleansed of its foulest dens of crime and profligacy. Mr. Morrison, a resident, says : " It is difficult to believe that districts through which you may now walk with perfect safety and confidence, were formerly the scene of many murders, robberies and assaults every day and hour." In this city we have got to deal with certain sources of shelter to crime, as well as the sources of crime, which are incident to the excessive condensation of the poor people and the ignorant classes and the vicious

classes in certain classes of dwellings. They are not yet subject to any law. All the health laws, all the tenement-house laws yet secured have failed to reach those things, and those are things which must be reached before the police can successfully penetrate and control these hiding-places of crime. They may go in and see that everything is lovely by the lantern, if they have one, but they cannot prevent the causes that are prevalent, and inherent in those places.

Q. As a matter of fact the population is so crowded in this city, in certain portions of it, that it does give this origin to crime? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And that there are districts in which this legislation that you refer to is required, in your opinion? A. I think so.

Q. Now, if you will be kind enough to state to us what legislation you would advise. A. Up to this time the legislation which has been aimed at the improvement of the habitations of the poor and the lower classes, has been exceedingly lenient towards the preferences of any, and of all property owners. That has been consistent with our ideas of law and of improvements. Now, it turns out that there remains a class of properties (no matter whom they are owned by — the owners are often in another country) which partake, in a certain degree, of the very nature of the old Five Points district ; that is, the population packs in, in its own way, and to a degree of density and community of evil things and evil persons which makes the conditions of life absolutely destructive to social morals, to say nothing of matters of mere technical morality. The thing is simply inevitable in the eyes of the sanitary official. Now, these places are known to the sanitary officers. I could go with any one of you and show you the places, and show you that there is no health law in the State of New York that would apply to the necessary rectification of the evils. It will apply to a certain degree, and there you stop, and these people living four times as densely upon an area, as a civilized State has any right to let the ignorant and the debased live, whatever may be possible with the other classes—must be taken care of, to save themselves. There are so many of those places, that it is necessary to have certain conditions of improvement made possible. Right opposite the board of health buildings, in Mott street, is a piece of property, no doubt owned by a virtuous, respectable citizen,—I don't know who, as it is constantly changing owners,—where the rear building is so situated that the families must live in darkness ; they do live in filth ; no matter if they were cleansed twice every day they would be filthy twice every day, if they were cleaned by police authority ; they will be inhabited by people who learn to prefer darkness, to seek darkness because of the habits into which they fall. They will be frequented by thieves, and when people are reared in such places, as soon as they learn to be

thieves, or to be receivers of stolen goods, or partners in any manner, it is in vain to talk about any conscience in the matter, because after once the acts of thieving have been commenced, no matter on how small a scale, the probability is that the person participating in such crimes, whether acting in company or alone, will cease to have compunctions on the subject. Now, I am not speaking from theory, but from what I know to be true of the criminal classes, as we examine them in the precincts and tenements; and it is testimony borne quite recently, only last year, by one of the greatest students of crime—Recorder Hill, of Birmingham, England—that nearly all who fall into the habit of theft, cease to have compunctions, whether they once had education and a moral culture or not. The very acts lead to the destruction of that moral sense which makes us recognise the importance of *meum et tuum*, and that class ceases to have any compunction about theft. Having got started on the way to any theft, no matter how small that habit of theft is, any theft excepting that which simply reaches out to get bread to prevent starvation at home, is almost sure to be the beginning of a life of theft. Now, thieving in one way and another, crime against property, as it is termed nominally, constitutes 90 per cent in round numbers of all the crime in our city prisons and penitentiaries, excepting the crimes which are committed simply in the condition of drunkenness. That in Great Britain holds true, and has been published with all the statistical array to prove it. It has been published after an investigation in five of the largest prisons in this country, including the two State prisons and the penitentiaries, in Pennsylvania, by a person given to such studies, connected with one of the prisons of Pennsylvania, that 90 per cent of the crimes committed, excepting in acts of drunkenness, are crimes against property, and the crimes against property are much more serious than the mere loss of the property. They involve the tendency and almost the certainty of drifting the offender into the habitual criminal class.

Q. What is the connection, which I think you started to explain to us, between this crime of theft and this crowding in tenement houses?

A. In these crowded places, thieving springs almost out of the very atmosphere. The very surroundings of the people, and their entire environments, tend to lower down the conscience and the relations of ownership, in such a way that thieving comes from ten thousand causes, of course, and in a very special sense in these densely populated places the world over. It is a law of the condition itself of overcrowding that thieving will be the greatest and most conspicuous crime, and the crimes against morality generally follow in the trail.

Q. And another effect of this crowding is to bring all classes of persons together, the good and the bad? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And the bad produce much greater evil results than the good will produce beneficial results. Is that it? A. The criminal class seek crowds. When one of the railroad presidents here told you a few days ago that he was able to find pickpockets, he told you what every pickpocket knows very well, and all the State prison thieves know very well, that there are rendezvous of criminals to be found, and the places are just as well known as the hotels of the city. These nests exist, and there is a sort of truce in the community between these wretched people; they are not disturbed; they live as they please, and contrive crime as they please; and a cracksmen, somewhat famous for one of his youthful age, told me in the Binghamton jail in 1871, "We fixed our crime on the corner of — (such a street) and the Bowery. Then we had our lodgings up at Yorkville, at Mrs. so and so's, and we consisted of so many persons — occasionally thirteen." He was sent to the Albany penitentiary; he was a mere boy, a London boy, who came here with his burglar's tools to operate as a cracksmen, and organized a line of crime all the way from New York to Buffalo, and four or five of them sallied out and visited the places where they were to break in and steal, and yet the crime was organized here near the Bowery on a cross street, and they had their lodgings in Yorkville, and their habits and their ways could have been known; and they could have been identified persons. They were all boys; he gave me the ages. They could all have been identified; and when I speak of identification of criminals I could go to the extent of showing that it should apply to all those who need to be brought under arrest as habitual criminals for the sake of identification, even if actual offenses have not been committed.

Q. What legislation would you advise in reference to preventing the crowding of tenement houses? A. I should think it would be necessary that one of the appropriate departments of the city government should be clothed with adequate authority to determine when to take action after a certain limit of crowding had been reached. Of course all efforts have failed up to the present time, and there have been several efforts put forth, and legislation has failed at Albany, and not in New York, in that respect.

Q. It would not be necessary to legislate in regard to the area, etc. I suppose the proper legislation would be, that the board should make such regulations as they deem proper? A. I don't think the law will quite reach the evils I am alluding to, of condensation, unless it is a statute. I doubt if an ordinance, even under the extraordinary powers that are given to the health board and building department, could quite reach all the evils that we witness. For example, there are certain buildings that must be possessed and removed; there are certain places that must be vacated.

Q. Do you quite understand my suggestion? My suggestion is, it will not be necessary, in carrying out your idea, for the Legislature to prescribe how many inhabitants there shall be in a certain area; the proper action for the Legislature would be to clothe one of the proper boards here in New York with power to determine what shall be the correct area for a certain given number of inhabitants. Would not that be the best form of legislation? A. I think it is perfectly practicable to reduce it to an affirmative form, and it is really a very difficult point upon which to get legislation, because the main point to be attained is, to clear up certain dark places and actually remove a certain amount of structures that now exist, forever.

Q. A law restricting the size of buildings—would not that have something to do with the overcrowding of houses? A. Yes, sir; in various cities, where great improvements are going on in Europe, that is actually done, restricting the size of a building on any given area.

Q. The buildings which exist now in which so many families are crowded—it has been found very difficult to pass any law to reach them on account of the constitutional prohibition about the payment of damages, etc.? A. In Great Britain it is found necessary to obtain possession in a legitimate way, as any other property can be condemned and taken, and I have no doubt that that is the only way; it seems to be the legitimate way. The number of these places is now reduced to something definite—that is, it is not so great as it once was. All reasonable property owners seem to be willing to comply with the health laws. There are some old properties, and unfortunately a few new ones, but certain old ones, that are now the nests of crime. They are the dens of death in every sense, and dens of infamy and disease, and children that grow up there must almost inevitably drift into the criminal classes unless they fortunately drift into the hands of the Juvenile Asylum, or the Catholic Protectory, or are sent west; and 25,000 of our children, I suppose—Mr. Brace reports about 22,000, from his society alone, have been sent west since that organization existed. It is a terrible alternative, of course, but children that drift into these Industrial Schools and all these schools of the Children's Aid Society can escape from those places where crime grows. These children that are sent away and sent up to the Juvenile Asylum and the Protectory, instead of drifting back into crime, drift into families, and less than 5 per cent return to a vicious life.

Q. Have you ever got this subject into the concrete, so to speak; that is, as to what amount of building or superstructure should be allowed on a certain area of ground in a city like this? A. That is a complex question, depending on the width of streets and the depth of

lots, and the distance from one street to the other, so that the whole has to be a matter of special definition.

Q. You are acquainted with the law under which the board of health, at the present time, have power to order the vacating of any premises that they think are unhealthy? A. Dangerous to life and detrimental to health must be the declaration upon which any thing can proceed. Whenever you can get that declaration made against any building, and specify your causes, and, in an open examination, make good your cases, the board of health proceeds with safety, and has proceeded in a great many instances.

Q. Who makes that declaration? A. The declaration is made by the board of health, upon the sworn testimony of the sanitary inspector, and, if need be, of the architect of the board and such engineering agency as they may employ. This has been done over and over again upon property that we are familiar with here, in Gotham court and in Cherry street, the old Baptist church property in Mulberry street, and in James street and in Roosevelt street, and perhaps upon five hundred cellars. These orders have usually been successfully enforced, and the police have lent the necessary aid to secure the evacuation of premises in due time, so that the necessary improvements shall go on. There is no law by which the board of health can proceed and do those things.

Q. In the instance of the sheds around Washington market, the complaint was that there was not sufficient light and air. Would not the same law apply to these tenement houses that you complain of? A. I do not deny that it would be applied if there was the same bold hand to attack and take the consequences. Of course it was all an obvious matter at the Washington market, but when you come to what has been let be so long that it has become a chronic evil, so that people accept it as a matter of course, the popular voice must sustain the movements and prevent suits from being incurred where large properties are affected—for instance, we have rear buildings in certain courts which need to be at once vacated, and those particular buildings and the area they occupy to be yielded to the necessities of the population that occupy the main buildings.

Q. In those places you recommend the tearing down of the structures? A. They need to be handled as evils that injure the community, by any method which can be made consistent with the constitution of the State and the rights of property. The people who own them sometimes are resident in a distant country; sometimes they are entailed estates, when there is no particular responsibility in any person.

Q. Will you just mention in what particular localities in this city those houses are situated? A. That would be publishing the names in my neighborhood. If any one of you would like to see some of them, I

would like to visit some of them with you. I would not go further than that, because we keep a death-register against them; we keep an account current with every one of them, and see how many are killed in them by disease.

Q. Have you any objection to mentioning the locality where some of them are. Greenwich street, I suppose, contains some? A. That is a good place to start. Washington street has some, and the other side of the town contains more; of course, the Eleventh and Thirteenth wards, and some small portion of the Seventh. I will give you an illustration at a venture—say that 2 Monroe street, extending through to Cherry, ought to be visited by this committee. It makes no difference who owns such property; no human being has a right to permit the occupation of buildings constructed as those double rear structures are. There is a rear to Cherry and a rear to Monroe. So you will go to the whole row of property opposite the board of health buildings on Mott street, and see a row there that invites attention from everybody. You see properties that must be improved even though it was the property of an orphan infant, a mere entailed estate; it must be improved because of the interests of society; it must be taken in hand, just as foreign cities are taking their dangerous places in hand, and are succeeding in it, and without any harm to any citizen.

Q. If I understand you, you regard this crowding of tenement-houses in this city as one of the great sources of crime under which we are laboring at present? A. Yes, sir; they are sources of crime that will continue just as certainly as the present unlimited crowding continues.

Q. In the examination that you have made, can you state to the committee the number of families or the number of persons living in any one house in the city of New York—the largest number? A. Twenty-four separate tenements, with an average of four to five persons in each family in a tenement, can be found in a large number of houses of the newer kinds, twenty-four families entering at one door, one front hall; that upon twenty-five or thirty feet front, usually twenty-five, gives you an idea of the condensation of the families. There are some masses of forty-eight families, and if you would like to see the record I will show you the book.

Q. That is about a family to a foot, is it? A. These are exceptional cases, where the front and rear are occupied in such a way, or where there are forty-eight families; but twenty or twenty-four families are common numbers; but there is excessive massing, for instance, in Cherry street, and those masses that I have mentioned in Monroe street, the mass in Mott street which I have just mentioned, and several in the Tenth and Thirteenth wards, that would illustrate the worst packing, perhaps, yet seen in the world.

Q. I think you said you had some memoranda that you desired to submit to the committee? A. It will save the trouble of listening to figures. I prepared them last night to meet questions that I understood would be likely to be asked me.

The following is a copy of the memoranda above referred to produced by the witness:

Crimes increase throughout the world in about the same ratio as the population increases, but there are certain districts in which crime decreases as the population increases. There are towns, cities and districts in which crime increases far more rapidly than the population. Generally the aggregate number of crimes increases as the density of the population increases, but this is not an inevitable tendency and result of increased density. Throughout England, Ireland and Scotland, the relative number of crimes to every 1,000, or every 1,000,000 of inhabitants is decreasing. Edinburgh and Glasgow have been steadily increasing in population, and in the past four years the ratio of crime has steadily decreased from causes presently to be noticed.

The number of persons who live in crime and make a vocation of some line of criminal life in the city of New York, and in several of the cities of this State, increases more rapidly than the population. The total number of State prisoners and felons now under sentence in this State falls but little short of 3,900. The asylum for criminal insane adds upward of 100 to this number, making the total a little short of 4,000 criminals of the rank of felons. The six local penitentiaries at present contain between 2,800 and 3,000 prisoners, but several hundred of these are youthful State prisoners, who, at the discretion of judges, have been sentenced for less than five years to a penitentiary.

Crimes against property are to a great extent perpetrated as well as contrived by *habitual criminals*. This class of depraved persons engage the co-operation and subordinate services of great numbers of needy people, who take the worst risks and needlessly become the scapegoat to cover the offenses of the contrivers of the crimes. The actual number of habitual criminals is believed to be increasing in this city. The police records and the State prisons offer evidence, and those by the prisons indicate that this city and Brooklyn contain more than half of all the habitual criminals, contrivers and leaders in crime in the State. The professional criminals of the whole civilized world make New York a rendezvous. The British Islands' cracksmen and thieves, the professional thieves from France, Italy and Germany, and various classes of persons who have lived by crime in Europe, organize crime and live in it in New York.

The laboring poor classes of our city inhabitants are not as easily led into crime as into the ways of virtue and excellence. Their chil-

dren are readily saved from criminal courses, even when left to the care of charity. The Juvenile Asylum at High Bridge, the Catholic Protectory in Westchester, and the Children's Aid Society in this city, have for seven years continued to show that it is quite possible to save almost all the juvenile delinquents and homeless children which are brought under the care of these institutions, respectively. These three institutions alone have received, and after a brief period of training, sent forward into the world, thousands of children, to lead lives probably as useful as the average of men and women, without losing more than a very few, perhaps not more than five or six per cent, who fall into disorderly or criminal courses of life. The success of these simple measures in rescuing children out of the pathways that led to criminal life, proves that the greatest sources of supply to the criminal classes can be dried up. This is as true in every other part of the State as it is in the city of New York.

Now, it is a fact that the number, the fearlessness and the defiant organization of criminals against property have been increasing these several years past in the city of New York; it is true, also, that wherever there has been a great improvement made in the condition of dwellings for the poor, or in the cleaning up, whitening or the lighting of narrow courts and alleys, or in the attention of the police authorities to duty in places frequented by dangerous classes, disorderly and criminal conduct has been immediately and greatly diminished. The Fourth, Sixth, and Fourteenth, and portions of some other wards afford striking illustrations of this fact.

The Old Bowery, Little Water street, Cow bay, Gotham court, Fish alley and places like those which made the wards just mentioned a terror to the city, have been so changed in respect of domiciles and local cleanliness and supervision, that they have ceased to be the resorts and nurseries of young criminals and hiding-places of the hardened and habitual offenders. When the great riot occurred in 1863, every hiding-place and nursery of crime discovered itself by immediate and active participation in the operations of the mob. Those very places and domiciles, and all that are like them, are to-day nurseries of crime, and of the vices and disorderly courses which lead to crime. By far the largest part—eighty per cent at least—of the crimes against property and against the person, are perpetrated by individuals who have either lost connection with home-life or never had any, or whose homes had ceased to be sufficiently separate, decent and desirable to afford what are regarded as ordinary wholesome influences of home and family. This statement is based upon accurate observations in the history of crimes and criminals in this State the past four years.

The crowded tenement district, a vast number of the inferior kinds

of tenement houses, a great part of the low class of lodging-houses, and the drinking dens which are supported by the denizens of these places, are the worst and most abundant sources of crime in this city; they also have their counterparts in Albany, Troy, Brooklyn and Buffalo. These dangerous sources and hiding-places of criminal life in New York city are so numerous, and the evils themselves are so interlinked with the common life of more than 200,000 people who inhabit these unfit dwellings, that no police system can successfully cope with such causes of vice and crime as exist in the regions here mentioned. Changes are necessary; reforms must be projected which will bring about necessary improvement in the dwellings of these poorest and most unsettled classes of the inhabitants of the city. Not all the tenement houses in this city, by any means, and not all the classes of the poor are guilty of promoting crime. The tenement house districts of New York are now analogous to the crowded quarters of Edinburgh, Glasgow and Liverpool, as they were before 1867-1875; probably the same, or certainly quite similar methods of improvement will soon become necessary in New York for overcoming the evils which the sanitary and dwelling improvements in the cities just mentioned are now securing.

In Edinburgh, the lord-provost (W. Chambers), when beginning to demand the dwelling reform, which is now in progress in that city, said, in February, 1866: "The question of improvement is one of life or death, and between the two the town will have to make its choice." Looking at it merely as a money question, we are reminded that, through the efficacy of proposed improvements, there would in all likelihood be a considerable diminution of public expenditures as regards crime, pauperism and medical charities. Well, Edinburgh resolved to spend any necessary money and labor to bring about the necessary improvement, by removing the "dens of death," extinguishing the fever nests, superseding them by healthful dwellings, and putting definite limitations to surface-crowding of dwelling areas and overcrowding of tenements. Though they put into this venture at first a little less than \$2,000,000, the beneficial results already obtained are so great that the tax-payers of Edinburgh would now quadruple that sum cheerfully, if it were necessary, in carrying on the improvements; but it is not necessary, for while the improvements are going on to-day more rapidly than ever, their beneficent effects have already created a *sinking fund* which will extinguish the original cost.

Liverpool had a task quite as difficult as that which Edinburgh has undertaken, and it is accomplishing a great reform in the dwellings of its poor classes in the same business-like way, though by the more

American way of inducing capitalists and the owners of tenement property to carry out the required dwelling improvements.

Glasgow undertook the same task in 1866-1867, under commissioners appointed for the purpose, and who have already purchased, renovated and reconstructed property in the heart of that old city, for which they have paid \$7,000,000, and have given such success to the dwelling improvement system, which they are enforcing in the name of the town council, that this great debt is being overcome by the fund which the improvements have created.

These instances are mentioned here for the purpose of showing what one of the first results has been, as regards crime in these three cities. The lesson is applicable to our own city. Indeed, we have witnessed some analogous results from mere sanitary improvements in whole squares and in numerous nests of tenements in this city. But more on this point subsequently.

RESULTS OF DWELLING AND IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE POOR IN EDINBURGH, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

In Edinburgh, the number of separate houses dealt with practically to their entire reconstruction or total removal, to give space and light, etc., up to last spring, was 1,410, and the piles of tenements and rookeries thus handled were 330. Fifty thousand dollars had been expended for temporary housing of very needy families whose old rookeries were removed. The people were in no instance driven out of the city. The municipal police had the entire population to look after as ever before, and the number of inhabitants steadily increased as before.

In the *first five years* of the operations, namely, until the end of 1873, the crimes of the nature of felonies, and not within the jurisdiction of police magistrates, decreased from 672 in 1868 and in 1870, down to 570 in 1873. Misdemeanors and all crimes cognizable by police magistrates, diminished from 11,166 in 1868, down to 8,879 in 1873, or more than 25 per cent.

Mark the fact, that this was a decrease of crimes in the total population, and that the cause of that decrease was found in the small districts, and in less than 50,000 inhabitants there, undergoing merely sanitary and domestic improvement; simply a physical change which affected social order and moral results.

Liverpool, in August, 1874, footed up the total outlay by the borough for its great work of demolition of rookeries, and for the sanitary engineering, and to the capitalists and owners of dwellings undergoing reconstruction—an aggregate in cash, amounting to \$469,320. More than half of all the adult tenants in the tenement rookeries were found to be drunkards, and the vices, crimes and wretchedness in them,

exceeded the worst ever witnessed in New York. The health officer reported at the outset of the reform in these tenements: "It may be a question whether the condition of their homes promotes the vice of drunkenness, or whether drunkenness itself be the primary cause of that degradation and want."

In the absence of exact records of crimes in Liverpool, we have the fact that drunkenness has decreased in the improved dwellings, and that the rates of mortality have steadily decreased.

Glasgow is a city of less population, altogether, than that fraction of New York which is situated south of Fourteenth street, and it contained many, and still has some remaining crowded quarters, that would vie with the worst in New York. The first outset of the cleansing of foul quarters, resulted in the entire removal of certain notorious piles of old tenements. Between 1,500 and 1,600 of the inhabitants of those places were gradually displaced in the course of four years. The lord-provost, Sir James Watson, reports the following, among the results:

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| Total number of crimes reported to and by the police in 1867.. | 10,899 |
| Total crimes reported in 1873..... | 7,869 |
| Total thefts by prostitutes in brothels in 1867..... | 1,192 |
| " " " 1868..... | 1,246 |
| " " " 1873..... | 264 |

Let it be understood this is for the whole city, with the people of the former old rookeries still living, but in the sunlight, and in dwellings more healthful and surroundings more cheering and invigorating than they had in the dens of death now demolished by the trustees of the dwellings' improvement fund. It was ascertained that this disposition of the most vicious population has produced no visible harm. Captain McCall, of the Glasgow police, reports that the city has been cleared of its foulest dens of crime and profligacy. A recent writer in Glasgow says, "It is difficult to believe that districts through which you may now walk with perfect safety and confidence, were formerly the scenes of many murders, robberies and assaults of the most aggravated character."

All this evidence goes to show that the domiciles and daily surroundings of human beings have much to do with acts and habits of crime. Depraved as human beings may be, and deplorable as the state of criminals may be, we have learned to say to every criminal and to act toward all criminals in the spirit of the words we here reiterate, *that if not insane or idiotic, every criminal can cease from crime, and learn to do well.*

Whoever will, for a single day or hour, put himself in the place of the criminal classes, and conceive, even in part, what a life, bodily, mentally and spiritually, that is which the vicious and criminal classes

lead, will not dispute the fact that by removing causes which degrade the home life, or which destroy the homes of the lower ranks of our city inhabitants, we shall prevent a vast amount of crime, and rescue no small number of children and youth from the beginnings of crime.

The sanitary cleansing, ventilating and merely structural improvement of separate tenement dwellings have already proved very efficient aid to social and moral improvement, even in the Fourth, Sixth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth wards; but the rookeries which cannot be reformed by any existing law, still defy both the sanitary and police authority. The sanitary inspectors can point them out. Besides these dens of death and infamy, there is perilous over-crowding of the older kind of tenements in all the wards south of Fourteenth street, and no law is yet obtained which can set limits to the massing of inhabitants upon given areas of ground or within a given house. Until adequate authority can be exercised in these respects, the old over-crowded tenements and rear houses and dark courts and rookeries will be sources of criminal life.

Drunkenness and all the crimes it causes become the inevitable fate of a great portion of the inhabitants of such dangerously crowded quarters. The children, even of degraded parents, in these dens of death, are saved readily enough if so cast adrift that they can be gathered into places for instruction, or into new homes away from the city; but the youth, which ripen into vicious and criminal habits, and inflame their morbid passions and give themselves to the degrading companionships of these dens, are apt to become hardened adepts in crime while yet under sixteen years of age. A large per centage of the present inmates in the three State prisons and in two of the penitentiaries, grew up in the old tenement regions of this city. These young vagabonds are to-day ranked in our prisons as habitual criminals. The sources out of which they are daily coming down to the prisons should be dried up. An eminent student of causes of crime, who spends much of his time in intercourse with prisoners for their benefit, has recently stated to me that he feels safe in saying that a majority of the habitual criminals now in the prisons at Auburn and Sing Sing were once tenement children in New York.

Offset against such a terrible destiny of the criminal boys and young women found in the city rookeries, we have the fact, that of the thousands of younger children admitted to the institution for juvenile delinquents, at High Bridge, scarcely any have entered upon criminal or vicious courses when adopted or indentured, as they are in separate homes, or sent to kinsfolks who have rich homes. The Catholic Protector is proving that by its methods of separating even 2,000 at a time from the perils of the bawdy-house people of the city, the experi-

ence of the Juvenile Asylum is repeated. The Children's Aid Society also proves that the street Arabs and vagrant and truant children of the dangerous classes, and any other children, can be removed from the earliest steps of offending and vicious life, and be saved. Mr. Brace reports that of more than 22,000 such children, hastily washed up, briefly instructed, and planted in country homes, scarcely any again fall back into the city or into evil courses. It is not the parentage and heredity, but the dangerous surroundings and influences of dwelling-places which curse and destroy these children, who, in the city, never had any true home life.

The deponent may be allowed to offer the following suggestions in reply to inquiries of the committee :

1. That the prevention of wasting disease and pauperism among the occupants of the dangerous classes of tenements and dens which are sources of crime, can be brought about only by removing the causes which render them prolific of crimes; hence the urgent necessity for adequate laws and sanitary authority to secure healthful domiciles, even to the poorest classes.

2. That the truancy and vagrancy of children should be completely prevented, and that the police measures for this purpose should, under no circumstances, permit criminal youths or obdurate young delinquents to be mingled with other children.

3. That the act of the last Legislature (chap. 464), for providing an entirely distinct method and suitable place for the detention of children charged with crime, should be strictly complied with in this city.

4. That boys for any first conviction for a less crime than a felony, and, certainly, nobody under 17 years of age, for any offense, should be sentenced to the Blackwell's Island penitentiary, but should have all the benefit of reformatory and educational training.

5. That the places, as well as methods of all kinds of crime-capitalists, from the purchasers and culpable holders of stolen goods to the drinking, gambling and debauching rendezvous for boys, and every person and means by which boys and youths are enticed into crime, should be prosecuted relentlessly, until all of them are exterminated from the city. If for this purpose more exact laws are necessary, let us have them and fearlessly execute them.

6. As regards all boys and youths who evince decided proclivity to vicious and criminal courses of life in this city, if brought under the necessity for penal and reformatory treatment, the truthful motto of Demetz, at Mettray, needs to be kept in mind in sentencing and treating them : "To improve man by the soil and the soil by man."

Shops and gang-laborers will not act as reformatory agencies. Such morbid and really pitiable young offenders can be saved most certainly

by bringing them into the most congenial and varied communing with nature, and with eventual hopes and ownership connected with the earth and its products. The agricultural and horticultural reformatory colony at Metray, and the farm school at Lancaster, Ohio, have for years proved that the worst classes of criminal boys in an entire State may be so trained and so taught to organize their plans of life, and to cease from evil, that scarcely three per cent of all graduates of those reformatories fall into adversity for offenses after leaving the institution. This is a point of more importance than might appear to a casual student of this subject. It is all important that as few criminals as possible should return to evil companionship; they need to be so amended that they may be safely returned to and saved in the bosom of society. It is estimated that not far from sixty *per cent* of the youths who are sentenced to the penitentiaries and the State prisons from this city, sink into the ranks of habitual criminals, if they live to be twenty-five years old. The *increase* of crime is largely due to the failure of the people to adopt reformatory methods in dealing with youthful criminals.

The foregoing testimony shows only a part of the picture of the low social conditions out of which the dangerous classes spring and the reformation of which the young offenders are susceptible. The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents (the New York House of Refuge) in this city have undertaken to trace each of their pupil's domestic and family history, aided by a competent officer and the following schedule:

Examination of the Home of No. by
 Residence, No.
 Is it a tenement-house? How many floors?
 How many families in the house? How many children?
 Is any part used for liquor saloon?
 How long has this party resided there?
 How many rooms do they occupy? What floor?
 Are the rooms comfortably furnished?
 How many in the family? Boys? Girls? Ages?
 Is the father living? Is he temperate?
 Occupation?
 Is the mother living? Is she temperate?
 Occupation?
 Are the parents separated? For what cause?
 Is there a step-father? Is he temperate?
 Occupation?
 Is there a step-mother? Is she temperate?
 Occupation?
 Do any of the children attend school regularly?
 Did this boy attend school regularly?
 Did he have any regular employment?

Was he truant from home or school?
 Was he arrested before?
 Has he been in any other institution?
 Have any of his brothers or sisters been arrested?
 Have the parents property?

Remarks.—

The statistical statement of the results of the first year's investigations in this field, is given as follows by the superintendent:

TABLE showing the character of the homes, social condition of the family, habits and antecedents of the children before commitment here, etc., as revealed in the "*Home Examinations.*"

1. Character and condition of homes: .

| | |
|--|-----|
| Resided in private houses..... | 67 |
| Resided in tenement-houses and shanties..... | 417 |
| Homes comfortably furnished | 250 |
| Homes not comfortably furnished..... | 214 |

2. Social condition of the family:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Fathers living..... | 327 |
| Mothers living..... | 401 |
| Fathers dead..... | 175 |
| Mothers dead..... | 101 |
| Parents separated..... | 35 |
| Step-fathers..... | 43 |
| Step-mothers..... | 37 |
| Temperate fathers and step-fathers..... | 221 |
| Temperate mothers and step-mothers..... | 335 |
| Intemperate fathers and step-fathers..... | 139 |
| Intemperate mothers and step-mothers..... | 79 |
| Parents having property other than household furniture..... | 77 |
| Parents having no property other than household furniture | 401 |

3. Habits of the children before their commitment here:

| | |
|--|-----|
| Attended school regularly..... | 134 |
| Attended school irregularly or not at all..... | 373 |
| Were habitually employed..... | 162 |
| Were habitually idle | 312 |
| Were truants from home and school..... | 312 |
| Were under arrest previous to being sent here..... | 231 |
| Had been inmates of other institutions | 168 |

Superintendent JONES, of the House of Refuge, states "that poverty is closely connected with juvenile delinquency, and that intemperance is intimately connected with poverty. In eighty-three per cent of the homes visited it was found that the parents possessed no other property than their scanty furniture. Many of the homes were uncomfortably furnished; while in the best there were few attractions to induce the

boy or girl to be contented in them. Far the greater number were in tenement-houses. These houses were occupied by many families, having numerous children, and the rooms were usually untidy, and, in some cases, filthy. From ten to twenty families under one roof were frequently found. One house was occupied by thirty-two families, having, in the aggregate, ninety-six children. In some cases the officer found the parents so much under the influence of drink as to be unable to give intelligent answers to his questions.

“Is it any wonder that the children find greater attractions in the streets than in such homes? It is well, in considering the causes of crime, to give large attention to the influences in and surrounding these homes, that it may be ascertained to what extent they contribute to this great evil, and to inquire if, through legislation or otherwise, these hurtful influences and conditions surrounding these unfortunate children may not be corrected.”

The domestic life of the common people is so intimately associated with the moral and physical history of their children, and with all the conditions under which the vicious and criminal classes are nurtured until their own depraved characteristics are entailed as a family heritage, that any definite and comprehensive improvements in the habitations and circumstances of the poor in our large towns and cities will contribute to the prevention of crime and the suppression of some prolific sources of it. Even the opening of wide streets through the most crowded portions of the Fourth and Sixth wards of New York has been followed by a marked decrease in the predatory crimes and all sorts of crimes against the person. The clearing up and sunlighting of dismal old tenements and alleys, as sanitary measures, have been followed by a decided improvement in the peace and security of their neighborhood, and the decrease of vices and crimes occurring in the tenements so improved. The experience of London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Paris, in the opening of the dark and crowded quarters where poverty, ignorance and crime were once interchangeable synonyms in all descriptions of their inhabitants, has shown that dwelling improvements and the sanitary regulation of cities may more effectually repress certain prolific causes of crime than all the discipline of the felon prisons.

In the Thirtieth and Thirty-first Reports of the Prison Association, there was a body of evidence presented in regard to the growth and entailment of crime in degenerating and degraded families and communities in certain interior counties of New York. That kind of evidence is discovered in almost every county, and has been witnessed by the writer even in the wilderness of the Adirondacks and of the Oswegatchie. The details concerning the heredity of criminal character and family infamy are too sad and sickening to be recited, but the

injuries and burdens which these classes inflict upon the community, and the duty of society in breaking as many as possible of the links and alliances of hereditary causes of crime and vicious pauperism, are profoundly interesting the local committees of this Association and enlightened citizens in every county and city. The ignorance, brutality, habitual crime and utter infamy which continually make the dark places in cities dangerous and forbidding, and which are visible plague-spots in numerous towns, mark the very name and record of social and physical causes of degeneration and prominent vices with which society never interferes sufficiently nor soon enough, for it is not the out-door relief and the endurance of poor-rates and court and jail expenses caused by those depraved and degenerating families, which can remedy their condition. Society will be protected from the dangers and the cost inflicted by its habitual offenders only when the causes that nurture them are superseded by agencies that will redeem or permanently restrain them by the discipline of labor, instruction and obedience.

RECORDS OF COURTS AND PRISONS. — CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Public justice and personal right are often dependent upon correct and adequately complete records of facts. Defective, inaccurate or ambiguous records are sure to cause injustice and wrong, sooner or later, and in all proceedings against crimes or offenses the State itself is so responsible for the forms and verification of whatever enters into the record of the individuals and events at the bar of justice and in the custody of law officers, that any avoidable defect in the records of courts or in the registration of essential facts regarding each prisoner must be esteemed as culpable negligence.

"Courts of record" have exclusive jurisdiction, in cases of crime punishable in felon prisons, but the jurisdiction of the same courts extends downwards to misdemeanors and petty offenses so variably in different States of the union, and under so many different statutes that regulate the jurisdiction of the minor courts of police justices and special sessions in the twenty-four cities in the State of New York, as compared with the service of committing magistrates and the sessions courts of rural districts, that the practical value of the term "convictions in courts of record" is quite untrustworthy. Yet it is mainly by means of the transcript returns from this class of courts that the public is kept informed of the increase or decrease, and the specified movements and kinds, of crime in the State.

The police or justices' courts in the twenty-four cities, and the courts of special sessions in every county, are required by statute to file their records of official proceedings with the county clerk. The act of the Legislature (chap. 97, 1861, sec. 5) constituted all the city police justices'

courts to be courts of special sessions, and, at the same time, specially required them to make a formal return to the county sheriffs concerning all convictions by said courts.

The jurisdiction of the police justices' courts in cities has been variously modified from time to time, so that the actual record of crimes in any county in which a city is located cannot be correctly understood without an examination and analysis of the convictions as well as the commitments by these courts.

The sheriffs are roundly paid for the schedule-records which, as the statute requires, they transmit to the Secretary of State, at Albany. It is a perfunctory service in which no attempt at accuracy is thought of, yet many particulars are given with a heedless hand in scheduled columns. There is no well-kept jail register at hand to enable the sheriff to verify the outline of personal records which he receives from the police courts. The errors in those papers are magnified by the sheriff's process of completing them to *appear* to comply with the required forms specified in the statute.

Plainly enough, the correctness of records of all minor courts must depend upon the greatest faithfulness possible in personal descriptions or statements which are entered in the court lists, and upon a thoroughly truthful or well-kept jail register. It is at this point that the necessity of correct and complete jail records becomes apparent. The State has no such system and no central supervision of criminal statistics. The office of the Secretary of State merely *receives* such returns as the sheriffs and the county clerks shall make, but no officer is charged with the duty of making or proving such returns to be numerically complete or specifically correct.

The statutes require that the county clerks shall promptly forward to the office of Secretary of State a transcript of all the records of convictions which reach him. The sheriffs, in like manner, are required to obtain and send forward to the Secretary of State, and in the form and particulars required by him, certain specific kinds of information concerning the individuals who have been convicted in courts of record, in city police courts, in courts of special sessions, or before any justice or other judicial officer before whom any person shall have been convicted of a criminal offense.

The statute which prescribes all these duties also defines the duty of the justices and other judicial officers and the district attorneys, in regard to the official returns which they shall respectively make to county clerks and to sheriffs to enable the latter officials to complete their own returns to the Secretary of State. The absence of a central bureau and special officer to set in motion the entire machinery of the official returns that are thus required by the laws, leaves all to the mischances of an auto-

matic and irresponsible service in which any one of the officials concerned, may neglect his own duty, and may, in turn, suffer and fail in consequence of the failure of other officials in the series of those from whom records and information should have been received by him. The sheriff, and sometimes a county clerk, in their embarrassing position, may give some apparent completeness to his schedules of returns by filling up the blank spaces in merely clerical manner, without regard to the facts. Not only does this occur in some of the largest cities, but there are numerous counties in which the returns from courts of special sessions and from police justices and city recorders' courts, are fragmentary as well as generally inaccurate.

The existing basis for the criminal statistics of New York is too untrustworthy to be continued. The act of 1867 comprises all the authority which the State has provided for this purpose; it also wholly repealed all former laws relating to the official returns of the records of convictions, imprisonments, etc., and left this important piece of law to execute itself. The method of jail registry relapsed into the old form which had been prescribed in the statute of 1847, and which is simply a kind of blotter-memorandum of each person admitted to jail, whether committed or not. The jail records in this State are, therefore, unavailable for any practical uses as criminal statistics or in verifying and completing the elements of individual records of crime. The jail register, under the existing laws, has no official demands made upon it for any record except that of prisoners' board accounts. Thus, from the first to the last of the accounts recorded of proceedings against crime, there is an utter failure to provide for a system of criminal statistics and for a correct and verified record of individual offenders and their crimes.

The uses to which the records and statistics of any department of the government are applied, require that the utmost accuracy and completeness should characterize them separately and collectively, and that the primary records, from whatever source returned, should be faultless and uniform.

The most essential key to the successful returning and perfect preparation of the primary records (transcripts and forms) concerning the crimes and offenses which are brought to conviction in the several counties, seems to be in the prescribing and supplying of the official forms and blank sheets to be employed by the sheriffs and by magistrates, or at least by county clerks, for the returns which are to reach the State office for permanent registry. The statute of 1867 partly concedes this as a duty. (Sections 4 and 9 of the Act of 1867.) All experience in statistical and official returns shows that it is quite important to have a central office, for the State, assume this duty. The most perfect official

returns are based upon schedule forms which are supplied in blank by the central offices.

The faultiness of the primary returns as now sent from special sessions' courts to county clerks, and by sheriffs to the Secretary of State, and in some classes of cases (all special sessions' returns) by the county clerks, can hardly be remedied except by the official *assumption* (by the Secretary of State or a department of statistics) *of the whole service of preparation and supplying of blank forms for the required returns.*

The next point which is prominent in the faultiness and deficiency of the county returns, relates to the failure in correct book-keeping by sheriffs, as respects jail inmates and the convictions in the courts of special sessions. A close inspection of the jail-registers throughout the State in three successive years proved that less than half of the jailers kept correct and reasonably well-posted jail-registers. Even the *mittimus* papers were wanting in numerous jails, and oftener still no jail-register was found. Moreover, the sheriff usually removes his jail-register when his own three years' term of office expires, so that the newly-elected sheriff finds no office-register left by his predecessor. In some instances, the new sheriff finds himself unable to make the official returns for the last two or three months of the previous year, in which his *predecessor omitted to make returns.* This causes certain deficits and errors in the statistical records of crime for the year, and for the county and the State. But the statutes concerning jail-registers have been so far repealed that the sheriffs may now have their own way in making up *jail accounts* and county charges. [The Acts of 1861 and 1866 were repealed in 1867.] In one county a jail-keeper so *kept* and manipulated the jail-register that the supervisors had overpaid the sheriff some \$14,000 for care of prisoners before the fraud was discovered; and, in another county, a sheriff put his hand into the county treasury still deeper than this. In yet another county, the ex-sheriff confessed he had burned books and *mittimus* papers. That the jail-registers are badly kept, and that some amendment of law relating to them is necessary, are obvious facts. The county jail records in the State of Michigan are at present kept upon the best plan in the United States. Yet New York ought to have even a better system than that of Michigan.

The next point noticed in the defects of the records of crime is that of the failure to obtain the full number of returns and the particulars of each convicts' status as an offender, as required from the justices of special sessions. *This defect is a radical one.* It cannot be overcome without the exercise of an imperative authority, emanating directly from the central office of the State, which shall quickly ascertain who is failing to make the returns required by law.

The next point of default in the statistics of crime is in the annual

summaries of convictions in special sessions, as reported by sheriffs for the twenty-four cities, as "police courts of special sessions jurisdiction." The county clerk of New York annually reports correctly the number of special sessions convictions in New York city. In 1876, there were 3,661 convictions in this city's special sessions, out of 5,604 cases arraigned in that court. The county clerk of Kings county, however, is yearly reporting some 15,000 convictions in the special sessions of that county, and the sheriff of Kings county records some 21,000 special sessions convictions in the city courts of Brooklyn alone; and when we compare specifications of the convictions in Kings with those of New York, we find that they are of the identical kinds which our New York city police courts and the strictly special sessions (or joint justices') court together supply: and by this comparison we find that Kings county's 21,000 convictions for the minor crimes and misdemeanors and the 47,881 convictions for the same kind of offenses in New York county, tally with the actual expenses of the two counties in regard to them and to the operations of their respective courts. But we find that the sheriff of New York reports from 25,000 to 28,000 convictions in special sessions, while the records of the police courts show that out of 87,307 persons who were passed through their courts in 1876, not less than 47,881 convictions were found for precisely the same causes as the Kings county sheriff counted in his catalogue of convictions in special sessions. Thus the New York sheriff vies with the Brooklyn sheriff at a great disadvantage so far as the fees for reporting his special sessions' convictions to the Secretary of State are concerned. The significance and value of such incongruous records in an office of the State and for any practical purpose are negative, and perhaps even worse than useless.

We submit the following eight tables obtained from the district police courts' records of the city of New York for 1876. The 47,881 or more which would have been special sessions convictions in Kings and other counties, actually gave only 3,668 as the technically special sessions convictions, though the sheriff has returned to the Secretary of State about 28,000 as convictions of this class, and gives the name of the crime for each case. He certifies, also, in the appropriate columns of his schedule, nearly all of these offenders have enjoyed the benefit of religious education; while the Kings county sheriff reports for the "City of Churches" that most of his convicts had no religious education. It is a fair inference that these and some other columns descriptive of convicts are clerical fictions conveniently written with *ditto* marks.

TABLE showing the total number of persons arraigned in the Police Courts of the city of New York, for the year ending October 31, 1876.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Number of persons arrested by police..... | 61,110 | 22,962 | 84,072 |
| Number of persons arrested upon warrant..... | 2,679 | 556 | 3,235 |
| Total | <u>63,789</u> | <u>23,518</u> | <u>87,307</u> |

TABLE showing the final disposition made of all persons arraigned in the Police Courts of the city of New York, for the year ending October 31, 1876.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Number of persons held..... | 39,180 | 17,904 | 57,084 |
| Number of persons discharged..... | 24,587 | 5,612 | 30,199 |
| Number of persons whose cases are pending..... | 22 | 2 | 24 |
| Total | <u>63,789</u> | <u>23,518</u> | <u>87,307</u> |

TABLE showing the whole number of persons convicted, held for trial and committed to reformatory, charitable and other institutions, in the Police Courts of the city of New York, for the year ending October 31, 1876.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--|--------|----------|--------|
| Number committed in default of bail: | | | |
| For trial at General Sessions..... | 2,580 | 817 | 3,397 |
| For trial at Special Sessions..... | 3,489 | 598 | 4,087 |
| To keep the peace..... | 680 | 457 | 1,137 |
| For good behavior..... | 2,856 | 3,866 | 5,722 |
| For abandonment and bastardy..... | 116 | .. | 116 |
| For House of Detention as witnesses..... | 216 | 86 | 302 |
| Number released upon bail: | | | |
| For trial at General Sessions..... | 3,868 | 129 | 3,997 |
| For trial at Special Sessions..... | 1,350 | 84 | 1,434 |
| To keep the peace..... | 308 | 46 | 349 |
| For good behavior..... | 401 | 70 | 471 |
| In abandonment and bastardy cases..... | 40 | ..... | 40 |
| From House of Detention as witnesses..... | 45 | 8 | 53 |
| Number released upon payment of fine..... | 6,407 | 1,422 | 7,829 |
| Number committed in default of payment of fine..... | 13,946 | 8,046 | 22,992 |
| Number committed to work-house as idle persons.... | 628 | 471 | 1,099 |
| Number committed to work-house for habitual intoxication..... | 21 | 27 | 48 |
| Number committed to alms-house as destitute..... | 19 | 17 | 36 |
| Number committed to reformatory and charitable institutions..... | 1,413 | 1,034 | 2,447 |
| Number committed to Commissioners of Charities and Corrections: | | | |
| As insane..... | 418 | 266 | 684 |
| As destitute..... | 894 | 558 | 1,452 |
| As habitual truants..... | 25 | .. | 25 |

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Number committed to penitentiary..... | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| To await requisition from governor..... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Remanded to Sing Sing as escaped convict..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Remanded to Commissioners of Charities and Correc- tions as convict ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| For examination to answer indictment.. .. | 4 | ..... | 4 |
| For examination by coroner | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Total | <u>39,180</u> | <u>17,904</u> | <u>57,084</u> |

TABLE showing the whole number of persons committed to reformatory institutions from the Police Courts of the City of New York, for the year ending October 31, 1876.

| | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Committed to House of Refuge..... | 155 | 22 | 177 |
| Committed to Roman Catholic Protectory..... | 917 | 434 | 1,351 |
| Committed to New York Juvenile Asylum | 206 | 63 | 269 |
| Committed to House of Mercy ..... | ..... | 36 | 36 |
| Committed to House of Good Shepherd..... | ..... | 317 | 317 |
| Committed to Magdalen Asylum..... | ..... | 64 | 64 |
| Committed to Commissioners of Charities and Correc- tions* | 64 | 15 | 79 |
| Committed to institutions of mercy | 45 | 53 | 98 |
| Committed to American Female Guardian Society... | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Committed to St. Joseph's Home..... | 18 | 18 | 31 |
| Committed to Commissioners of Emigration | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Committed to Hebrew Orphan Asylum. | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Committed to Orphan Asylum..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Committed to Home of the Friendless | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Committed to Children's Aid Society..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Total | <u>1,413</u> | <u>1,084</u> | <u>2,447</u> |

TABLE showing the ages of all persons convicted, held for trial, and committed to reformatory and other institutions, in the Police Courts of the city of New York, during the year ending October 31, 1876.

| | Males. | Females. | Totals. |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Number under the age of fourteen years..... | 2,076 | 565 | 2,641 |
| Number between the age of fourteen and twenty | 5,069 | 1,525 | 6,594 |
| Number between the age of twenty and thirty..... | 14,280 | 6,946 | 21,226 |
| Number between the age of thirty and forty..... | 10,396 | 5,151 | 15,547 |
| Number over the age of forty years..... | 6,545 | 3,570 | 10,115 |
| Number whose ages are not given..... | 814 | 147 | 961 |
| Total | <u>39,180</u> | <u>17,904</u> | <u>57,084</u> |

* For Reformatory and Charitable Institutions.

TABLE showing the whole number of cases received in the Court of Special Sessions of the city of New York for trial, and disposition of the same, during the year ending October 31, 1876.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Number convicted upon trial | 8,283 | 435 | 8,668 |
| Number acquitted upon trial | 787 | 159 | 946 |
| Dismissed on failure of complainants to prosecute | 679 | 79 | 758 |
| Number transferred to General Sessions..... | 72 | 11 | 83 |
| Number pending | 105 | 7 | 112 |
| Number abandoned on appeal | 17 | ..... | 17 |
| Number recognizances forfeited..... | 11 | 9 | 20 |
| Total | <u>4,904</u> | <u>700</u> | <u>5,604</u> |

TABLE showing the nature of all convictions in the Court of Special Sessions of the city of New York, during the year ending October 31, 1876.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Number convicted of petit larceny..... | 1,887 | 332 | 2,219 |
| Number convicted of assault and battery..... | 740 | 65 | 805 |
| Number convicted of other misdemeanor..... | 606 | 38 | 644 |
| Total | <u>3,233</u> | <u>435</u> | <u>3,668</u> |

TABLE showing the nature of the punishment imposed upon all persons convicted in the Court of Special Sessions of New York, during the year ending October 31, 1876.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--|--------------|------------|--------------|
| Number sent to Penitentiary..... | 1,574 | 295 | 1,869 |
| Number sent to City Prison..... | 623 | 88 | 711 |
| Number sent to House of Refuge | 208 | 10 | 218 |
| Number sent to Roman Catholic Protectory..... | 20 | ..... | 20 |
| Number sent to Juvenile Asylum..... | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Number sent to Hebrew Benevolent Society | 1 | ..... | 1 |
| Number fined | 801 | 41 | 842 |
| Number on whom sentence was suspended | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Number bailed to keep the peace | 3 | ..... | 3 |
| Total | <u>3,233</u> | <u>435</u> | <u>3,668</u> |

The actual movements of crime in the State, or in its chief city, are not so recorded as to serve the requirements of public justice, or of social science and economy. The records exhibit the numerical evidence that the criminal courts are crowded with cases for examination and trial. The practical availability of the records of conviction for any accurate study or comparison plainly depends upon the specific description of the crime for which conviction was found. The Courts of Record in different States have quite different limits of jurisdiction in

regard to the classes of offenses that come before them. Professor Francis A. Walker, superintendent of the Ninth National Census, has stated this fact, in one of its practical relations, as follows :

"It is easy, by a simple arithmetical process, to obtain the *solid amount* of pauperism, but not so of crime. The absence of any effort to reduce to a consistent body the returns on this subject at the last census led to similar misrepresentations of States and sections as have been noticed in the published statistics of pauperism — Pennsylvania, for example, being returned with but 2,930 convictions during the year, while New York, with a population only a little larger and much the same social and industrial condition, was returned with 58,067, or nearly twenty times as many as Pennsylvania. It would not even require the most casual acquaintance with the communities thus characterized, or stigmatized, to establish the certainty that such statements could not be true. Human nature, with its opportunities and its temptations, does not vary to that extent with two degrees of latitude.

* * * * *

"Owing to the fact that the constitution of courts of record in the several States varies greatly as to the crimes over which they have jurisdiction, it has been not found practicable to make this table [A] strictly one of convictions for crimes by courts of record. The effort has been, however, to make the returns for each State an equivalent for those of every other."*

By the courtesy of Hon. John Bigelow, Secretary of State, we are enabled to submit the following abstracts of convictions in courts of record and in courts of special sessions in the State for the year 1876. By these statistics, the fact appears that there was a marked increase of crime against property, and that it was in those cases in which the thefts and burglaries were accompanied by violence. As these offenses were tried in courts of record, the proofs that vagabond tramps have become a dangerous class of persons have been brought to the attention of the courts and juries in every county. The fact is noticeable that the total number of convictions in the special sessions' in the twenty-four cities constituted sixty-two per cent of all the convictions reported in that grade of courts in the State.

* *Pauperism and Crime*; Ninth Census of the United States; Population and Social Statistics, pages 556-57.

STATEMENT of the number of convictions for criminal offenses reported to the Secretary of State by the clerks and sheriffs of the several counties of the State, for the year ending October 31, 1876.

Whole number of convictions reported by county clerks in courts of record :

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| In 1876..... | 3,583 |
| In 1875..... | 8,423 |
| Increase..... | 159 |

The convictions thus reported were as follows :

Offenses against the person —

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| In 1876..... | 801 |
| In 1875..... | 840 |
| Decrease..... | 39 |

Offenses against property, with violence —

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| In 1876..... | 892 |
| In 1875..... | 749 |
| Increase..... | 143 |

Offenses against property, without violence —

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| In 1876..... | 1,187 |
| In 1875..... | 1,224 |
| Decrease..... | 37 |

Offenses against the currency —

| | |
|---------------|----|
| In 1876..... | 86 |
| In 1875..... | 87 |
| Decrease..... | 1 |

Other offenses —

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| In 1876..... | 616 |
| In 1875..... | 523 |
| Increase..... | 93 |

Females convicted in courts of record —

| | |
|---------------|-----|
| In 1876..... | 222 |
| In 1875..... | 209 |
| Increase..... | 13 |

Total convictions in courts of record —

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------|
| Reported by county clerks..... | 3,582 |
| Reported by sheriffs..... | 8,067 |
| Excess reported by county clerks..... | 515 |

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Convictions reported by county clerks—

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| In 1876..... | 38,413 |
| In 1875..... | 34,315 |
| Increase..... | 4,098 |

Females convicted in Special Sessions—

| | |
|---------------|-------|
| In 1876..... | 7,088 |
| In 1875..... | 5,894 |
| Increase..... | 1,144 |

SHERIFFS' REPORTS OF SPECIAL SESSIONS IN CITIES.

Convictions in Special Sessions—

| | |
|---------------|--------|
| In 1876..... | 62,689 |
| In 1875..... | 60,266 |
| Increase..... | 2,423 |

NUMBER of males and females convicted of criminal offenses by Courts of Record in the State of New York, during the year 1876, with the classification of such offenses.

OFFENSES AGAINST THE PERSON.

| Crimes. | Males. | Females. |
|---|--------|----------|
| Abandonment | | 1 |
| Abduction | 1 | ..... |
| Abortion | 2 | ..... |
| Affray | 2 | ..... |
| Assault | 35 | 1 |
| Assault and battery | 293 | 10 |
| Assault on an officer | 18 | ..... |
| Assault to commit rape | 24 | ..... |
| Assault to do bodily harm | 81 | 3 |
| Assault to injure | 10 | ..... |
| Assault to kill | 30 | ..... |
| Assault to maim | 3 | ..... |
| Assault to rob | 3 | ..... |
| Assault with a deadly weapon | 10 | ..... |
| Attempt to commit larceny from the person | 9 | ..... |
| Attempt to commit rape | 2 | ..... |
| Attempt to procure abortion | 1 | ..... |
| Attempt to use a slung-shot | 1 | ..... |
| Burglary and attempt to ravish | 1 | ..... |
| False imprisonment | 1 | ..... |
| Larceny from the person | 164 | 29 |
| Manslaughter | 19 | ..... |
| Mayhem | 1 | ..... |
| Murder | 17 | 2 |

| Crimes. | | Males. | Females. |
|---------------------------------|--|------------|-----------|
| Rape | | 20 | ..... |
| Riot, assault and battery | | 4 | ..... |
| Seduction | | 2 | ..... |
| Sodomy | | 1 | ..... |
| | | <u>755</u> | <u>46</u> |

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITH VIOLENCE.

| | | |
|---|------------|----------|
| Attempt to commit burglary | 38 | ..... |
| Attempt to commit larceny | 21 | 1 |
| Attempt to commit robbery | 9 | ..... |
| Burglary | 639 | 6 |
| Burglary and larceny | 112 | ..... |
| Burglary and receiving stolen goods | 2 | ..... |
| Felony | 2 | ..... |
| Robbery | 58 | 1 |
| Robbery after felony | 2 | ..... |
| Robbery after petit larceny | 1 | ..... |
| | <u>884</u> | <u>8</u> |

OFFENSES AGAINST PROPERTY, WITHOUT VIOLENCE.

| | | |
|---|--------------|------------|
| Arson | 28 | 2 |
| Attempt to commit arson | 2 | ..... |
| Embezzlement | 9 | ..... |
| Embezzlement and grand larceny | 3 | ..... |
| False pretenses | 1 | ..... |
| Grand larceny | 542 | 81 |
| Grand larceny after petit larceny | 1 | ..... |
| Larceny after felony | 3 | 1 |
| Obtaining property by false pretenses | 67 | 3 |
| Petit larceny | 327 | 39 |
| Petit larceny, second offense | 19 | ..... |
| Receiving stolen goods | 53 | 5 |
| Receiving stolen goods and larceny | 1 | ..... |
| | <u>1,056</u> | <u>131</u> |

OFFENSES AGAINST THE CURRENCY.

| | | |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------|
| Forgery | 83 | 2 |
| Passing forged note | 1 | ..... |
| | <u>84</u> | <u>2</u> |

OTHER OFFENSES, NOT INCLUDED IN THE FOREGOING.

| | | |
|--|----|-------|
| Aiding an escape | 2 | ..... |
| Attempt to commit crime against nature | 1 | ..... |
| Bigamy | 23 | 1 |
| Breaking jail | 3 | ..... |
| Bribery at election | 1 | ..... |
| Carrying concealed weapons | 5 | ..... |
| Conspiracy | 3 | 1 |

| Crimes. | Males. | Females. |
|---|--------------|------------|
| Crime against nature..... | 2 | ..... |
| Criminal contempt..... | 1 | ..... |
| Cruelty to animals..... | 14 | ..... |
| Exposure of person..... | 8 | ..... |
| Gambling..... | 14 | ..... |
| Having burglar's tools..... | 4 | ..... |
| Incest..... | 3 | ..... |
| Keeping disorderly house..... | 11 | 10 |
| Keeping gaming-house..... | 13 | ..... |
| Libel..... | 2 | ..... |
| Malicious mischief..... | 2 | ..... |
| Misdemeanor..... | 46 | 3 |
| Obstructing railroad track..... | 3 | ..... |
| Perjury..... | 5 | ..... |
| Personating another..... | 1 | ..... |
| Refusing to assist an officer..... | 3 | ..... |
| Resisting an officer..... | 1 | ..... |
| Riot..... | 2 | ..... |
| Selling liquor without a license..... | 4 | 1 |
| Selling lottery tickets..... | 1 | ..... |
| Selling obscene prints..... | 5 | ..... |
| Subornation of perjury..... | 1 | ..... |
| Usury..... | 1 | ..... |
| Violation Election Law..... | 6 | ..... |
| Violation Excise Law..... | 384 | 19 |
| Violation Game Laws..... | 3 | ..... |
| Violation Hack Law..... | 1 | ..... |
| Voting illegally..... | 3 | ..... |
| | <u>581</u> | <u>35</u> |
| <i>Recapitulation.</i> | | |
| Offenses against the person..... | 755 | 46 |
| Offenses against property, with violence..... | 384 | 8 |
| Offenses against property, without violence..... | 1,056 | 131 |
| Offenses against the currency..... | 84 | 2 |
| Other offenses not included in the foregoing..... | 581 | 35 |
| | <u>3,860</u> | <u>222</u> |

In preceding sections of this annual report, the fact appears that the State prisons had a population of 3,621 convicts on the first day of January last; that the six local penitentiaries had a population of 3,712 at the same date, and admitted 11,251 prisoners during the year 1876, while there were 10,871 discharged from there the same year. The foregoing abstracts, incomplete as they certainly are, show that at least 3,582 persons were convicted in courts of record, and upwards of 101,000 convicted in the courts of special sessions, in the State of New York, during the year 1876. (An unascertained balance between records of sheriffs and county clerks must correct this last total.)

The magnitude of the economic, as well as moral, interests that are involved in this great number of convictions, the vital importance of a thorough knowledge of all classes of the convicts and of their individual history, and the duty of preserving an official record of each of these persons who so annoys and burdens the people, supply all the argument necessary for our plea for a correct and complete system of statistical records of crime. Yet, beyond and above all these reasons, the statesman and the student of the causes and prevention of crime, claim that the thorough and analytical records of the criminal classes are necessary to a comprehension of the causes and correctional treatment of crime. As the late Dr. LIEBER, a master in the philosophy of crime and its judicial treatment, has well stated: "Few more important services could be rendered to the well-being of our people, than the passing of laws which should enjoin the proper authorities, the clerks of courts and the superintendents of the penitentiaries in particular, to keep accurate and complete statistical tables, according to prescribed forms. * * * Statistical accounts, if judiciously used, are the very charts of legislators; legislation without them is, in most cases, groping in the dark. * * * The clerks of courts, the superintendents of the penitentiaries, have but faithfully to fill the blanks of prescribed schedules. * * * The politician, the moralist, the public economist, the criminalist, the divine, the promoter of prison discipline—all who have the welfare of the nation at heart—are equally interested."

Crimes must be regarded as being so important as evidences and specific indications of great evils and wants in the bosom of society itself that a careful registration of the occurrences, and the perpetrators of them, should be made in the interests of mankind regardless of the movements and records of the police and the courts against the offenders. Such a registry of facts concerning crimes and offenders is necessary upon the same grounds as we record the phenomena and results of storms and of diseases. The observations should be made in the interest of property and of life, and as respects the offending classes themselves,—in the interests of morality and reform and the prevention of evil. Says Mr. Frederick Hill, late Inspector of Prisons, England, "In order to render the statistics of crime of real value a registry is wanted of the actual offenses committed, without reference to subsequent detection or conviction." Inspector Hill urged the adoption of the practice of registering the vagrants, as habitual offenders, who wander over England, and this measure has been adopted, with most signally beneficial results, under the Local Government Act of 1874. It should be done in New York. But whatever may be done or be neglected in this matter, the legal definition and thorough registration and police surveillance of habitual criminals, who make depredations a vocation, should be amply provided for

by the laws. Society owes this duty to itself, and, if well performed, such a registration of habitual offenders would tend to restrain no small number of them. Upon this point, and to illustrate the importance of such records we need only quote the first results of the registration which was prescribed under the Prevention of Crime Act, in Great Britain (1871), and the Habitual Criminals Act, which provided that a register shall be kept of all persons convicted of crime in the United Kingdom, "crime" being interpreted, in those laws, as "any felony, and some other offences." The Commissioner of Police of the Metropolitan District reported, in 1874, that "the registration of habitual criminals has been continued as heretofore, but the numbers on the registry have increased so rapidly that there are now 117,568 names on the register, and they increase at the rate of 30,000 per annum." The fact that all this registration falls short of its purposes for identification of individuals in consequence of defects in the method of registry and personal description, may well remind us that any such half-way legislation as leaves the descriptive list of each person quite incomplete, or which, like the New York Habitual Criminals Act (1873), utterly breaks down because it provides no basis and forms for the description or identification of the offender who is brought under arrest. As we have explained this more fully in the section on Habitual Criminals, the following brief account of the practical operations under the new penal laws in Great Britain and Ireland is suggestive of improvements now required in New York.

Sir Walter Crofton, whose name has become synonymous alike with that of humanity and with that of successful correctional discipline, undertook not only the difficult task of reforming criminals, but of so hunting down the crime classes that, as he himself says: "*Crime as a professed vocation* will be far too perilous for general following." The "Habitual Criminals Act" of Great Britain has been made effectually useful just in proportion as the description and registration of the individuals of that class have been accurately made. As a prison reformer, Sir Walter Crofton, acting as chairman of the Board of Directors of Government Prisons in Ireland, prescribed the following form of personal description for each individual who, under arrest, is suspected of being an *habitual* or frequent offender.

Particulars of former conviction as far as is known or can be ascertained :

Name
 County where tried.....
 Date of conviction.....
 Crime.....
 Sentence.....
 When discharged from convict prison.....

Prison from which discharged.....
 Hair.....
 Eyes.....
 Eyebrows.....
 Nose.....
 Mouth.....
 Complexion.....
 Visage.....
 Make.....
 Height... Feet... Inches.....
 Marks on person.....
 Present age... years.....
 Trade or calling.....
 Prison trade.....
 Born at.....
 Resided before committal at.....
 Friends reside at.....
 Whether identified as having been a convict, and by whom.....

In the State of New York a Department of Public Justice and a Bureau of Statistics pertaining thereto, would at once set in order all necessary methods for recording the movements of crime and offenders. A Department of Public Statistics would not make perfect work, without judicial help and expert supervision in this special branch of statistics. Every consideration of economy and efficiency urges the institution of a State Department of Justice. But years may elapse before the people of this State will institute such a Department, or before there will be a separate Bureau or State Department of Economical and Social Statistics. These very useful branches of public service may be the outcome of well-performed duties, which should now be attended to with scrupulous care by separately responsible officials in existing departments of public service. From the examination which the writer has made for the Prison Association regarding this subject, in relation to the causes and repression of crime in the State, he respectfully submits the following suggestions, in addition to those which are embodied in the concluding pages (33 to 37) of the official report of the Executive Committee in this volume:

That, under existing laws (Chapter 604, Session Laws, 1867, and Revised Statutes, Part IV, Chapter III, Title I, Article first), and with whatever amendments of law and methods may now be practicable, there should be scrupulous completeness in the records of all acts by magistrates and courts, and by the sheriffs, jail-keepers and superintendents of local penitentiaries, concerning every person held in custody, and with full particulars, as the laws require, concerning every person convicted of crime or misdemeanor.

That the faithful performance of these several duties shall be strictly enforced by the Secretary of State and the Attorney-General, and that a method of inspection may be directed by those two Heads of Departments for securing a prompt compliance with all prescribed forms and duty under the law.

That in every local penitentiary, the prisoners who were sentenced for felonious crimes (punishable in State Prison) for the term of one year or more, shall have a special and separate registry of their respective cases kept in the same manner and under the same headings of specifications as the convicts in the State Prisons have.

That under the Habitual Criminals Act the Chief or Superintendent of every city police force,—and in counties in which there is no city, the county sheriff,—should keep a record of Habitual Criminals known to them in the respective counties in which they hold office. Further, that the term “habitual” may be used in such records as signifying such frequency and methods of crime as to indicate design to repeat the same or similar acts.

That the elements of information which are entered upon the transcripts of “courts of record” returns, for transmission to the Secretary of State, shall be as complete and well verified as possible, and that the returns which, under the laws, the Secretary of State requires at the hands of sheriffs, shall also be as complete as possible.

That all returns of records from the Special Sessions and City Police courts should be strictly correct in their details whether complete or not, any doubt of entire correctness being entered in such records.

That the registration and descriptive records of prisoners in the several prisons and penitentiaries and the personal description and the other facts which are registered shall be stated in terms and with carefulness that shall be adapted to promote the purposes of justice, and to secure a correct basis for the identification of each prisoner, and that the Superintendent of prisons should cause to be kept at his office at the Capital of the State, a complete and reasonably abbreviated Transcript Register of all the Felon Prisoners, as reported (quarterly) from each State prison and from each Penitentiary. (Such an official return to the Secretary of State, from any Penitentiary, may be required under Chapter 259, Laws of 1839, and various subsequent Acts, but an amendment will be necessary to provide adequately for the registration here suggested.)

Finally, it may justly be recommended that, in the system of records adopted in each State prison and penitentiary, and in each county prison, and all reformatories in the State, the specifications and purposes mentioned in the 7th Section of Chapter 173 of Session Laws of 1877, relating to individual prisoners may be advantageously carried out.

In submitting these statements, the writer begs to express the hope that whoever undertakes to keep or to use any records of crime will bear in mind the importance of excluding from them all sources of error and indefiniteness, and of keeping each prisoner's record truthful and free from prejudiced statements. Dismal as the study of criminal records is, the duty of guarding each convict's record against misstatement, is plain. So far as transcripts and registers are concerned, it is a public record, and, in the words of Robert Livingston, such a record is a "written memorial made by a public officer authorized by law to perform that function, and intended to serve as evidence of something written, said or done." In the records of crime and of offenders, no error or indefiniteness should be permitted. For this reason the forms must be prescribed and supplied by a central source of responsible authority in the State, and should be vigilantly supervised and inspected under the direction of such authority. With such a provision by the State, the officers who shall become responsible will find a true reward in the fact that they promote private happiness and virtue by aiding to establish the principles of public justice.

CATALOGUE AND RULES FOR PRISON LIBRARIES.

To aid in the most suitable selection and economical maintenance of Reading
Matter in the Prisons and Jails.

PLAN AND PURPOSES OF THIS CATALOGUE FOR PRISON LIBRARIES.

Good books are good friends, and they are very useful friends to persons in adversity as well as to those in prosperity. The following catalogue of books for Prison Libraries contains classified lists of more than a thousand volumes which are well adapted to increase the happiness and welfare of the prisoners and to benefit them in after life when released from confinement. The value and influence of every book in this catalogue have been carefully considered, and the titles have been so arranged and lettered that any prison, large or small, any jail or prisoner may make selections from these classified lists according to estimated excellence or the reader's preference. Thus,

For a Library of

50 Books, those marked *a*, may be taken as suggesting order of excellence.

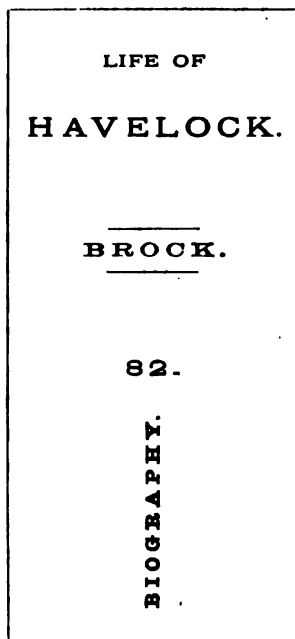
| | | | | | | | |
|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | " | " | <i>a, b,</i> | " | " | " | " |
| 200 | " | " | <i>a, b, c,</i> | " | " | " | " |
| 300 | " | " | <i>a, b, c, d,</i> | " | " | " | " |
| 400 | " | " | <i>a, b, c, d, e,</i> | " | " | " | " |
| 500 | " | " | <i>a, b, c, d, e, f,</i> | " | " | " | " |
| 600 | " | " | <i>a, b, c, d, e, f, g,</i> | " | " | " | " |
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| 800 | " | " | <i>a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i,</i> | " | " | " | " |
| 900 | " | " | <i>a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k,</i> | " | " | " | " |
| 1,000 | " | " | <i>a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l,</i> | " | " | " | " |

ADDITIONS may be made from time to time to a prison library wherever established, and the newly added volumes should be duly classified and consecutively numbered as though they were originally in the foundation of the catalogue. The letters *a, b, c, d*, etc., may represent the order or degree of relative merits and usefulness; yet this lettering is merely a convenient aid to the persons who select the libraries or read the books.

LIBRARIANS may mark thus under the title of any volume, in the catalogues, for the easy reference of prisoners, the books which are already contained in their library — thus, Life of Abraham Lincoln.

May label every shelf in the library according to the headings in the catalogue; and may have the books neatly covered, and marked on

the back with Title, Name of Author, Number, and Classification — to correspond with catalogue — thus :



May keep a record of books drawn, and report any missing or seriously injured.

Catalogues should not be left in the *Cells* after the choice of books.

Books marked thus — indicate those which are in the library. [If a library of 150 volumes were so selected as to contain all of the books which, in this catalogue, are lettered *a* and *b*, each title under those letters would have the — under it, and fifty more titles under other letters would also have to be underscored with the —.]

It will be noticed that this catalogue groups all books into the following classes to facilitate the arrangement of the library and for the readers' convenience in selecting :

Biography.

History.

Travels, Explorations and Adventures.

Science and Natural History.

Special Science and Duty.

Industries, Inventions and Manufactures.

Agriculture, Cattle, etc.

Fiction and Works of the Imagination.

Poetry.

Miscellaneous.

Select Religious Reading. [Donations.—Unclassified.]

The authors' names are arranged alphabetically in each class, and the titles of the books are numbered from 1 upward in each class. Whenever new books are added to the Library, if only a few in number — 2 or 3 for each class — they may be numbered continuously, from the last old number onward, in the class to which they belong, without reference to the alphabetical arrangement of authors; and by bracketing such additions and marking the date at which made, the steady growth of the Library will be recorded in its catalogue. But if a large number of books are added at any time, it will be advisable to make a separate classified catalogue of them, after the plan of this catalogue, entitling it "Supplementary," No. 187.... The donations of books by generous persons from their own libraries may most conveniently be registered in the list of "Miscellaneous" or the "Select Religious Reading," according as they belong to one or the other of those groups; and it is desirable that the best of religious books should be entered in this catalogue; a few of these may belong to the lists of "Biography" and of "Special Science and Duty," but they will chiefly fall under the head of "Select Religious Reading." It will be observed that the library-numbering will not be confused by the continual additions made to these last two classes of books.

A great teacher has recently said, "Good books, besides the value of what they contain and impart, have a positive *worth* in their effect on the principles, feelings and character. The imagination forms and controls the conscience so far as it forms and enforces the ideals of what we can and ought to become."

In this catalogue of books, there have been two great objects in view :

First. To place within reach of all prisoners the best books for giving useful knowledge of the trades and employments, skill and habits which will help them to earn a livelihood and do well when they are released from prison, as well as to add to their happiness and usefulness while they are detained in prison; for this purpose a very careful selection has been made of the most instructive books relating to each useful branch of industry, inventions, manufactures, agriculture, gardening, science, practical hygiene, and affairs of common life.

Secondly. To supply in the volumes of biography, history, travels, explorations, adventure, natural history, poetry, fiction and works of the imagination, special science and duty — such instruction and influences as are most needed by the prisoners, and which experience has shown to be best adapted to fill the mind with noble aspirations, and not only to inspire substantial hopes and good purposes, but to point out the best ways of realizing them.

C A T A L O G U E.

BIOGRAPHY.

| No. | Title. | Author. |
|--------|--|------------------|
| c. 1. | American Pioneers and Patriots..... | Abbott. |
| b. 2. | Daniel Boone, Life of..... | Abbott. |
| e. 3. | Empress Josephine, Life of..... | Abbott. |
| g. 4. | Ferdinand de Soto, Life of | Abbott. |
| d. 5. | Miles Standish, Life of..... | Abbott. |
| c. 6. | Peter the Great, Life of..... | Abbott. |
| d. 7. | Peter Stuyvesant, Life of..... | Abbott. |
| f. 8. | Weaver boy and Missionary (Livingston).... | Adams. |
| e. 9. | Distinguished Scientific Men..... | Arago. |
| c. 10. | Toussaint L'Ouverture..... | Beard. |
| d. 11. | Galileo, Life of..... | Brewster. |
| g. 12. | Sir Isaac Newton..... | Brewster. |
| b. 13. | Martyrs of Science | Brewster. |
| d. 14. | Eminent Naturalists | Brightwell. |
| c. 15. | Men of Mark..... | Brightwell. |
| g. 16. | Havelock, Life of..... | Brook. |
| c. 17. | Martin Luther..... | Bunsen. |
| b. 18. | Art of doing our best (Thorough Workers).. | Caldwell. |
| c. 19. | Lord Brougham, Life of | Campbell, Lord. |
| g. 20. | Daniel De Foe, Life of..... | Chadwick. |
| c. 21. | Biographies of Good Wives..... | Child, Mrs. |
| c. 22. | Celebrated Women..... | Child, Mrs. |
| f. 23. | Isaac T. Hopper, Life of | Child, Mrs. |
| e. 24. | English Divines, notes on..... | Coleridge. |
| l. 25. | Francis Xavier, St., Life of | Coleridge. |
| f. 26. | Wilberforce and his times..... | Colquhoun. |
| b. 27. | Elizabeth Fry, Life of..... | Corder. |
| f. 28. | Melancthon, Life of..... | Coxe. |
| d. 29. | Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties | Craik. |
| d. 30. | Memorable Women | Crossland. |
| c. 31. | Lives of Self-made Men..... | Davenport, R. A. |
| e. 32. | Oliver Cromwell | D'Aubigné. |
| c. 33. | Inventors and Inventions..... | Dircks. |
| a. 34. | John Howard, Life of..... | Dixon, W. H. |
| c. 35. | The World's Explorers..... | Dulcken. |

| No. | Title. | Author. |
|--------|--|----------------|
| a. 36. | Boyhood of Great Men | Edgar. |
| e. 37. | Sea Kings and Naval Heroes | Edgar. |
| e. 38. | Pioneer Women of the West..... | Ellett. |
| e. 39. | Seekers after God | Farrar. |
| g. 40. | Charles Dickens, Life of..... | Forster. |
| d. 41. | Book of Martyrs | Fox. |
| d. 42. | Half-hours with the Early Explorers..... | Frost. |
| f. 43. | Charlotte Brontë, Life of..... | Gaskell, Mrs. |
| d. 44. | Whitefield, Life of..... | Gillies. |
| f. 45. | Hall, Rev. R., Life of | Gregory. |
| i. 46. | Michael Angelo, Life of | Grimm. |
| d. 47. | George Peabody, Life of..... | Hanaford. |
| h. 48. | Gen. Winfield Scott..... | Headley. |
| b. 49. | Washington and his Generals..... | Headley. |
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| e. 82. | Marine Engines and Boilers | Tredgold. |
| k. 83. | Philosophy of Manufactures | Ure. |
| l. 84. | Manual of the Hand Lathe | Watson. |
| k. 85. | Modern Practice of American Machinists and Engineers | Watson. |
| b. 86. | Book of Trades | Wylde. |
| h. 87. | Applied Mechanics and Theoretical Mechanics. [Experimental Science Series.] (2 Vols.) | |
| c. 88. | The Book of Trades and Tools used in them. | |

AGRICULTURE, CATTLE, ETC.

| | | |
|--------|--|--------------|
| f. 1. | American Cattle | Allen, L. F. |
| c. 2. | American Farm Book | Allen, L. F. |
| l. 3. | Rudiments of Agricultural Engineering | Andrews. |
| d. 4. | Care of the Horse | Armitage. |
| e. 5. | Poulterer's Companion | Bement. |
| l. 6. | Young Gardener's Assistant | Bridgeman. |
| d. 7. | Family Kitchen Gardener | Buist. |
| k. 8. | The Small Fruit Culturist | Fuller. |
| d. 9. | What I know of Farming | Greeley. |
| g. 10. | Gardening for Profit | Henderson. |
| g. 11. | Sheep, Swine, and Poultry | Jennings. |
| e. 12. | How Crops Grow | Johnson. |
| e. 13. | How Crops Feed | Johnson. |
| h. 14. | Chemistry in Agriculture | Liebeg. |
| g. 15. | Rural Studies | Martin. |
| a. 16. | My Farm at Edgewood. | Mitchell. |
| b. 17. | Ten Acres enough | Mitchell. |
| l. 18. | The Perfect Horse | Murray. |
| k. 19. | How to cultivate a Garden | Olcott. |
| l. 20. | Money in the Garden | Quinn. |

| No. | Title. | Author. |
|--------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| c. 21. | Play and Profit in my Garden | Roe. |
| l. 22. | Domestic Poultry | Saunders. |
| h. 23. | Elements of Agriculture | Waring. |
| k. 24. | Poultry Breeding and Feeding..... | Watts. |
| f. 25. | The Horticulturist | Williams. |
| i. 26. | Agricultural Mechanism..... | Williamson. |
| h. 27. | Economy of the Kitchen Garden..... | Wilson. |
| l. 28. | On the Horse..... | Youatt. |
| i. 29. | The Sheep | Youatt. |
| b. 30. | Farming for Boys. | |

FICTION AND WORKS OF THE IMAGINATION.

| | | |
|--------|--|-------------------|
| e. 1. | Days of Bruce..... | Aguilar, Grace. |
| c. 2. | Home Influence | Aguilar, Grace. |
| f. 3. | Home Scenes | Aguilar, Grace. |
| a. 4. | Mother's Recompense..... | Aguilar, Grace. |
| g. 5. | Vale of Cedars..... | Aguilar, Grace. |
| b. 6. | Woman's Friendship..... | Aguilar, Grace. |
| f. 7. | Hospital Sketches | Alcott, Louisa M. |
| a. 8. | Little Women | Alcott, Louisa M. |
| d. 9. | Old-fashioned Girl..... | Alcott, Louisa M. |
| f. 10. | Work | Alcott, Louisa M. |
| bv 11. | Danish Fairy Tales and Legends | Anderson, H. C. |
| f. 12. | Story of My Life..... | Anderson, H. C. |
| d. 13. | Stories and Tales for the Household..... | Anderson, H. C. |
| a. 14. | Wonder Stories | Anderson, H. C. |
| f. 15. | Angel and the Demon..... | Arthur, T. S. |
| a. 16. | Making Haste to be Rich..... | Arthur, T. S. |
| c. 17. | Pitcher of Cool Water..... | Arthur, T. S. |
| b. 18. | Rising in the World..... | Arthur, T. S. |
| a. 19. | Six Nights with the Washingtonians..... | Arthur, T. S. |
| d. 20. | Son of my Friend..... | Arthur, T. S. |
| a. 21. | Sparing to Spend..... | Arthur, T. S. |
| c. 22. | Ten Nights in a Bar Room..... | Arthur, T. S. |
| f. 23. | Black Forest Stories | Auerbach. |
| b. 24. | On the Heights..... | Auerbach. |
| c. 25. | Mansfield Park..... | Austen, J. G. |
| g. 26. | Emma | Austen, J. G. |
| d. 27. | Pride and Prejudice | Austen, J. G. |
| b. 28. | Sense and Sensibility | Austen, J. G. |
| g. 29. | Norwood | Beecher. |
| f. 30. | Arne..... | Bjornsen. |

| No. | Title. | Author. | |
|--------|---|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| c. 31. | Princess of Thule..... | Black. | |
| g. 32. | Lorna Doone | Blackmore. | |
| e. 33. | Home | Bremer. | |
| g. 34. | The Neighbors..... | Bremer. | |
| a. 35. | Professor..... | Bronté. | |
| d. 36. | Shirley | Bronté. | |
| g. 37. | Villette | Bronté. | |
| e. 38. | Marjorie Fleming | Brown, Dr. J. | |
| a. 39. | Rab and his Friends..... | Brown, Dr. J. | |
| c. 40. | Caxtons | Bulwer. | |
| d. 41. | Harold | Bulwer. | |
| e. 42. | Kenelm Chillingley..... | Bulwer. | |
| b. 43. | My Novel | Bulwer. | |
| f. 44. | Rienzi | Bulwer. | |
| h. 45. | Specimens of German Romance | Carlyle. | |
| e. 46. | Don Quixote..... | Cervantes. | |
| g. 47. | The Two Vocations..... | Charles, Mrs. | |
| h. 48. | Cripple of Antioch | Charles, Mrs. | |
| d. 49. | Girlhood of Shakespeare's Heroines..... | Clarke, Mary C. | |
| k. 50. | The Iron Cousin..... | Clarke, Mary C. | |
| f. 51. | Marquis and Merchant..... | Collins. | |
| k. 52. | The Ivory Gate | Collins. | |
| d. 53. | After Dark..... | Collins, Wilkie. | |
| g. 54. | The Moonstone..... | Collins, Wilkie. | |
| k. 55. | Poor Miss Finch..... | Collins, Wilkie. | |
| c. 56. | Deerslayer..... | Leather- Stocking Series. { | Cooper. |
| c. 57. | Pathfinder..... | | Cooper. |
| c. 58. | Last of the Mohicans.. | | Cooper. |
| c. 59. | Prairie | | Cooper. |
| e. 60. | Pioneers..... | | Cooper. |
| d. 61. | Homeward Bound | | Cooper. |
| h. 62. | Home as Found | | Cooper. |
| g. 63. | Pilot..... | | Cooper. |
| e. 64. | Red Rover..... | | Cooper. |
| b. 65. | Waterwitch | | Cooper. |
| k. 66. | The Two Admirals..... | | Cooper. |
| i. 67. | Oak Openings..... | | Cooper. |
| d. 68. | The Spy..... | | Cooper. |
| g. 69. | The Wept of Wish-ton-Wish..... | | Cooper. |
| k. 70. | Wing and Wing..... | | Cooper. |
| b. 71. | Elizabeth, or the Exiles of Siberia | | Cottin. |
| d. 72. | A Brave Lady..... | | Craik, Mrs. |

| No. | Title. | Author. |
|---------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| g. 73. | A Hero..... | Craik, Mrs. |
| b. 74. | John Halifax, Gentleman..... | Craik, Mrs. |
| e. 75. | Life for a Life..... | Craik, Mrs. |
| a. 76. | Mistress and Maid..... | Craik, Mrs. |
| f. 77. | A Noble Life..... | Craik, Mrs. |
| c. 78. | The Ogilvies..... | Craik, Mrs. |
| h. 79. | Woman's Kingdom..... | Craik, Mrs. |
| b. 80. | Prue and I..... | Curtis, G. W. |
| d. 81. | Trumps..... | Curtis, G. W. |
| f. 82. | The Lamplighter..... | Cummings, Miss. |
| a. 83. | Sandford and Merton..... | Day. |
| a. 84. | Robinson Crusoe..... | De Foe. |
| e. 85. | Christmas Stories..... | Dickens, Chas. |
| f. 86. | Barnaby Rudge..... | Dickens, Chas. |
| c. 87. | Bleak House..... | Dickens, Chas. |
| d. 88. | Cricket on the Hearth..... | Dickens, Chas. |
| a. 89. | David Copperfield..... | Dickens, Chas. |
| k. 90. | Dombey and Son..... | Dickens, Chas. |
| g. 91. | Hard Times..... | Dickens, Chas. |
| a. 92. | Little Dorritt..... | Dickens, Chas. |
| i. 93. | Martin Chuzzlewit..... | Dickens, Chas. |
| k. 94. | Nicholas Nickleby..... | Dickens, Chas. |
| i. 95. | Our Mutual Friend..... | Dickens, Chas. |
| e. 96. | Pickwick Papers..... | Dickens, Chas. |
| h. 97. | Tale of Two Cities..... | Dickens, Chas. |
| l. 98. | Uncommercial Traveller..... | Dickens, Chas. |
| d. 99. | Coningsby..... | D'Israeli. |
| k. 100. | Vivian Grey..... | D'Israeli. |
| f. 101. | Hans Brinker's Skates..... | Dodge, M. E. |
| l. 102. | Irvinton Stories..... | Dodge, M. E. |
| i. 103. | The Absentee..... | Edgeworth, M. |
| b. 104. | Belinda..... | Edgeworth, M. |
| c. 105. | Castle Rack Rent..... | Edgeworth, M. |
| h. 106. | Parent's Assistant..... | Edgeworth, M. |
| l. 107. | Patronage..... | Edgeworth, M. |
| f. 108. | Moral Tales..... | Edgeworth, M. |
| c. 109. | Circuit Rider..... | Eggleston. |
| g. 110. | The Hoosier Schoolmaster..... | Eggleston. |
| d. 111. | Episodes in an Obscure Life..... | Ellis, Mrs. |
| d. 112. | The Conscript..... | } Erckmann-Chat- rian. |
| i. 113. | A Miller's Story of the War..... | |

| No. | Title. | Author. |
|---------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| f. 114. | Waterloo | Erckmann-Chat- rian. |
| b. 115. | Romance of a Poor Young Man | |
| e. 116. | Debit and Credit | Feuillet, Octave. |
| i. 117. | Provost | Freytag. |
| g. 118. | Occupations of a Retired Life | Galt. |
| e. 119. | The Crust and Cake | Garrett, Ed. |
| c. 120. | Quiet Miss Godolphin | Garrett, Ed. |
| i. 121. | White as Snow | Garrett, E. and R. |
| e. 122. | Cranford | Garrett, E. and R. |
| c. 123. | Mary Barton | Gaskell, Mrs. |
| h. 124. | North and South | Gaskell, Mrs. |
| i. 125. | Ruth | Gaskell, Mrs. |
| f. 126. | Wives and Daughters | Gaskell, Mrs. |
| b. 127. | Vicar of Wakefield | Gaskell, Mrs. |
| b. 128. | "Sam Slick," the Clockmaker | Goldsmith. |
| a. 129. | From the Oak to the Olive | Haliburton. |
| d. 130. | Ingham Papers | Howe, Mrs. J. W. |
| g. 131. | In His Name | Hale, Rev. E. E. |
| c. 132. | Man Without a Country | Hale, Rev. E. E. |
| h. 133. | Sybaris | Hale, Rev. E. E. |
| i. 134. | Ten Times One | Hale, Rev. E. E. |
| e. 135. | Sketches of Irish Character | Hale, Rev. E. E. |
| g. 136. | Tales of Woman's Trials | Hall, Mrs. S. C. |
| d. 137. | Mosses from an Old Manse | Hall, Mrs. S. C. |
| g. 138. | Twice Told Tales | Hawthorne. |
| b. 139. | House of the Seven Gables | Hawthorne. |
| d. 140. | Arthur Bonnicastle | Hawthorne. |
| h. 141. | Timothy Titcomb's Letters | Holland, J. G. |
| i. 142. | John Bentley's Mistake | Holland, J. G. |
| d. 143. | Work and Reward | Holt, Mrs. |
| c. 144. | Foregone Conclusions | Holt, Mrs. |
| g. 145. | The Author's Daughter | Howells, W. D. |
| d. 146. | Heir of West Wayland | Howitt, Mary. |
| c. 147. | Peasant and Landlord | Howitt, Mary. |
| e. 148. | Jack of the Mill | Howitt, Mary. |
| h. 149. | Tallangetta | Howitt, Wm. |
| e. 150. | Toilers of the Sea | Howitt, Wm. |
| a. 151. | Tom Brown at Rugby | Hugo, Victor. |
| a. 152. | Tom Brown at Oxford | Hughes, Thos. |
| g. 153. | Mopsa the Fairy | Hughes, Thos. |
| c. 154. | Off the Skelligs | Ingelow, Jean. |
| | | Ingelow, Jean. |

| No. | Title. | Author. |
|---------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| b. 155. | Pillar of Fire..... | Ingraham, J. H. |
| e. 156. | Prince of the House of David | Ingraham, J. H. |
| f. 157. | Throne of David..... | Ingraham, J. H. |
| b. 158. | The Alhambra | Irving. |
| e. 159. | Bracebridge Hall | Irving. |
| h. 160. | Knickerbocker | Irving. |
| d. 161. | Sketch Book..... | Irving. |
| f. 162. | Tales of a Traveler..... | Irving. |
| g. 163. | Wolfert's Roost..... | Irving. |
| c. 164. | Live it down..... | Jeafferson, J. C. |
| i. 165. | Olive Blake's Good Work..... | Jeafferson, J. C. |
| h. 166. | Rasselas..... | Johnson, Dr. |
| e. 167. | Daisy Burns..... | Kavanagh, Julia. |
| i. 168. | Dora..... | Kavanagh, Julia. |
| c. 169. | Nathalie..... | Kavanagh, Julia. |
| f. 170. | Horseshoe Robinson..... | Kennedy. |
| h. 171. | Amyas Leigh..... | Kingsley, Chas. |
| b. 172. | Alton Locke..... | Kingsley, Chas. |
| i. 173. | Two Years Ago..... | Kingsley, Chas. |
| c. 174. | Westward, Ho | Kingsley, Chas. |
| g. 175. | Yeast | Kingsley, Chas. |
| e. 176. | Hilyars and Burtons | Kingsley, Henry. |
| c. 177. | Western Clearings | Kirkland, Mrs. |
| c. 178. | Barrington | Lever. |
| h. 179. | The Daltons..... | Lever. |
| e. 180. | Hyperion..... | Longfellow. |
| h. 181. | Kavanagh..... | Longfellow. |
| c. 182. | Rory O'Moore | Lover. |
| c. 183. | Alec Forbes | Mac Donald, Geo. |
| h. 184. | Annals of a Quiet Neighborhood | Mac Donald, Geo. |
| e. 185. | David Elginbrod..... | Mac Donald, Geo. |
| i. 186. | Ranald Bannerman's Boyhood..... | Mac Donald, Geo. |
| g. 187. | Robert Falconer..... | Mac Donald, Geo. |
| h. 188. | Children of the New Forest..... | Marryat, Capt. |
| b. 189. | Jacob Faithful..... | Marryat, Capt. |
| c. 190. | Japhet in Search of a Father..... | Marryat, Capt. |
| i. 191. | The Little Savage..... | Marryat, Capt. |
| g. 192. | Masterman Ready | Marryat, Capt. |
| e. 193. | Midshipman Easy | Marryat, Capt. |
| i. 194. | Kaloolah | Mayo, W. S. |
| i. 195. | Deerbrook..... | Martineau. |
| c. 196. | The Hour and the Man | Martineau. |

| No. | Title. | Author. |
|---------|---|--------------------|
| d. 197. | Seven Stories in Basement and Attic | Mitchell. |
| i. 198. | The Amber Witch | Mitchell. |
| d. 199. | Dr. Johns | Mitford, Miss. |
| h. 200. | Our Village | Mitford, Miss. |
| k. 201. | Chronicles of Carlingford | Oliphant, Mrs. |
| d. 202. | Margaret Maitland | Oliphant, Mrs. |
| c. 203. | Dorothy Fox | Parr, Louisa. |
| i. 204. | Hero Carthew | Parr, Louisa. |
| k. 205. | Our Village | Phelps. |
| b. 206. | The Gates Ajar | Phelps. |
| c. 207. | Tales | Poe, Edgar A. |
| e. 208. | Scottish Chiefs..... | Porter, Jane. |
| c. 209. | Thaddeus of Warsaw..... | Porter, Jane. |
| g. 210. | Aunt Jane's Hero..... | Prentiss, Mrs. E. |
| d. 211. | Flower of the Family..... | Prentiss, Mrs. E. |
| k. 212. | Fred, Maria and Me | Prentiss, Mrs. E. |
| h. 213. | Stepping Heavenward..... | Prentiss, Mrs. E. |
| c. 214. | Christie Johnston..... | Reade, Charles. |
| f. 215. | The Cloister and the Hearth..... | Reade, Charles. |
| d. 216. | Hard Cash | Reade, Charles. |
| e. 217. | Love me Little, Love me Long..... | Reade, Charles. |
| a. 218. | Never too late to Mend | Reade, Charles. |
| c. 219. | Peg Woffington..... | Reade, Charles. |
| a. 220. | Put yourself in his Place..... | Reade, Charles. |
| g. 221. | White Lies | Reade, Charles. |
| e. 222. | Seed Time and Harvest..... | Reuter. |
| h. 223. | The McAllisters..... | Richmond, Mrs. |
| d. 224. | Hesperus | Richter, Jean P. |
| f. 225. | Janet's Love and Service | Robertson. |
| c. 226. | A Long Look Ahead..... | Roe, A. S. |
| e. 227. | I've been thinking | Roe, A. S. |
| k. 228. | Picciola | Saintine. |
| e. 229. | Cruise of the Midge..... | Scott, Michael. |
| h. 230. | Tom Cringle's Log | Scott, Michael. |
| k. 231. | Anne of Geierstein..... | Scott, Sir Walter. |
| e. 232. | Antiquary | Scott, Sir Walter. |
| a. 233. | Bride of Lammermoor..... | Scott, Sir Walter. |
| e. 234. | Heart of Mid Lothian..... | Scott, Sir Walter. |
| c. 235. | Guy Mannering..... | Scott, Sir Walter. |
| c. 236. | Ivanhoe | Scott, Sir Walter. |
| h. 237. | Kenilworth | Scott, Sir Walter. |
| d. 238. | Old Mortality..... | Scott, Sir Walter. |

| No. | Title. | Author. |
|---------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|
| f. 239. | Rob Roy | Scott, Sir Walter. |
| i. 240. | Talisman | Scott, Sir Walter. |
| a. 241. | Waverley | Scott, Sir Walter. |
| g. 242. | Tales of a Grandfather | Scott, Sir Walter. |
| e. 243. | Hope Leslie | Sedgwick. |
| e. 244. | Minister's Wooing | Stowe, Mrs. |
| g. 245. | My Wife and I | Stowe, Mrs. |
| g. 246. | Old Town Folks | Stowe, Mrs. |
| d. 247. | Uncle Tom's Cabin | Stowe, Mrs. |
| f. 248. | Adventures of Philip | Thackeray. |
| h. 249. | Esmond | Thackeray. |
| i. 250. | Lovell the Widower | Thackeray. |
| g. 251. | The Newcomes | Thackeray. |
| a. 252. | The Virginians | Thackeray. |
| e. 253. | Elizabeth | Thackeray, Miss. |
| i. 254. | Village on the Cliff | Thackeray, Miss. |
| d. 255. | The Good Girl and True Woman | Thayer. |
| d. 256. | Poor Boy and Merchant Prince | Thayer. |
| g. 257. | Barchester Towers | Trollope, A. |
| a. 258. | Doctor Thorne | Trollope, A. |
| f. 259. | Orley Farm | Trollope, A. |
| e. 260. | The Three Clerks | Trollope, A. |
| i. 261. | Coupon Bonds | Trowbridge, J.T. |
| i. 262. | Hopedale Tavern | Van Namee. |
| c. 263. | Round the World in Eighty Days | Verne, Jules. |
| g. 264. | Voyage to the Moon | Verne, Jules. |
| d. 265. | Back Log Studies | Warner, Chas. D. |
| h. 266. | The Flag of Truce | Warner, Miss. |
| i. 267. | The Little Camp on Eagle Hill | Warner, Miss. |
| k. 268. | Old Helmet | Warner, Miss. |
| d. 269. | Opportunities | Warner, Miss. |
| l. 270. | Queechy | Warner, Miss. |
| l. 271. | Sceptres and Crowns | Warner, Miss. |
| k. 272. | Wych Hazel | Warner, Miss. |
| f. 273. | Wide, Wide World | Warner, Miss. |
| h. 274. | Willow Brook | Warner, Miss. |
| d. 275. | Diary of a Physician | Warren. |
| f. 276. | Drops of Water | Wheeler, Ella. |
| h. 277. | Faith Gartney's Girlhood | Whitney, Mrs. |
| d. 278. | Notice to Quit | Wills, N. G. |
| k. 279. | The Broken Pitcher | Wise. |
| f. 280. | Working and Winning | Wise. |

| No. | Title. | Author. |
|---------|---------------------------------|------------------|
| f. 281. | A more Excellent Way..... | Winslow, Miss. |
| l. 282. | Barford Mills..... | Winslow, Miss. |
| f. 283. | Edwin Brothertoft..... | Winthrop, Maj. |
| h. 284. | John Brent..... | Winthrop, Maj. |
| k. 285. | Life in the Open Air..... | Winthrop, Maj. |
| i. 286. | Golden Apples..... | Woods, Rev. E. |
| h. 287. | The Channings..... | Wood, Mrs. H. |
| f. 288. | Verner's Pride..... | Wood, Mrs. H. |
| i. 289. | Mrs. Haliburton's Troubles..... | Wood, Mrs. H. |
| k. 290. | Roland Yorke..... | Wood, Mrs. H. |
| f. 291. | Best Fellow in the World..... | Wright, Mrs. |
| h. 292. | How could he Escape..... | Wright, Mrs. |
| i. 293. | John and the Demijohn..... | Wright, Mrs. |
| k. 294. | Jug or not..... | Wright, Mrs. |
| f. 295. | A Strange Sea Story..... | Wright, Mrs. |
| i. 296. | The Gladiators..... | Whyte, Melville. |
| l. 297. | Chaplet of Pearls..... | Yonge, Miss. |
| h. 298. | Heir of Redcliffe..... | Yonge, Miss. |
| i. 299. | Kenneth..... | Yonge, Miss. |
| f. 300. | The Arabian Nights. | |

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

| | | | |
|----|-----|---|-------------------|
| l. | 1. | Yesterday, To-day, and Forever..... | Bickersteth. |
| d. | 2. | Burns' Poems. (Expurgated Ed.)..... | Burns. |
| c. | 3. | Bryant's Poetical Works..... | Bryant. |
| l. | 4. | Pleasures of Hope, and other Poems..... | Campbell. |
| b. | 5. | Poems of Faith, Hope, and Love..... | Carey, Phœbe. |
| k. | 6. | Coleridge's Poetical Works..... | Coleridge. |
| a. | 7. | Cook's Poetical Works..... | Cook, Eliza. |
| g. | 8. | Cowper's Poetical Works. (Dick's Ed.)... | Cowper. |
| c. | 9. | Household Book of Poetry..... | Dana. |
| e. | 10. | Gœthe's Poetical Works. (Bohn Series)... | Gœthe. |
| c. | 11. | Goldsmith's Poetical Works..... | Goldsmith. |
| g. | 12. | Gray's Elegy and Odes..... | Gray. |
| a. | 13. | Mrs. Heman's Poetical Works. (Dick's Ed.) | Hemans, Mrs. |
| f. | 14. | Bitter Sweet..... | Holland, J. G. |
| l. | 15. | Poetical Works..... | Holmes, Dr. O. W. |
| d. | 16. | Jean Ingelow's Poems..... | Ingelow, Jean. |
| c. | 17. | Tales from Shakespeare..... | Lamb. |
| c. | 18. | Longfellow's Poetical Works..... | Longfellow. |
| l. | 19. | Vision of Sir Launfal..... | Lowell. |
| d. | 20. | Lays of Ancient Rome..... | Macaulay. |

| No. | Title. | Author. |
|--------|--|--------------------|
| g. 21. | Milton's Poetical Works | Milton, John. |
| c. 22. | Golden Treasury of Songs and Ballads..... | Palgrave. |
| e. 23. | Pope's Poetical Works | Pope. |
| b. 24. | Scott's Poetical Works. (Globe Edition.)... | Scott, Sir Walter. |
| k. 25. | Faerie Queen | Spenser. |
| e. 26. | Tennyson's Poetical Works..... | Tennyson. |
| h. 27. | Thomson's Poetical Works | Thomson. |
| k. 28. | The Vagabonds and other Poems | Trowbridge. |
| f. 29. | Whittier's Poems. (Household Ed.) | Whittier. |
| b. 30. | Selections from British Poets | Woodworth. |
| h. 31. | Wordsworth's Poetical Works..... | Wordsworth. |
| h. 32. | Night Thoughts | Young. |
| l. 33. | Mother's Last Words. | |
| l. 34. | Our Father's Care. | |
| f. 35. | Lyra Germanica. | |
| a. 36. | Shakespeare. (Chambers' Household Edition, in parts.) | |
| l. 37. | Songs of My Life. | |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|----------------|
| l. 1. | Cherry Stones..... | Adams. |
| l. 2. | First of June..... | Adams. |
| e. 3. | Hope and Have | Adams. |
| f. 4. | Haste and Waste..... | Adams. |
| h. 5. | In School and Out..... | Adams. |
| h. 6. | Rich and Humble | Adams. |
| k. 7. | The Boy makes the Man | Adams. |
| k. 8. | Watch and Wait..... | Adams. |
| l. 9. | Work and Win | Adams. |
| l. 10. | The Spectator | Addison. |
| e. 11. | Luck and Pluck..... | Alger, H., Jr. |
| f. 12. | Sink or Swim..... | Alger, H., Jr. |
| g. 13. | Strive and Succeed | Alger, H., Jr. |
| h. 14. | Strong and Steady..... | Alger, H., Jr. |
| h. 15. | Ben the Luggage Boy .. | Alger, H., Jr. |
| k. 16. | Fame and Fortune..... | Alger, H., Jr. |
| k. 17. | Mark the Match Boy ... | Alger, H., Jr. |
| l. 18. | Ragged Dick .. | Alger, H., Jr. |
| l. 19. | Rough and Ready..... | Alger, H., Jr. |
| l. 20. | Paul the Peddler..... | Alger, H., Jr. |
| l. 21. | Phil the Fiddler..... | Alger, H., Jr. |
| l. 22. | Slow and Sure..... | Alger, H., Jr. |
| l. 23. | Tattered Tom..... | Alger, H., Jr. |

Woodville
Series.Ragged
Dick
Series.Tattered
Tom
Series.

| No. | Title. | Author. |
|--------|---|--------------------|
| l. 24. | Temperance Tales | Arthur. |
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JUVENILE DELINQUENTS AND CHILD-CRIMINALS.

The inquiry which has for some time past been pursued in regard to the social and personal history of habitual criminals, who are found among the State prisoners, has necessarily brought into view the fact that certain depraving conditions of home-life and parental heritage were the birth-right of these criminals. As already mentioned, in the Executive Committee's report, the voluntary institutions of educational and charitable care for the children of misfortune in the chief cities, and especially in the city of New York, have greatly reduced the total stock of juvenile offenders as arraigned before the courts; yet, at the same time, the juvenile reformatories and houses of refuge are overfilled. The social and domestic, the moral and physical sources of juvenile delinquents and young criminals continue to be perilously numerous and prolific.

By the successful beneficence of voluntary efforts and educational means thousands of unfortunate children are rescued, year by year, from the depraving conditions of which crime is the inevitable outcome; but there is left for special care and correctional training in the reformatories and refuges, a class of delinquents and child-criminals in whom the more intensified proclivities to habitual vices and offenses have to be treated. Being fully aware of these circumstances, as well as already familiar with the sanitary, social and moral wants of the classes in our cities and neglected neighborhoods out of which crime and pauperism spring as natural products, the fact that great numbers of the convicts found in the State prisons were once inmates of reformatory refuges for juvenile offenders, has seemed to the writer to be natural rather than surprising. But when the records of several hundred State prisoners came to be carefully analyzed, and the import of so many "refuge boys" among habitual criminals was set forth in their personal history, the evidence of unsuccessfully treated causes of their criminality and of considerable insufficiency in the methods and resources of some of the reformatory institutions themselves, is too obvious to be longer doubted. Indeed, the personal records of these unreformed delinquents, who are found to have grown up into the ranks of habitual criminals, abundantly testify the fact that the inherent causes of their criminality lie deeper than in those boys who are readily saved in the congregate industrial schools. The morbid and depraved characteristics which have prevented reformatory results in their lives required such treatment

as the congregate and unclassified reformatories never can give; so unless the physical and moral conditions under which such unusual and deeply-seated proclivities to vice and crime are recognized, and the adequate corrective measures applied, these wrecks of men will not cease to testify that the disorder and depravity of their lives required correctional treatment which our elaborately organized congregate refuges for juvenile delinquents do not provide. Certainly it is not strange that these results are witnessed, after the voluntary methods of aid, instruction and migration for the children of misfortune, have left a *residuum* of more depraved and disordered children, whose positive tendencies to evil call for curative treatment at any cost. In this view of the facts, the State will need to require that its correctional schools for the child-criminals who are reinforcing the ranks of habitual offenders and the dangerous classes, shall recognize the necessity of special measures and some degree of separate reformatory treatment for such young offenders as are not saved by the methods hitherto provided.

Mr. DUGDALE's patient inquiries in the prisons and jails, as reported in the last two years previous to the present, unexpectedly to him, as the writer knows, revealed the fact that graduates of certain juvenile reformatories are largely represented in the habitual criminals in the prisons, but that in most of the individuals of this class of convicts, the causes of their criminal acts are far different from those which are evinced in the casual and truly repentant young offenders who fall only once, or but very seldom, into crime.

In applying the statistical method in his investigation of criminality, Mr. DUGDALE prudently determined that the prisoners called before him should come in wholly without selection, in order that they should fairly represent the average of the prison population;* and further, that in every case the individual history should be investigated and *verified* as completely as possible. Thus the 233 verified individual histories have been made available for the practical, though only tentative inductions here given by the investigator. Though it were desirable that any final generalizations should be based upon thousands instead of hundreds of individual histories, no such great increase in the numerical cases could outweigh the value of entire accuracy and comparability in records of the few hundreds on which these studies have been commenced.

* The convicts whom Mr. DUGDALE entered upon his list and investigated at the Sing Sing prison, were taken alphabetically, and limited to those who had been admitted within six months. In the list investigated at the Auburn prison, no prisoner who had been transferred from Sing Sing to Auburn was entered on the list. Thus any liability to excess of convicts from New York city was avoided.

The whole truth — all the facts and evidence that can be obtained — must be fearlessly sought for and studied concerning the offending classes, and especially in regard to the habitual criminals, before the most available methods of reformatory treatment and preventive measures will be established. The evidence which is arrayed in the succeeding pages follows legitimately upon the records which Mr. DUGDALE presented in the last years' reports. His records have the merit of scrupulous truthfulness and correctness. Personal knowledge of many of his typical individual cases, as well as constant familiarity with his progress in the inquiries, enable the undersigned to state that the elements of all these records are remarkably trustworthy. The possibility of devising methods by which many and even the greater part of the children who now grow up to be habitual criminals shall be saved from such a destiny, must not be construed as a censure upon the congregate refuges which certainly cannot yield this desired result. The Agricultural Colony at Mettray, in France, the Farm School at Lancaster, Ohio, the Registered Industrial and Correctional Schools of England, and the Rauhe Haus in Germany, certainly offer sufficient proof that more and more may be rescued from the ranks of juvenile crime. Urging as we do that the best practicable methods shall be adopted for saving children, we cannot overlook the more essential duty of penetrating the causes of the moral and physical deterioration of these generations of offending fellow-beings, and in the very parentage, the home-life, the education and the training wherein the fatal errors and wrongs begin, bring the light of physiological and moral truths and the forces of correct habits and of sound bodily and mental health to remove and prevent the causes of crime which are now sending forth uninterrupted lines of recruits to reinforce the ranks of crime and vice. From this standpoint we would view the record here given by Mr. DUGDALE, looking to the sources of evils which must be neutralized and overcome within the bosom of society, while the difficulties in the problem of reformatory cure, like the experience and lessons in medical practice, teach how necessary it is that all disorders should be skillfully treated in their early stages of development, and that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

E. H.,
Corresponding Secretary.

REFUGE BOYS AND REFORMATORIES.

BY R. L. DUGDALE,
Member of the Executive Committee.

In the examination of State prison convicts, ordered by resolution of the Association in 1875, certain facts were discovered concerning refuge boys which were not elaborated in the report made to the executive committee. In the present report, these facts are related. The total number of prisoners examined in that inquest, whose schedules were verified, was 233, and of this number fifty-three, or 22.74 per cent of the total were "refuge boys," most of them being city lads. All boys who have been sent to an industrial school, reformatory, school-ship or house of refuge are included in this number. There was some surprise felt that so large a per centage came through this particular channel, and yet there is reason to believe it is even higher, for there are eleven schedules which are marked as "probably refuge boys," but which have not been counted as such, because it was not *known* that they were of that class. In the Twelfth Annual Report of the State Board of Charities of Massachusetts, for 1875, the per centage of refuge boys for 1873 was found to be 21.84. How identical these ratios. A less per centage was reported in 1874 and 1875, but whether the reduction in the latter years is owing to a literal construction of what constitutes a "refuge boy," or what other reason there may be for this decrease in the experience of Massachusetts, is not stated.

In Table I, is given a summary of the results of the inquiry for the 233 cases examined by the writer, in the Auburn and Sing Sing prisons, designed to cover a definite number of points.

This table, and the remarks concerning it, refer simply to the 233 convicts of all classes who were consecutively examined without regard to age.

TABLE I.

. CRIMES COMPARED BY PER CENTAGES.

| | Total number of con- victs. | Neurotic heritage. | Orphans. | Neglected childhood. | Habitual criminals. | Refuge boys. | Criminal family. | Pauper stock. | Intemperate family. | Habitual drunkards. | Without trade. |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------|----------|----------------------|---------------------|--------------|------------------|---------------|---------------------|---------------------|----------------|
| For all crimes | 338 | 23.08 | 40.77 | 46.78 | 75.68 | 22.74 | 17.16 | 22.31 | 42.49 | 39.05 | 79.40 |
| Crimes against the person | 42 | 40.47 | 30.95 | 30.95 | 59.52 | 11.90 | 19.04 | 16.66 | 38.08 | 40.47 | 85.71 |
| Crimes against prop- erty | 191 | 16.75 | 42.93 | 50.26 | 79.05 | 25.13 | 16.75 | 23.50 | 43.45 | 38.74 | 78.01 |
| Burglary | 48 | 18.75 | 39.58 | 58.33 | 83.33 | 31.24 | 20.88 | 33.33 | 33.33 | 33.33 | 81.25 |
| Larceny, grand and petit | 84 | 15.47 | 42.85 | 47.61 | 80.95 | 16.56 | 13.09 | 22.63 | 41.66 | 39.28 | 72.62 |
| Larceny from person | 20 | 20.00 | 40.00 | 80.00 | 85.00 | 65.00 | 25.00 | 20.00 | 65.00 | 55.00 | 65.00 |
| Robbery | 19 | 0.00 | 63.16 | 47.36 | 69.52 | 26.37 | 31.05 | 21.05 | 52.73 | 47.36 | 89.52 |
| House of Refuge boys | 53 | 15.09 | 45.28 | 88.67 | 98.15 | ..... | 24.52 | 24.52 | 50.96 | 50.97 | 60.38 |
| Habitual criminals... | 176 | 14.20 | 42.61 | 53.41 | ..... | 29.41 | 18.75 | 22.72 | 45.45 | 42.61 | 79.59 |

Dividing the total number of criminals into two categories—those who are not refuge boys and those who are—we find that 68.88 per cent of the former are habitual criminals, while the latter show 98.15 per cent. It therefore appears that, while refuge boys constitute a little less than one-fourth of the prison population for all crimes, they furnish 29.41 per cent of the habitual criminals, or nearly one-third. Comparing crimes against property to the total number of crimes of refuge boys and those not refuge boys, we find that 79.45 per cent of the latter class of prisoners, and that 90.56 per cent of the refuge boys in prison are under sentence for crimes against property. The figures in a like comparison for crimes against the person are 20.55 per cent of the latter to 9.44 per cent of the refuge boys, or less than one-half.

Dismissing this division, we find that the refuge boys committed 25.13 per cent of the total crimes against property, or over one-fourth, but only 11.90 per cent of the total crimes against the person, or about one-ninth. This shows how much these boys lean towards crimes against property, for although they constitute less than one-fourth of the prison population, they perpetrate more than one-fourth of the crimes against property.

Confining the examination to special crimes against property, we find that they commit 26.37 per cent of the robbery, 31.24 per cent of the burglary and 65 per cent of the pocket-picking, but not one case of forgery or false pretenses. Is there any significance in these figures? Why do these boys commit crimes against property—and, of these, burglary and picking pockets, by preference? Primarily, it is owing

to the nature of the stock from which they spring, which overbears their fate like a *Nemesis*; secondly, because the provisions made for their reformation are entirely at variance with rational modes of training children who have such varied disabilities to overcome.

To get a proper appreciation of the stock from which house of refuge boys spring, Table I has been compiled to give the per centages of these. There are 45.28 per cent of their number who became orphans before their fifteenth year, and under cover of orphanage is often concealed their illegitimacy; 88.67 per cent are neglected children, many of them abandoned; 24.52 per cent are of criminal families; 24.52 per cent of pauper stock; 50.96 per cent of intemperate family, and the same per cent are themselves habitual drunkards. As respects the proportion who belong of nervously disordered stock, which in the table is 15.09 per cent, it must be borne in mind that so many of these boys know nothing of their families, and can give no information on that point, that it explains why only 8 out of 53 cases were fully ascertained as to the ancestral characteristic respecting this feature.

Turning from the review of the aggregate numbers to that of particulars, we find the career and ancestral characteristics of these 53 boys recorded in Table II. The average at which their childhood was neglected is $8\frac{1}{2}$ years, they began crime at 9 years and 8 months, two of them at 5 years, 4 at 7, and 5 at 8; they went to the refuge at 12 years and 9 months, while their present average age is only 23, the average age of the 233 persons examined being 27. Sexual prostitution in them began at the average age of 14 years and 9 months (one at 6 and one at 10), being one year and six months earlier than the average of other criminals; this in the face of the fact that many of them were serving terms in the reformatory during the time of average age here stated. They had contracted venereal disease at 19 years and 6 months (four at 16 years and under), being nearly two years younger than the average of other convicts. The case of the lad who began prostitution at six years is one of the most lamentable. It will be found on line seven. We find him a neglected child at 5 years, the victim of the licentiousness of a woman at six, in the house of Refuge at nine, in the poor-house at ten with his mother and sisters and beginning the career of a drunkard at the same age, his parents being both habitual drunkards as well as himself. Both his parents are habitual criminals, his father having served two terms in State prison and two in the penitentiary. With such a record it is not wonderful that he is an habitual criminal and demented.

On turning to the facts concerning inebriety we find 26 are habitual drunkards, two of them before their ninth year, and of these twenty-six we know that fourteen had parents who were habitual drunkards, five of these fourteen are of pauper stock, six are of criminal family, and

three either insane or of a nervously disordered stock. This statement does not exhaust the history of the heredity of these twenty-six habituals. Four had fathers occasional drunkards, while this habit in the ancestors of six others is unknown; but it is to be remarked that not one is recorded as having temperate parents. Of the nineteen who are occasional drunkards only two have parents ascertained to be habituals, eight occasionals, while two have parents who are temperate, leaving seven unknown. Besides this, it will be found that, of sixteen criminals addicted to intemperance in any degree, who descend from habitual drunkards, seven, or nearly half, belong to criminal families, while the thirty-seven other refuge boys show only six who are of criminal stock, or only one-sixth of their number.

Of the eight who are of nervously disordered stock (*neurotic* heritage) three are themselves deranged, two being insane; five are habitual drunkards, one at 8, one at 9, and one at 18, being below the average at which that habit becomes fixed among the State prison convicts examined; while three are known to be the children of habitual drunkards, the ancestral habit of the other two being unknown, one of them, however, having a mother who died of paralysis. Three of these five habitual drunkards are of pauper stock, while two of them had prostitute mothers, and two others are of criminal stock, the parentage of the others being unknown. It thus appears that the *neurotic* house of refuge stock shows a cumulation of misfortune both as to heredity and environment, which seems to account to the fullest for their being incurable criminals.

This, then, constitutes the average nature and quality of the stock with which the reformatory has to deal. Part of it suffers from disabilities which are congenital, a larger part from disadvantages which are educational, and a still larger part in which both are combined. In view of these facts it would seem that some unusual methods would have been devised for the training of such youth, and indeed some such have been organized. Leaving out of the question the arrest, trial and commitment of boys sent to the houses of refuge, the first thing noticeable is the fact that these boys are treated, in most respects, in a manner which seems to have been suggested by our system of adult imprisonment. It consists of cell life, "team work" under contracts, and an administration of discipline under the "congregate system."

We have seen above that 88.67 per cent of refuge boys are neglected children; this means that the sentiment of domesticity is wanting in their education. It would seem that any rational person who set himself to the task of reforming these "arabs," would aim at stimulating this sentiment by all the means that could be devised to that end. What is the actual case, as regards our reformatories? The combined wisdom

TABLE II.
REFUGE BOYS.*

| Schedule number. | OFFENSE. | AGES. | | | IMPRISONMENT. | | | CRIMINAL TYPE. | LICENTIOUSNESS. | | | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------|---------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | | Neglected childhood. | First offense. | House of Refuge. | Present. | Time served in refuge. | No. imprisonments. | | Age, year of sentence. | Habitual or first offender. | Whether of criminal stock. | In the stock. | When prostitution began. | Age when venereal disease first appeared. |
| 1 | Burglary and larceny | 9 | 9 | 9 | 22 | Y. M. | 3? | Y. M. | H. S | Br. in H. R.? | ..... | Yes | ..... |
| 2 | Burglary | 7 | 9 | 10 | 22 | 2 0 | 3? | 8? | H. S | ..... | ..... | No? | ..... |
| 3 | Larceny | ..... | 9 | 18 | 20 1/2 | 3 | 3? | 8? | H. S | ..... | ..... | No? | ..... |
| 4 | Pett. larceny | 9 | 9 | 14 | 60 | 5 0 | 8+ | 19 0 | H. S | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | Larceny | 6 | 5 | 13 | 21 | 1 2 | 5 | 8 0 | H. S | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 6 | Larceny from person | 13 | 9 | No? | 27 | No? | M* | 4 5 | H. S | Br. and F. hab. | M. Prost. | Yes | ..... |
| 7 | Burglary | 6 | 9 | 9 | 30 | 3 | 3 | 11 6 | H. S | F. and M. hab. | M. Prost. | Yes | ..... |
| 8 | Larceny from person | 11 | 11 | 17 | 21 | 6 4 | 4 | 5 7 | H. S | Bro. hab. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 9 | Attempt to kill | 14 | 14 | 18 | 22 | 1 0 | 3 | 3 3 | H. S | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10 | Burglary | 14 | 14 | 14 | 17 1/2 | 9 9 | 3 | 7 10 | H. S | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 11 | Robbery | 9 | 10 | 11 | 26 | 1 8 | 7 | 13 6 | H. S | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 12 | Robbery | 9 | 16 | 9 | 23 1/2 | 1 0 | 3? | 13 6 | F. O. S | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 13 | Larceny from person | Yes | No? | No? | 25 | 2 0 | 1 | 9 6 | H. S | Two br. h.; 1 br. h. | ..... | No? | ..... |
| 14 | Pett. larceny | 13 | 8 | 13 | 25 | 2 0 | 6 | 8 11 | H. S | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 15 | Larceny from person | 13 | 12 | 16 | 18 | 1 3 | 3 | 4 3 | H. S | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 16 | Burglary | 10 | 5 | 14 | 19 1/2 | 1 6 | 4 | 4 0 | H. S | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17 | Robbery and burglary | 10 | 10 | 12 | 27 | 11 | 3? | 6 6 | H. S | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 18 | Pett. larceny | 10 | 10 | 13 | 18 | 2 0 | 3? | 7 8 | H. S | F. h. br. H. R. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 19 | Arson | Yes | 17? | No? | 17 | ..... | 1? | 4 7 | H. S | F. and m. 2 b. h. r. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 20 | Larceny from person | 9 | ..... | 13 | 23 1/2 | ..... | D? | 3 9? | H. S | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 21 | Burglary | 7 | 9 | 11 1/2 | 20 1/2 | ..... | 3? | 2 4 | H. S | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 22 | Murder, first degree | 6 | 7 | 9 | 26 | 1 6 | M | Life | H. S | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 23 | Robbery | 6 | 7 | 10 | 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | H. S | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 24 | Attempt at grand larceny | 6 | 7 | 8 | 41 | 3 5 | 16 | 12 9 | H. S | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 25 | Larceny from person | 6 | 9 | 9 | 20 | 1 1 | 5 | 3 0 | H. S | ..... | M. Prost. | ..... | ..... |
| 26 | Robbery | 13 | ..... | 14 | 21 1/2 | 1 10 | 3? | 4 0 | H. S | ..... | M. Prost. | ..... | ..... |
| 27 | Larceny from person | 10 | ..... | 14 | 20 | 1 1 | 3 | 3 7 | H. S | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 28 | Attempt to kill | 11 | ..... | 11 | 24 | 1 0 | 8 | 31 6 | H. S | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 29 | Larceny | 18 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 1 4 | 4 | 6 8 | H. S | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 30 | Larceny | 10 | 10 | 13 | 19 | 1 8 | 4? | 6 8 | H. S | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|--------------------------------|------|------|-------|-------|----|----|------|------|------|--------|------------|----------------|-------|-------|
| 31 | 64 | Robbery..... | 6 | 7 | 10 | 31½ | 6 | 0 | 5 | 13 | 6 | H. | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 18 | G. 18 |
| 32 | 65 | Larceny from person..... | 15 | 15½ | 17 | 31 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 3 | 9 | H. | Bro. | § asst. prost. | 14 | G. 21 |
| 33 | 41 | Larceny from person..... | 12 | 9 | 13 | 35 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 9 | H. | Bro. | § asst. prost. | 14 | S. 18 |
| 34 | 91 | Burglary..... | 9 | 9 | 14 | 34 | 9 | 9 | 4 | 11 | 0 | H. | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| 35 | 127 | Larceny from person..... | 12 | 10 | 13 | 19 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 6 | F. O.? | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| 36 | 131 | Receiver of stolen goods..... | 12 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 4 | 6 | F. O.? | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| 37 | 119 | Burglary..... | 12 | 10 | 13 | 20 | 8 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 0 | H. | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| 38 | 145 | Grand larceny..... | 12 | 10 | 13 | 24 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 3 | H. | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| 39 | 93 | Burglary..... | 12 | 7 | 14 | 22 | 1 | 9 | 5 | 11 | 3 | H. | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| 40 | 43 | Burglary..... | 10 | 7 | 10 | 18½ | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 0 | H. | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| 41 | 47 | Burglary..... | 10 | 10 | 12 | 19 | 2 | 10 | 6 | 4 | 4 | H. | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| 42 | 93 | Petit larceny from person..... | 5 | 8 | 8 | 19 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 7 | H. | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| 43 | 31 | Burglary..... | 17 | 10 | Yes | 31 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 2 | H. | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| 44 | 120 | Larceny from person..... | 7 | 9 | 9 | 19 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 5 | 6 | H. | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| 45 | 76 | Larceny from person..... | 7 | 9 | 9 | 23 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 6 | H. | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| 46 | 51 | Larceny..... | 7 | 8 | 13 | 23 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 10 | H. | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| 47 | 47 | Petit larceny..... | 4 | 9 | 15 | 20 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 | H. | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| 48 | 56 | Attempt at rape..... | 9 | 8 | 10 | 19 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 3 | H. | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| 49 | 43 | Burglary..... | 6 | 8 | 13 | 18 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 9 | H. | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| 50 | 139 | Burglary..... | 10 | 13 | 15 | 19 | 1 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 3 | H. | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| 51 | 131 | Burglary..... | 10 | 13 | 15 | 18½ | 9 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 3 | H. | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| 52 | 91 | Burglary..... | 11 | 11 | 14 | 21 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 11 | H. | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| 53 | 130 | Larceny..... | 11 | 11 | 14 | 21 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 11 | H. | Bro. H. R. | M. Prost. | 15 | No |
| Average age..... | | | 8.27 | 9.61 | 13.21 | 23.02 | 1 | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 14.77 | 19.57 |

EXPLANATIONS. — † Declines to answer. ‡ Five days. * Many times. † Doubtful. H. R. House of Refuge. S. Syphilia. G. Gonorrhea. §§ P. H. Poor House. § H. Habitual. F. O. First Offender. †† Vag. Vagrant. ‡‡ O. R. Out Door Relief. ††† Learned in Prison or Refuge.

* For other half of table see page 162.

TABLE II — (Continued).

| Schedule number. | OFFENSE. | INEBRIETY. | | NERVOUS DISEASES. | | ORPHANAGE. | | PAUPERISM. | | Trade or occupation. |
|------------------|---------------------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| | | Individual. | | In the Individual. | In the stock. | Father dead. | Mother dead. | Individual, what form. | In the stock. | |
| | | Age begun. | Habitual drunkard. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | Character of family. |
| 83 | Burglary and larceny. | No | ..... | No. | Bro. epileptic. | No 12 | 10 | No | M. and a. O. R. | Plumber. |
| 122 | Burglary. | Yes | ..... | No. | F. epileptic. | No | 16 | No | ..... | Shoes, ¶¶ |
| 388 | Larceny. | Yes | 6 | ..... | Bro. epileptic. | No | No | Vag. ¶. | ..... | Teamster. |
| 3 | Pettit larceny. | ..... | 9 | Insane 21. | M. paralysis. | No 0 | No | No | ..... | Tailor 23, ¶¶ |
| 25 | Larceny. | 7 | 8 | No. | 1 b. in. 1 b. ep. | No | No | No | ..... | None. |
| 111 | Larceny from person. | 12 | Yes | No. | Aunt insane. | No 10 | No | No | M. and a. p. h. 23 | Machinist. |
| 3 | Burglary. | 10 | Yes | Insane. | Epileptic. | No | No | No | M. O. R. | Laborer. |
| 14 | Larceny from person. | 16 | 18 | No. .... | ..... | No | No | No | ..... | None. |
| 4 | Attempt to kill. | 9 | 18 | No. .... | ..... | No | No | No | Mother | Bartender. |
| 10 | Burglary. | 16 | Yes | No. | F. hab. | No | No | No | ..... | None. |
| 11 | Robbery. | 13 | 22 | No. | F. hab. | No | No | No | ..... | Shoe, ¶¶ |
| 138 | Larceny. | 9 | 18 | No. | F. hab. | No | No | No | ..... | Sailor. |
| 112 | Larceny. | 9 | 18 | No. | F. hab. | No | No | No | ..... | Bricklayer, ? |
| 13 | Larceny from person. | 20 | 23 | No. | F. hab. | No | No | No | ..... | Brushmaking, ¶¶ |
| 124 | Pettit larceny. | 14 | Yes | No. | F. hab. | No | No | No | ..... | None. |
| 26 | Larceny from person. | No? | No? | No. | F. hab. | No | No | No | ..... | Gasfitter. |
| 15 | Burglary. | 12 | 17 | No. | F. hab. | No | No | No | ..... | Engineer. |
| 61 | Robbery. | 16 | 17 | No. | F. hab. | No | No | No | ..... | Brushmaking, ¶¶ |
| 126 | Robbery and burglary. | 16 | 17 | No. | F. hab. | No | No | No | ..... | Laborer. |
| 180 | Pettit larceny. | ..... | Yes | No. | F. hab. | No | No | Vag. | B. and a. o. say | |
| 148 | Arson. | No? | No? | No. | F. hab. | No | No | No | F. vag. | |
| 20 | Larceny from person. | 30 | 34 | No. | F. hab. | No | No | No | Parents O. R. | |
| 21 | Burglary. | 12 | Yes | No. | F. occ. | No | No | No | ..... | Longshoreman. |
| 143 | Burglary. | 16 | Yes | No. | F. occ. | No | No | No | ..... | Shoes, ¶¶ |
| 74 | Murder, first degree. | 14 | Yes | No. | F. occ. | No | No | No | ..... | Teamster. |
| 33 | Robbery. | ..... | Yes | No. .... | ..... | No | No | No | ..... | Tailor, ¶¶ |
| 163 | Attempt at grand larceny. | ..... | Yes | No. .... | ..... | No | No | No | ..... | Brass moulder. |
| 25 | Larceny from person. | 17 | 19 | No. .... | ..... | No 5 | No 1 | No | M. O. R. | Carpenter. |
| 141 | Robbery. | 18 | Yes | No. .... | ..... | No 4 | No | No | ..... | Canning chairs, ¶¶ |
| 89 | Larceny from person. | 19 | Yes | No. .... | ..... | No 11 | No | No | ..... | Actor. |
| 27 | Attempt to kill. | ..... | Yes | No. | 7 unc. h., F. o. | No | No | Vag. .... | ..... | Shoes, ¶¶ |
| 132 | Larceny. | ..... | Yes | No. | M. hab. | No 0 | No | No | ..... | Plumbing. |
| 29 | Larceny. | ..... | No | No. | F. occ. | No 5 | No | No | ..... | Composer. |
| 43 | Robbery. | Yes | No | No. | F. occ. | No | No | No | ..... |  |
| 31 | Larceny from person. | Yes | No | No. .... | ..... | No | No | No | ..... |  |
| 54 | Robbery. | Yes | No | No. .... | ..... | No | No | No | ..... |  |
| 38 | Larceny from person. | Yes | No | No. .... | ..... | No | No | No | ..... |  |
| 41 | Larceny from person. | Yes | No | No. .... | ..... | No | No | No | ..... |  |

| | Yes | No | F. and m. occ. | No | No | No | No | No | No | O. R. 3 years. | Machinist. |
|-------------|---------------------------|-------|----------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------------|
| 34 | Burglary | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | None. |
| 35 | Larceny from person | 15 | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | Shoes, ¶¶ |
| 36 | Receiver of stolen goods | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | None, ¶ |
| 37 | Burglary | 14 | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | Jockey. |
| 38 | Grand larceny | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | None. |
| 39 | Burglary | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | None. |
| 40 | Burglary | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | None, ¶ |
| 41 | Burglary | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | None, ¶ |
| 42 | Burglary | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | Laborer. |
| 43 | Petit larceny from person | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | Blacksmith. |
| 44 | Burglary | 13 | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | Laborer. |
| 45 | Larceny from person | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | None, ¶ |
| 46 | Larceny | Yes | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | None, ¶ |
| 47 | Petit larceny | No? | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | Shoe, ¶¶ |
| 48 | Attempt at rape | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | Shoemaking. |
| 49 | Burglary | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | None. |
| 50 | Larceny | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | None. |
| 51 | Burglary | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | None, ¶ |
| 52 | Burglary | 91 | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | None, ¶ |
| 53 | Larceny | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | No | ..... | None, ¶ |
| Average age |  | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

EXPLANATIONS. — † Declines to answer. ‡ Five days. * Many times. † Doubtful. ‡ H. R. House of Refuge. ** S. Syphills. G. Gonorrhoea. §§ P. H. Poor House.
 § H. Habitual. F. O. First Offender. †† Vag. Vagrant. ‡‡ O. R. Out Door Relief. ¶¶ Learned in Prison or Refuge.

and philanthropy of their managers have, so far, found no better model for the dormitory of children, some of them seven years of age, than that furnished by Sing Sing prison, which is itself a very bad model. We actually incorporate, in the training of those youth who are judged the most prone to fall, a steady, long continued and ineradicable *habit* of cell life which literally destroys the wholesome dread of prison which the reputable youth universally entertain. Is it wonderful that the chrysalis which is hatched from such a honeycomb should turn out to be a social pest?

But we are told that this congregate system of housing *is cheap*.

But the reformatory teaches boys to work. In a certain way, yes — by the “team system,” under contractors. Now the best testimony before several commissions here and abroad on the effect of the contract system in prison labor is, that it demoralizes the convict, because it breaks down not only formal discipline, but more especially that which goes towards making men more moral. The unanimous testimony of physicians and experts before State commissions is, that factory work for children is destructive to health. The testimony of educators and those who have made a special study of the functions of the brain is, that any occupation or action involving perpetual repetition, at last becomes so familiar to the muscles which perform it that the work is done automatically, without requiring any more mental attention than does walking, thus leaving the mind entirely free for other employment. If that employment is mischievous, then the refuge “industrial training” has failed.

But we are told this method of work *is cheap*; in justice to those who maintain it, they should be correctly quoted: “It is more profitable to the State.”

We have spoken of the way the boys sleep and the way they work. Now, how do they play? In a congregate play-ground; and the almost unanimous testimony of house of refuge boys is, that they have learned how to pick pockets and locks during this time. The fact is they are not taught to read and write sufficiently well for the purposes of forgery; they are not trained to the good manners and social bearing which will make them successful in false pretenses; they are precluded from learning other arts of dishonesty by the very vigilance of the officers whose conscientious supervision operates as a mode of selection of the crime they are to practice on their liberation, and they are so needy they must, perforce, steal for their stomachs; hence they commit, by preference, those crimes which their physical necessities incite, and which educational opportunities, as well as disabilities, combine to make most habitual.

After centuries of trial, after every device of punishment, from death and torture to reprimand, had been tried under every form of penal, cor-

rectional and administrative ingenuity, the thought came that our methods should be reversed. Instead of coercing the hardened criminal into a respect for the law, we should prevent the formation of criminal habits in the young; if we only trained the children of the perverse, we would frustrate the possibility of the adult criminal. Thus the Reformatory was instituted, in its intention, its aims and its promise, unquestionably the most rational, the most humane and the most full of cheer. But behold this last flower of human experience in the treatment of the unbalanced has, in the name of cheapness, been allowed to grow into a noisome trefoil, the leaves of which are cell life, team work and congregate contamination, until, in the presence of a State prison population which consists of house of refuge boys to one-fourth of its numbers, and overcrowds our prisons with one-third of its habitual criminals, we ask the question, thinking it has pertinence: "Do we owe to this perversion of good intentions, this army of moral *troglydites*, who silently eat away the social texture and brave all efforts at extirpation?"

It is claimed that 75 per cent of refuge boys are reformed. If this is true, another question may perhaps be pertinent, "Are they reformed because, or in spite of our Juvenile Reformatories?"

We must cease to seek for an administration which is *cheap* and inaugurate one which will turn out men and women who will add to the power and strength of our nation, instead of preying upon its substance. What are the main features of such a reform? Do they not include three main features?

I. A reform in the law relating to Reformatories.

II. A change in their government.

III. A radical alteration in the practical details as to the order and kind of instruction given.

I. As to the reform in the law, it is suggested that there should be a State Inspector of Juvenile Reformatories, Industrial Schools and Orphan Asylums which receive delinquent children. The duties of such Inspector should be to examine into the sanitary and architectural appointments of the buildings and grounds used for such purposes, to examine into the modes and efficiency of the government and discipline, the kind, character and status of the inmates, with a view to help classification by transfers from one institution to another, the kind, degree and results of the moral, intellectual and industrial training of the children, to ascertain what is the per centage of children reformed and properly provided for, and to issue a certificate to the institution thus examined, if it comes up to a standard of efficiency established by the Inspector, or by the law. No youth to be sent by the magistrate to any reformatory or industrial school which does not possess such certificate.

Besides this, the law should be amended so as to permit and regulate the incorporation of Reformatories, Industrial Schools, and schools and asylums for delinquent and vagrant children under voluntary association, to be maintained partly by the State, partly by voluntary contributions, and partly by assessments and contributions from parents and guardians.

That such incorporated institutions should receive juvenile delinquents, vagrants and neglected children of the class which its charter of incorporation allowed, but no institution should be permitted to gather indiscriminately within its walls the unfortunate and the criminal youth, nor the two sexes. That the magistrates might commit children, coming within the jurisdiction of the courts, to such institutions as received the certificate of the Inspector of Reformatories, but such commitment not to prevent the inspector from transferring any child from one institution to another if the standard of the institution to which the child is committed should fall below the standard established by law, or if the child prove to belong to a different class from that for which the institution was incorporated. That the State pay a pro rata sum for each child so committed to an incorporated reformatory, &c. That such institution shall demand and collect from parents and guardians a portion of the expense of the child's maintenance, and have legal power so to collect.

II. The change in the government of reformatories should, in its main outline, consist of the abolition of the congregate system, of cell life — except, perhaps, as a mode of punishment,— and of team industry. The maximum number in any institution under one superintendent should be four hundred. The establishment of *agricultural colonies* under the *family system* for our State institutions, and the nearest approximation to this form of administration in incorporated institutions under boards of managers. With such changes we should get rid of the odious features of State prison life in our reformatories, make it possible to get efficient management by the restriction of numbers, and enable the establishment of families of boys under proper tutors, so as to secure some of the advantages of domesticity,— the foundation stone of all good citizenship.

III. The State prisons of our State have, from the time of their establishment, been administered with the primary object of repaying the State for the cost of administration. This seems to have largely pervaded the management of our reformatories. The result has been that while the avowed object has been the reform of the boys, the actual working has been the replenishment of the treasury. We must change the order of importance in the training of our Arabs, and no rule is perhaps more safe as a guide in educational matters than to provide that kind of instruction for the child which he will most need in life. With

the delinquent it will be found that this order requires that moral training shall take precedence, followed by true industrial training and school instruction last. In some grades of industrial schools, industrial training might, perhaps, come first in order because its children are morally more sound than the delinquent class. But we must rid ourselves of two dominant errors in respect to education; that reading and writing are, in themselves, moral agents, they are only instruments which may or may not be used for good purposes; and that the memorizing of texts of scripture, the perfunctory repetition of prayers and the concerted chanting of hymns teaches neither morality or religion. They only teach words which the ear recollects and the voice reproduces, but not necessarily ideas or conceptions of right and wrong. Morality consists in acts performed which are a benefit to our fellow-creatures and to ourselves, or the abstaining from acts which are harmful to either or to both. Religion consists in believing in a Superior Being and in acting according to what we believe to be His law. These two important parts of human life can only be learned by acting them out, and we must insist on a mode of carrying out this purpose which shall most effectually insure this end. It is for this reason that the "Kindergarten" Education is urged as the best possible model. It enables the teacher to train the hands of the child to a variety of labors, to think, to combine, and at last to produce articles of use and beauty. Here we get industrial training of the best kind. At the same time the moral training can be prosecuted. The things a boy has made he may be trained to give away, which is the opposite of stealing the things of other people. Each boy may thus become the owner of various property *by labor or by exchange*. This is the basis of all commercial morality, and commercial morality is that kind which refuge boys most need. Instead of the play-ground being the theater of a mingled struggle of brutality and a school of contamination, a proper supervision could convert it into a school of manners free from servility, because the manners would be gracious *acts* performed towards play-fellows, or rude acts abstained from because unjust or improper, instead of being a perfunctory and enforced obeisance to officials. The ultimate test of morality is, how will it make a human being behave towards his peer in social position or his inferior in strength. If he is just and considerate towards them, he has reached the point of being a good citizen, and at this point the State ceases to have any right of interference with his liberty, and he is entitled to be liberated from prison or reformatory,—they having accomplished all they were designed for.

MEMORIAL SKETCH OF HON. JOHN W. EDMONDS.

[A brief account of the State prisons of New York, as he found them thirty-three years ago, and the improvements he endeavored to effect in them by the aid of the Prison Association.]

By CEPHAS BRAINERD,
Recording Secretary of the Prison Association.

This sketch is not intended to call attention to the late Judge Edmonds save as he was interested in the work of Prison Reform. His long and interesting public career is left to other pens, or more likely to that fleeting tradition which preserves but for a lifetime an uncertain memorial of the career of most great lawyers. As a wise and earnest reformer in all branches of the great science which claims the services of the members and friends of the Prison Association of New York, his life and work are entitled to far more extended treatment than is here allowed for them.

John W. Edmonds was born at Hudson, New York, December, 1799. He graduated at Union College, studied law, and began practice in the city of New York. He shortly removed to Hudson, where he gradually attained prominence as a lawyer, and soon became widely known as a public-spirited citizen and an active politician. In April, 1843, he was appointed one of the inspectors of the Sing Sing State prison, and held that office until February, 1845, when he was appointed circuit judge. Ceasing to hold the office of judge of the Supreme Court, he resumed the practice of law in New York, where he died 5th April, 1874. The condition in which he found the prison is best described in a letter addressed by Judge Edmonds to Governor Bouck, in June, 1843.

“ * * * Free admittance was granted to all who would pay a small fee; frequent and almost unrestrained intercourse with their friends was allowed to the convicts. They conversed with their keepers, with the contractors and with each other. Knots of them would assemble in the yard and other places in unrestricted conversation with each other. They had newspapers among them, knew what was going on without the prison, would inquire the result of the elections and have been known to amuse themselves by going through the manual exercise with hoop poles. In the Sunday-schools convicts were allowed to be teachers. Three hundred or four hundred convicts would assemble in the chapel, be divided into classes of eight and ten each, and with only two or three keepers in the room it was impossible to prevent free intercourse between them. Frequent instances were discovered, and the offending convicts dismissed

the school. And there is no doubt that a recent attempt at an escape was devised between the teacher and one of his class in the school. These things did not comport with just notions of a penitentiary, and whether they were a necessary part or consequence of the change in the discipline or not, they demanded immediate reform.

"The prison is regarded by the Inspectors as a place of punishment and reform, and not one of relaxation, and so far as the convicts are to be taught from books, they ought to learn only such things as would teach them the nature of the crimes they had committed, and their duty to the society whose laws they had violated. But the Inspectors found in the prison, belonging to it, and purchased at an expense of \$650 to the State, quite a miscellaneous library, in which books of fiction and sectarian essays had common entrance; and they found, in the possession of convicts, newspapers, songs, story books, obscene pictures and novels, among which were *Handy Andy*, *Barnaby Rudge*, *The Burglar's Companion*, *History of Buccaneers*, *Comic Almanacs*, '*The Murderer*,' *Convict's Journal*, *Chronological Dictionary*, *Lady of Refinement*, and *Lives of Females*. The Inspectors also regarded it as the duty of the officers of the prison to deal with entire impartiality towards all the convicts and make no discrimination between them other than that necessary one between those who behaved ill or well or that between the hale and the sick. Yet it was discovered that the relatives and friends of convicts who had means or who resided in the vicinity of the prison, by the freedom of this intercourse, were enabled to afford them many luxuries and comforts which were denied to poorer and more friendless prisoners. Hence in some of the cells were found such articles as writing materials, novels, tobacco, snuff, pipes, matches, flints and steels, ardent spirits, ornaments, penknives, pocket-books, canes, gloves, and looking-glasses. In some were eight or nine blankets, in others surplus shirts, coats, and other articles of clothing; and in some, book-cases, bureaux, stone-hammers, chalk, drill-hammers, leather shoe-knives, onions, sewing implements, brad awls, scissors, silk, nails, spikes, skeins of yarn, files, gouges, chisels, kits of tools and shoe nails, constituting a miscellaneous collection of articles, in no respect necessary to the comfort of the prisoners or to the enforcement of due punishment upon them. In respect to cleanliness, so essential to health, the change in the discipline displayed its effects. In some of the cells dirt and filth and decaying provisions were found, while others were infested with lice and bed-bugs." In the language of the keeper, who, under the directions of the Inspectors, examined the cells, he found in them "a good many unnecessary articles, such as alcohol, tobacco, boxes with secret drawers, matches, books of a nature not calculated for convicts, newspapers, clothing, provisions, decaying or spoiled. In some of the cells the air was intoler-

able; I vomited several times in the operation. Most of the ventilators were stopped up by stuff and rubbish. I found obscene pictures and letters of the same kind, novels, plays, stories and obscene paintings on their walls and in their books."

The picture of the prison as it then was, is completed by an extract from the report of Mrs. Farnham, the new matron of the Female Prison, made to the Inspectors shortly after, in 1844:

"It is known to you, gentlemen, that at the time I assumed the duties of matron, the prison was in a deplorable condition. Scenes of violence between the convicts or attempts on their part against their officers, seem to have been of frequent occurrence. Misrule and disorder were the prevailing characteristics of the institution. Your last report set forth a painful and forbidding state of affairs, which was amply confirmed by the statements of the officers then in charge. The duties to which I was appointed were undertaken with the hope and intention of reforming the condition of things and reducing the convicts to a sound state of discipline, obviously the first necessity in all institutions of the kind. I believed not only that this could be done, but that it could be effected by means which had not hitherto been tried, viz., by substituting kindness for force, and other restraints, imposed through the mental constitutions of the prisoners, for those founded in fear of suffering, or growing out of physical inability to be disobedient and refractory. It is painful to observe that almost every facility requisite for carrying out such views was wanting in the commencement of the effort. The construction of the prison and buildings attached thereto permitted but little attention to the laws of life, or the many conditions which are indispensable alike to the existence of physical and moral purity, and still more so to the restoration of that purity where it has been extinguished by long persistence in depraved habits. There were no means of inflicting that mode of correction which must be mainly relied on here for the graver offenses, except by confining the offenders in the common cells of the prison, darkened and *wholly deprived of fresh air*, by the use of plank doors hung inside. As these cells opened directly into the common hall, where, at that time, most of the prisoners were seated during the day at their different kinds of labor, the seclusion was at best very imperfect, while the violent or turbulent had a better opportunity than at any other time for giving utterance to foul language, profanity or any abuse they might wish to heap upon their officers or fellow-prisoners. The sleeping cells were insufficiently ventilated; there were no arrangements whatever for bathing; the bedding was of such a description that any thing like cleanliness, in so much of it as came in contact with the person, was entirely out of the question; there was no provision for exercise, unless taken in a very small yard for a

few minutes on first coming out in the morning, and the diet was of a description as stimulating as that taken anywhere in our country by laboring men. But the greatest deficiency was in books. There were none in circulation, and only a few ill-chosen and worse-used volumes belonging to the prison, which were stored away in the attic."

Notes made by Judge Edmonds, on the occasion of his first visit to the Prison after his appointment, show that he immediately appreciated the situation, and then began his studies of the subject of Prison Discipline and Reform. In but little more than one year thereafter, at a public meeting in New York city, he set forth, in an elaborate address then delivered, the results of his experience and reflections. A portion is here quoted as showing the completeness of his scheme at that early day: "But this reform [*i. e.*, diminished use of the whip] though important, and promising soon to be complete, was by no means all that could be done toward reclaiming prisoners. The further reforms demanded and which would require Legislative aid, could be comprehended in two words, CLASSIFICATION and INSTRUCTION; not the imperfect classification attempted in some of the British prisons, according to the crimes committed, nor instruction confined merely to their moral and religious duties, but that which should separate the hopeful from the incorrigible, and elevate the mind and improve the understanding. Two errors prevailed in regard to prisoners. One was the harsh notion of regarding the hardened and irreclaimable as characterizing the whole class, and condemning all, for their sakes, to enduring degradation. The other was that sickly sensibility, which, because of a few distressing incidents, looked upon all as deserving of compassion only. There was a common-sense view of the matter, alike alien to both these extremes, which did not regard a prison as a place of ease, nor yet as a place devoted to purposes of torment only, but as a house of repentance, where the most hardened might be taught the useful lesson that the way of the transgressor is hard, and that virtue is sure of its reward here and hereafter. To plain common sense, a classification would readily suggest itself—into the innocent, the irreclaimable and the doubtful. Our duty to each class is widely different. To the innocent we owe it that they should be protected against the contamination of vice and, above all, against the dire necessity which oftentimes compels to crime as the only refuge from starvation. To the irreclaimable we owe it that they should be deprived of the means of preying upon society, of gratifying their vicious propensities at the expense of the virtuous and the good, and of spreading the contagion of their evil example. And while to them the way to repentance should always be open, however faint the prospect that they would ever travel it, above all things it is due to them and to humanity that vindictive punishments should never be

inflicted upon them. Vengeance belongs to the Creator, and not to mere mortal man, and can never be dealt out by us without arming for the conflict on both sides, the worst passions of our nature. The third class, however, is that which would be most deserving the regards of such a Society, not merely because it was the most numerous, but because here is to be found the germ from which, with proper cultivation, the green tree shall spring. Among such persons, external circumstances turn the scale. In low life, uneducated, neglected and destitute, they often become criminal, while in a more favorable condition of education and society they would have continued respectable, but within the influence of bad example they will be found sensual and often profligate, always selfish and self-indulging.

"To such, let a new chapter in human life be opened. When the suffering, which must follow the evil lives they have led, shall awaken in them a due sense of their fall, and of the duty which they owe to themselves and to society, let them be helped on in the path of reform, and let us, by our timely aid, convert the convicted felon into the honest man and the good citizen. To this class, particularly, let instruction be directed while in prison.

"Dr. Johnson well remarks, 'That the present occupies but little of our time; it is mostly engaged with recollections of the past and anticipations of the future.'

In a letter to an eminent penologist in Berlin, in 1846, Judge Edmonds sets forth, with great conciseness, some of the existing opinions in regard to prison discipline, and his own conclusions in regard to them. They are too striking to be withheld, and I quote them:

"The most glaring ills I found were: 1. The use of physical to the almost entire exclusion of moral means in the government of our prisons; and 2. The state of utter destitution in which the prisoners found themselves upon their discharge from confinement.

"As to the first point, I was surprised at the entire absence of moral appliances and the prevalence of great cruelty in the government of the prisons. My inquiries seemed to lead to one of two conclusions, either that this cruelty must be continued as a necessary means of preserving order and discipline, or that disorder, confusion, and the corruption of mutual contamination must result from the relaxation of that harsh usage. That, at all events, was the conclusion to which I was brought by my inquiries of all those whose experience in prison government rendered their opinions of value, and I made up my mind that it would be better far that the whole system should be broken up than that it should be sustained by barbarities that were shocking to every sensitive mind.

"This was a sad alternative and I did not believe that there was any necessity for its existence and I therefore took measures for introducing

a different system of government into our prisons. I acted upon the principle that violence would beget resistance, and kindness would beget submission, and I directed that the prison should be governed accordingly."

Judge Edmonds did not disregard the demand made upon society by the condition of the discharged prisoner to which he adverts in the foregoing extract. His services in that branch of this work will be hereafter noted. He held the office of Inspector less than two years, but in that time, in spite of the difficulties which were to be encountered, there was marked improvement in the prison. In his letter to Gov. Bouck, he thus describes the change:

"From Mrs. Farnham's two reports (one of which you will find in the report I sent you, and the other in the report of the Inspectors this year), you will form something of an idea of the extent and nature of the reforms she introduced. But you cannot fully know, unless you had personally seen it as I have, how great is the change she has wrought, as well on the condition and conduct of the prisoners as in the mode of government. She has now been there about two years, and she and her assistants have persevered in their efforts, under difficulties which would have deterred very many strong men, and I thank God that she has thus persevered, for she has, in my judgment, demonstrated the correctness of the principles I have mentioned, that kindness, truth and justice are the best means of governing the prison. In her department, the experiment has been fully tried, and has fully succeeded. In the male prison it has been only partially tried, and yet it is gratifying to know that so far as it has progressed, it has been successful."

Concurring with the above is the testimony of an eminent person, now deceased, and a student in this and all kindred subjects, who speaks as an eye-witness:

"About ten months after this [*i. e.*, after the appointment of Mrs. Farnham], I was at the prison and saw them dine. There was a white cloth upon the table; four or five volunteer waitresses served the table, and the meal was conducted with as much civility and order as is usually met with at our best hotels. I spent most of the afternoon in the prison. I did not hear a single oath or a single obscene allusion; they sang several of the Sabbath school hymns, and conversed pleasantly and intelligently."

When Judge Edmonds became an Inspector, the lash was freely used in the punishment of the refractory. It is stated in a report of the Senate Committee on State Prisons, in 1846, that, a few years before, 12,000 stripes were inflicted in a single month at Sing Sing, on 900 convicts. The death of a convict at Auburn the year previous called public attention to this matter, and it became the subject of

legislative investigation. At the request of the Senate Committee, Judge Edmonds stated his views at length, and urged a modification of the law. His letter forms a part of the report. The Senate Committee adopted the views of Judge Edmonds, and reported strongly against the practice, and proposed legislation in conformity with the views expressed in the reports. In 1849, the use of the whip among males was abolished, except in cases of insurrection, revolt and self-defense; it had been abolished among females in 1830. In the letter referred to, as in all his correspondence, the humane and philanthropic views of Judge Edmonds shine forth with surpassing clearness. Let a few words be quoted: "When I first became connected with the State Prison there was a very general looseness of discipline, arising from the kindly disposition of the keeper, and his repugnance to the severity which had for years preceded him. The consequence was great disorder among the convicts and great dilapidation in the finances. We attempted to correct that, and introduced an old and experienced keeper, instead of the one we found there, and, as a natural result, we brought back the former severity. This was very revolting to my feelings, and conflicted with my judgment as to the proper mode of government. I attempted to correct it, through the officers we then had, but was assured by them and by all whose experience rendered their opinions valuable, that that system of government was necessary; that without it the prison *must be* the scene of disorder and confusion which it was when I first became connected with it. Several months elapsed under such a *regime*, until, determined if possible to change it, we removed the keeper and substituted for him one who had been some ten years engaged as a keeper. Under him we, in a measure, reformed the evil, but only partially, the story still being 'whipping is indispensable.' To convince me that it was so, I was triumphantly referred to the uniform practice in our prisons in this State and to other prisons of the same kind elsewhere. In order to ascertain whether it was so, I visited other prisons and I read a good deal, particularly several legislative reports of investigations, and I thus had ample opportunity, from personal observation, from the experience of old officers and from the legislative inquiries, to become well acquainted with the mode of government which had ever prevailed in the prisons of this State, and I was able, in some measure, to judge of its results.

* * * Under the severe rule which we had thus been instrumental in establishing, about 2,000 blows were inflicted in a month, and when you learn that the weapon is a 'cat' with six tails, you will perceive that nearly 12,000 lashes were struck upon about 900 prisoners in one month. This was horrible! A universal gloom settled upon the prison. Despair and dread were painted in every face. The most desperate efforts were made to escape from prison. The convicts seemed to be willing to

risk being shot down by the guard, rather than remain in such a horrible place. Bickerings and quarrels and ill-feeling prevailed among the officers. No kindly feeling was exhibited anywhere. If a prisoner complained that he was not well clothed, that he had not enough to eat, that his ailments were not cared for, that he was overtasked, or that he was severely whipped, the answer was always at hand, 'You were sent here to be punished,' therefore any suffering which could be inflicted upon the convicts was a matter of duty on the part of the officers. This was an extreme state of things; yet I never could discover why it was not the legitimate and inevitable product of the principle which authorized the whip as the sole means of government. And as to reforming the prisoners under such a government, the idea seemed to be preposterous.

* * * With the great majority of convicts, kindness, truth and justice are the most effective instruments of government. I have been astonished at the keen perception they have shown for what is just and true, and what a high regard they have for it as applied to themselves; and I have over and over again observed that where a keeper has established his character among them for being truthful and just, he could do what he pleased with his men. * * *

"All this is perfectly natural. They are conscious that they owe their fall to their disregard of truth and justice, and hence the value that they now attach to them. It is hard to persuade them that *he who whips in anger is just*. But the great thing is kindness; by this I mean sympathy for their sufferings and a kindly regard for their feelings and comforts; treating them, in fine, as if they were *fellow-men*, not brutes devoid of feeling, and not mere machines to be worked all in a particular manner."

Comments or exposition cannot add to the force of Judge Edmonds' reasoning as presented in this extract, nor can words increase the effectiveness of the picture which he paints of the effect of the use of the lash.

It appears from Judge Edmonds' papers that very shortly after he became connected with Sing Sing prison, the condition and needs of convicts after their discharge attracted his attention. These were adverted to by him in one of the letters already quoted. In that letter he states that the Prison Association of New York was designed to care for this class. In the formation of this Association, Judge Edmonds took a prominent part. An appeal, signed by him as President of the Board of Inspectors of Prisons, dated November 23, 1844, appeared in the papers of New York city on the third December. A card dated the twenty-fifth of the same month, signed by many very prominent gentlemen, most of whom are now dead, appeared on the same day, calling a public meeting at the Apollo Rooms on the sixth December. In both of these papers, as well as in the circular privately distributed, the care of discharged convicts was presented as a prominent topic.

Vice-Chancellor McCoun presided at the meeting; Rev. Dr. Spring and Gen. Prosper M. Wetmore were vice-presidents; John L. O'Sullivan and John Jay were secretaries. Addresses were made by Isaac T. Hopper, Prof. Tellkamp, Rev. W. H. Channing and Judge Edmonds. The address of Judge Edmonds was carefully prepared, and embraced most of the topics pertinent to the subject of reformatory discipline, while Dr. Channing dwelt more especially upon the need that an association be organized, as he stated it: "First, to insure the *permanent establishment* of the reformatory system in our penitentiaries amidst all accidents of change in administration; and, second, to produce such a spirit of humanity and justice in the community at large as will 'lift up the hands that hang down, and, the feeble knees, and make straight paths, lest the lame be turned out of the way.'" It will be observed that Dr. Channing's first proposition contains the germ of the recent amendment of our Constitution in regard to the government of prisons. At that meeting the Prison Association of New York was formed. Its objects have been already suggested in the extracts made from Judge Edmonds' papers. They are, however, thus stated in its constitution:

"1. The amelioration of the condition of prisoners, whether detained for trial or finally convicted, or as witnesses.

"2. The improvement of prison discipline and the government of prisons, whether for cities, counties or States.

"3. The support and encouragement of reformed convicts after their discharge, by affording them the means of obtaining an honest livelihood, and sustaining them in their efforts at reform."

In this movement Judge Edmonds had the co-operation of many eminent and philanthropic men and women. But it is doing no injustice to any one to say that none were in advance of him. The drafts of the circulars calling the first meeting were in his handwriting, and so are the programmes for the first and other public meetings of the Society. The draft of the Charter is in his handwriting, and preserved among his papers.

From the day the Association was organized, to the day of his death, Judge Edmonds was its faithful friend and servant. He was a regular attendant upon the monthly meetings of the Executive Board, and Chairman of its Prison Discipline committee. The reports of that committee, drawn by him, are most effective arguments in favor of the reforms from time to time suggested by the Association, and a valuable contribution to the literature of reformatory science. Many of them are incorporated in the annual reports of the Society. Two of more recent date may here be noticed. One in the year 1870, upon the moral and financial condition of the prisons of the State, which was subsequently adopted as a memorial on behalf of the Association to the Governor,

in favor of an amendment to the Constitution, placing the State Prisons beyond the influence of partisan politics, is an unanswerable argument in favor of the idea which, at the last election, was incorporated into the fundamental law of the State by the amendment under which Mr. Pilsbury now holds his appointment. The other is a report for 1873, equally elaborate and conclusive, in favor of the adoption of "a general system which shall include all prisons, local as well as general, for the juvenile and the insane, as well as workhouses and houses of correction."

A sketch of the work of the Prison Association does not belong here. Its thirty-three years of service have culminated in the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment which secures the State Prisons from the contingencies incident to political changes; in recent laws for improvement in reformatory discipline; and in the creation of a State agency for the care of discharged convicts. Its thirty-three annual reports, which, however, contain but a part of its history, are a most important addition to the statistics and discussions bearing upon questions of reformatory science. No student can afford to pass them by.

While Judge Edmonds took part in this work in its larger aspects, he did not neglect its details. A most voluminous correspondence has been preserved, showing his care for and interest in individual cases. Both while on the bench and afterwards, when in full practice at the bar, he hunted up persons who had been discharged; he visited them at their lodgings; he advised with them; he sought out their friends; he obtained for them employment.

But Judge Edmonds was not a mere sympathizer with the suffering prisoner. He believed in the rigorous infliction of just penal sentences. This is strikingly shown in his letters to Gov. Fenton in 1868, on the pardoning power, in which he answers the various suggestions made in favor of pardons, contending that the reforms introduced within the last twenty years had excluded, as grounds of pardon, the elements of remorse, repentance and reform, while previous good character was to be considered by a jury on the trial of a cause. He insisted that the pardoning power had no place in our system of criminal jurisprudence, except to correct errors into which our courts may fall, or to provide for events occurring or brought to light after the trial and conviction of the accused. He asks, "upon what principle was it, that one, two or a few should be selected out of this large number as the exclusive recipients of this reward? Simply because the favored ones had influential friends outside who could present their cases to the Governor, while the poor unfriended and deserted ones, though just as well — nay! even more entitled to the reward, were of necessity overlooked," and he insisted "that it was just as essential that the exercise of the pardoning power

should be governed by an abiding principle as it is that any other part of the administration of justice should be so governed."

As Judge Edmonds began in this work, so he ended. The last paper from his pen, prepared early in 1874, is entitled "Points submitted by the Prison Association in conference with the Board of Prison Inspectors." The preliminary propositions are quoted here. These are stated with the precision and severe beauty which characterized everything that came from his pen.

"GENERAL PRINCIPLE. — To ameliorate, as much as possible, a government of force, and extend in its place one of justice and kindness; and to that end, consider the following topics :

I. *Classification of Prisoners.* — This cannot be carried out in full without a rebuilding of our prisons, but such attention can be paid to the subject as will do a good deal toward preventing contamination of the young by too free intercourse with the old offenders.

II. *Education.* — By establishing it as a fixed and invariable rule, that no prisoner shall leave the prisons without being able to read.

III. *Over-stent.* — (1) Adopt such arrangement as will give to all the same opportunities for this as is now enjoyed by the laborers from contractors. (2) To have it under the control of the officers, and not left to an arrangement between the contractors and the prisoner. (3) To have the time of its payment to the prisoner to be entirely under the control of the prison officers, so that the contractors shall never pay directly to the prisoner.

IV. *Commutation.* — (1) To have this, in all cases, the result of a formal and deliberate judgment, and not the result of a mere examination of the conduct and punishment reports. (2) To see if some mode may not be devised by which life prisoners may enjoy the benefit of this measure.

V. *Miscellaneous.* — (1) Seats and tables in cells. (2) Gas-light for reading in cells. (3) Bodily exercise on Sundays. (4) Such provision that no one shall be idle, especially in the female prison.

VI. *Inquiry into the condition and discipline of State prisoners in local penitentiaries.* — To have some measure devised whereby they shall be placed under the supervision of State officers."

Judge Edmonds lived long enough to be assured by events that the reforms for which he had so long contended would receive formal official sanction, and be carried out in actual practice by prison officers kindred to him in spirit and in talent. Deliberate public actions since his death have made most of these reforms legislative and administrative facts.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GENERAL AGENT,
A. W. SHELDON.

To the Executive Committee of the Prison Association of New York:

The General Agent in behalf of the two committees which he represents, respectfully submits the following as the report of his labors in the detention and discharged prisoners' departments.

In all efforts looking towards the reformation of the prisoners they must be dealt with as individuals, and not as a class. It is impossible to treat them as a whole after they are released from imprisonment. The moment they pass the prison door they resume their individuality, and a different mode of treatment must be adopted from that pursued in prison, where the same disciplinary measures are exercised over all. It will be found necessary to deal individually with each man according to his character and capacity. So, too, in advising and counseling those who are awaiting trial; for the shrewdest criminal will, in most instances, assume an air of injured innocence, and speak of the injustice of the law which holds him rightfully within its grasp, and thus secure the sympathy of the visitor, while the less guilty and deserving will suffer in silence unless sought out. Often there are seen the most notorious criminals surrounded by a sympathizing throng, while the obscure offender—in prison for the first time, and perhaps, through no direct fault of his own—is passed by unheeded.

Those released from prisons where there is no organized system of industry, as has been true in certain penitentiaries, or even where there is but one branch of manufacturing carried on, or where each prisoner is forced into an employment for which he has no fitness, regardless of his former occupation, are not benefited in a way that will enable them to profit by what they have been taught, after their release; and, as a consequence, they are no better fitted for honest employment, and are easily led back into crime. A variety of occupations and a wise discrimination in assigning men to a particular branch of labor, would remedy many of the evils which exist in the prisons, and would be productive of good to the prisoner, not only during his term of confinement, but after his discharge.

The number who have applied for the first time for relief during the past year, at the office of the General Agent, was one thousand and thirty-one; while the whole number of applications from all sources,

including those who had been relieved on other occasions, was nearly two thousand. Large as this number is, few were turned empty-handed away, but all were aided in some manner, and in a way that seemed best suited to their requirements. Nearly all were in a destitute condition, and stood in pressing need of immediate help, few being able to provide for themselves for even a short period.

Whenever it seemed desirable and was practicable, the Association has sent the discharged man out of the city, away from temptation and his old companions, to home, friends or employment, and even when there was no definite offer of work, it has frequently been considered advisable to remove him as far as possible from all the evil influences which formerly surrounded him, believing that his chances for work were greater out of the city than in it, and the prospects of his reformation improved. Upwards of 200 during the year have been transported to various places, near and remote, and the reports which have been received, indicate that many of them are doing well, and prove the wisdom of the policy of removing the discharged prisoner from the scene of his crime to where the history of his past life and disgrace are known only to himself.

Nearly every man upon his release, or very shortly afterwards, stands greatly in need of some additional articles of clothing, as that received at the prison is wholly insufficient. Especially is this true of those discharged from some of our penitentiaries where no provision is made to furnish each prisoner with garments suitable for the season. As in past years, the Association has endeavored, as far as possible, to remedy this neglect on the part of the authorities by supplying prisoners with the required articles, which are obtained either through purchase or from contributions of cast-off clothing. During the past year, however, we have received little from the latter source, and consequently have been unable to supply the frequent demands made upon us; ninety-four, however, were supplied with garments wholly or in part. In some of the institutions we are glad to say this question of properly clothing a man upon the expiration of his sentence is receiving more attention than formerly.

Whenever a man is prevented from accepting a situation because he lacks the necessary tools, they are, when the expense is not too great, purchased by the Association. So few comparatively, however, have trades, or are able to get situations at that for which they are the best fitted and have the most knowledge, that only fifty-four men possessing trades applied to us for tools. In seasons of business depression, the workingman, when once out of employment, unless he is a skilled mechanic, finds it exceedingly difficult to obtain employment.

The following is a more condensed summary of the work done in this department for 1876:

New names entered upon register, 1,041; furnished with employment in the city, 216; furnished with employment in the country, 77; sent out of the city to home or friends, 201; provided with board and lodging, 537; supplied with clothing, 94; supplied with tools, 56; prisoners' families aided, 21, making a total of 1,202 to whom relief was extended.

The opportunities for the discharged man to enter into honest employment have been greater than they were during the previous year, though at certain seasons, the difficulties in the way of securing work of any kind, either in or out of the city, seemed almost insurmountable; and numbers, discouraged by repeated failures, have relapsed into to a life of crime. Business, so long depressed, has not sufficiently revived to furnish employment for all, and employers, in their selection of help, give preference to the man who has never committed crime. When help was difficult to obtain, and when there was work for all, character had little to do with a man's securing a situation, provided he had the capacity or the muscle to do what was required of him. Now, however, it is different, and it seems to matter little what a man's character or capacity may be, or what especial fitness he may have for the place for which he is an applicant—employers are in need of no additional help—and the honest man who is in search of work fares but little better than the discharged convict.

Persons confined in the several detention prisons of this city have been carefully looked after and their interests faithfully guarded. The General Agent has endeavored to see all who were at all likely to require his services, either in the prison or in the courts, and few, if any, have been disposed of without having an opportunity to see and converse with him if they desired. The field is so extended and the work so great, the opportunities for doing good are so numerous, and the number requiring aid is so large, that the work performed by any one individual must seem small when compared with what remains unaccomplished. It was said by a deceased judge that every man in the "Tombs" required the unremitting attention and constant watchfulness of a lawyer and a minister, and that he was never for a moment safe unless one or the other was by his side. While this is not true in all respects, certain it is that few get into our prisons who do not need counsel and guidance as to the proper course for them to pursue.

Among the many of both sexes will be found some hopeful cases, who will derive the greatest good from efforts exerted in their behalf; to this class the Agent's time has been mainly devoted. In the boys' department of the prison there are usually from ten to thirty inmates whose ages range from seven to fifteen years.

STATEMENT — (Continued).

[illegible]

Here, perhaps, is where the greatest good can be accomplished, where the results of labor will be more apparent and satisfactory, and the benefits more lasting. These boys are, in most instances, confined for their first offense, and for a crime which is punishable by a few days' confinement in the city prison. The term of their imprisonment here is not of sufficient length to render reformatory influences of much avail.

Four thousand five hundred and sixty-five prisoners have been visited and conversed with in the several detention prisons of New York and Brooklyn during the year, and after listening to the story of each one, those cases were selected for further investigation which it was possible to aid. Four hundred and sixty-two were advised and assisted in some manner in the preparation for their examination or trial.

Three hundred and twelve complaints were carefully examined. Seventy-one were withdrawn as being trivial, after investigation had developed the fact. Sixty-seven were discharged upon the recommendation of the agent; a hundred and twenty-four were defended in the various courts. This makes a total of five thousand six hundred and one who were aided during the year in this branch of the Association's work.

In closing this report, the General Agent returns his thanks to the different officials with whom he is daily brought in contact in the performance of his duties, for the many courtesies shown, and for the attention which has been paid to his numerous requests.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 42.

IN SENATE,

March 8, 1877.

COMMUNICATION

FROM THE COMPTROLLER RELATIVE TO THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY AND NATURAL HISTORY OF THE STATE.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, *March 8, 1877.* }

To the Honorable the Senate:

In answer to your resolution of February fifth, I beg to hand you herewith detailed statements covering the seven inquiries made in relation to the Geological Survey and Natural History of the State of New York, excepting the second inquiry, which covers the various acts under which payments have been made.

As I understand it, these appropriations have been made in the appropriation bill, the supply bill and in special bills. Should you deem it necessary I will, as early as practicable, procure the information.

As to the third, fifth and sixth inquiries, having no means at my immediate command from which to make answer, I have applied to James Hall, curator, and his reply I send herewith, marked A.

Inquiry number one covers the amount paid on account of the work from 1836 to and including 1876, a period of forty years. Statements herewith, marked B and C, answer this inquiry. In the matter of the cost of printing the annual report, I find that in numerous instances the legislative printing has been done for a lump sum, and it would require a careful reading of the journals of both Senate and Assembly to ascertain the number of copies ordered, and the opinion of an expert, in many cases, to determine the cost of the work. I have, however, given in exhibit C a detailed statement of

the cost of publishing the report for the past ten years. As will be seen, the reports have cost during that time \$21,608.64, and the average cost per annum is \$2,160.86. Taking the average as the basis of our calculation and applying it to the twenty-eight reports published, the result is a total cost, for reports, of \$60,504.08. To this amount is to be added the cost of the four reports of the State Geologist, amounting to \$19,530.

The grand total then is:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| As per Exhibit B..... | \$970,571 59 |
| As per Exhibit C, applying averages..... | 60,504 08 |
| Four reports as above..... | 19,530 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,050,605 67 |

This is exclusive of the building.

In answer to the fourth inquiry as to receipts into the treasury I would say that by exhibit D they appear to be \$61,075.60.

The seventh and last inquiry touches "such contracts, if any, as are now in force." Exhibits E, F and G are copies of all the contracts which the records of this office contain.

The last published volume bears date 1867, and was delivered to the Secretary of State in October, 1870.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant.

F. P. OLCOTT,
Comptroller.

A.

ALBANY, February 9, 1877.

To the Hon. FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, *Comptroller*:

DEAR SIR.—I have been requested by Mr. Gallien to communicate to the Comptroller information in reply to certain inquiries embraced in the resolution of Mr. Starbuck, adopted by the Senate February 5, 1877.

FIRST. "The product of the geological survey in books and other property."

SECOND. "The amount of books or other property resulting from such expenditures now in possession of the State, and where situated."

THIRD. "What work is now in progress, who are employed upon it, what are their duties and compensations."

To the first inquiry I would reply that the product of the geological survey in books are the following volumes:

1. Annual reports from 1837 to 1841, inclusive; the number of copies published being unknown to me. These were distributed to the people of the State and to foreign countries.

2. The final report, making the Natural History of New York, as follows:

Botany, two volumes, quarto, with 162 plates.

Zoology, five volumes, quarto, with 329 plates.

Mineralogy, one volume, quarto, with forty plates.

Geology, four volumes, quarto, with 116 maps and plates.

A geological map of the State published separately.

Agriculture, five volumes, quarto, with 214 plates.

Paleontology, volumes one to four; volume three in two parts, making five volumes, quarto, with 412 plates.

There are altogether twenty-two volumes, of which 3,000 copies each, or 66,000 quarto volumes, have been published, and mainly distributed among the people of the State of New York at the price, one dollar per volume.

3. Paleontology: Illustrations of Devonian fossils, one volume of 130 plates; 100 copies published.

4. The reports of the State Cabinet and State Museum of Natural History, made to the Regents of the University and communicated to the Legislature for thirty years, embracing a large amount of scientific information, are regarded as among the most important scientific publications of the country.

Of the unfinished work prepared for publication on the natural history (paleontology) of the State, there are the following materials under the several subdivisions:

BRACHIOPODA.

Twenty-one plates lithographed, and 3,000 copies each printed; about twenty-five plates of drawing ready for the lithographer.

LAMELLIBRANCHIATA.

Eighty plates lithographed; 3,000 copies each printed.

GASTEROPODA.

Twenty-five plates lithographed; 3,000 copies each printed.

CEPHALOPODA AND PTEROPODA.

Forty-three plates lithographed; 3,000 copies each printed. Twenty-four plates lithographed and ready for printing. Eighteen plates of drawings ready for lithographing.

CRUSTACEA.

Two plates lithographed not printed. Nineteen plates of drawings ready for lithographing.

CRINOIDEA AND BRYOZOA.

About six plates of drawings ready for lithographing.

CORALS.

About fifty plates of drawings ready for lithographing.

Manuscript descriptions of the above plates of fossils, prepared for the printer, equal to about 500 pages of letter-press quarto.

As a part of the product of the geological survey may also be enumerated the following :

At the close of the field work of the survey a collection of rocks, minerals and fossils was distributed to each one of the colleges of the State, while the principal part of the materials were arranged in the old State Hall, and with subsequent additions now form the collections of the State Museum of Natural History, which has grown out of the Geological Survey of the State.

In botany the State herbarium now contains about 4,100 species of New York plants, which are mounted, labeled and systematically arranged. Of these 1,500 species were represented in the herbarium formed by Dr. Torrey, during the geological survey proper; each species is represented by an average number of these specimens.

There are also duplicates of many species and extra-limital species contributed by various botanists, representing about 3,000 species of plants.

In zoology the foundation of the present museum collection was made during the geological survey proper, and it has been increased from time to time up to this date.

The present collection of vertebrata consists of 1,132 stuffed and mounted skins of mammals, birds and fishes, sixty skeletons, and fifty-three skulls, with numerous parts of skeletons and special preparations. There are also 1,200 alcoholic specimens in 590 bottles.

Also several hundred specimens in bottles and jars, most of which are not arranged for want of room in the present museum building.

In conchology the entire collection amounts to 17,584 specimens, of which 7,000 are of New York mollusca; these are in glass cases and are accessible for study.

Of the articulata (insects and crustacea), there are over 1,100 specimens.

The archæological collection contains about 4,000 specimens, chiefly of stone implements and pottery, which are placed in a series of table-cases.

Besides these there is a large collection of domestic implements, weapons, etc., of the North American and Pacific island aborigines.

MINERALOGY, GEOLOGY AND PALÆONTOLOGY.

The arranged collection in mineralogy proper amounts to about 3,000 specimens, of which over 1,500 are of New York minerals, and are arranged as a special State collection in glass cases, for exhibition and study; and there are more than 2,000 specimens, chiefly duplicates, arranged in drawers.

The collections in geology (rock specimens), which are in glass cases, number about 3,355 specimens.

The entire collection in palæontology (fossils), which are arranged in glass cases, amount to 11,700 specimens. Of these 8,000 are of the New York geological formations—the remaining portions represent corresponding formations of this and other countries, or belong to more recent geological periods.

The collections of fossils and rock specimens contained in drawers in the State Museum building, amount to more than 25,000 specimens; these, to some extent, are duplicates of those in the glass cases, while a large number will be available for an extension of the present arrangement in glass cases, whenever proper space shall be provided in the museum. A considerable number of large slabs, or masses of fossils, fossil trunks of tree ferns, and other specimens too large for placing in the cases, are arranged on platforms, or otherwise disposed, on the first and second floors of the museum.

These is likewise a large collection of specimens of building stones, represented mostly by cubic blocks of one foot dimensions—others of six inches, or larger cubes—with surfaces variously dressed and polished, to show their adaptation to economic use. A series of large blocks and masses of iron ore, on the first and second floors of the museum, illustrate the principal and characteristic varieties of ores in the State, and their source.

Numerous large specimens in blocks and slabs, illustrating geological conditions and phenomena, are placed in the areas upon the outside of the museum building.

More than 12,000 specimens of minerals and fossils have been arranged, labelled and catalogued for duplicate collections. The greater part of these have been distributed to the State normal schools and colleges, according to laws enacted, a considerable number still remaining in the custody of the State.

Of specimens not exhibited in the museum building, there are other large collections which are arranged in drawers or packed in boxes, and may be enumerated as follows: More than 26,000 specimens of fossils, in 440 drawers; 61,000 specimens of fossils, in 830 drawers; 16,000 specimens of fossils, in 122 boxes. Besides these are numerous large slabs of fossils not packed, making altogether, considerably over 103,000 specimens, which are available for the museum exhibition, for exchange, or for distribution to educational institutions. All those in drawers have been numbered, and the localities have been recorded, while a large part of them have been classified according to genera and species.

To the second inquiry, as to "the amount of books and other property resulting from such expenditure, now in possession of the State, and where situated," I would reply that, of the books published there are reported to be in the office of the Secretary of State, 1,251 copies of volume 3, *Palaeontology of New York*, in two parts, a volume of text and one of plates, and 1,944 copies of volume 4, *Palaeontology of New York*. There are also 100 copies of a volume on *palaeontology*, entitled, "*Illustrations of Devonian Fossils*," containing 130 plates and explanations of the same.

[This book is at the present time in the hands of the binder.]

The market value of this property may be reckoned at \$16,975.

There should also be credited to the geological survey a large amount of valuable books in the State library, which have been received in return or exchange for volumes of the *Natural History of the State sent to Europe and the several States of the Union*.

There are likewise, in the library of the State museum, many volumes that have been sent in return for the museum reports, and which are to be estimated in the valuation of the museum collections.

All the property enumerated under the head of lithographic plates printed and not published, 3,000 copies each of 173 plates, are deposited in the State museum and agricultural museum. The lithographic stones, proved and not printed, are in the hands of the lithographer; proof impressions, only, having been delivered.

The original drawings are chiefly in the hands of the State geologist at his working rooms, and others are preserved in the State museum. The manuscript descriptions are partly in the hands of the printer, some of them in type, and the remainder in the possession of the author.

The collections enumerated in the different departments are mainly in the State museum and Agricultural Hall. The collections distributed to colleges and normal schools are in possession of those institutions.

The large collections of fossils enumerated (26,000 + 61,000), 87,000 specimens arranged in 1,270 drawers, and 16,000 specimens packed in boxes, together with large slabs of fossils, are chiefly contained in two buildings belonging to Mr. James Hall, and which are especially occupied and used for the preparation of the field collections for the palæontological work for the State museum, and for the classification preparatory to distribution; for the artist making the original drawings, for the lithographers, and for a working museum and library of the author in the preparation of his work.

The value of these collections I have estimated at \$15,000, and when fully arranged and determined they will be worth at least \$20,000.

To the lithographic and other unfinished work it is scarcely possible to give a money value in its present condition.

An inventory of the museum collections in the several departments, including those enumerated which are arranged elsewhere, the library, cases and other furniture, taking a fair valuation in each one, will give a total of \$133,000; while as the typical collections of the survey the value should not be estimated at less than \$150,000.

In reply to the question, "What work is now in progress; who are employed upon it, and what are their duties and compensations?" I would say that the general work which is carried on at the State museum, and is now in progress, is the collection and preservation of objects in every department of natural history, the preparation of these objects for study, and the determination of their character and relations, their illustration, when required, and their preservation and arrangement in the State museum collections, or to be used for exchange or distribution. The special work in progress is the collection and preservation of fossils for use in the natural history (palæontology) of the State; the preparation of these for the draughtsman and lithographer, and finally for the State museum collections — the duplicates not used to serve for exchanges or for distribution to educational institutions; the drawing, lithographing

and lithographic printing of plates, the preparation of the manuscript descriptions, and the type printing of the same.

The persons employed in this work connected with the museum are: James Hall, curator, in general charge of the museum and collections; Chas. H. Peck, in botany; J. A. Lintner, in zoology; R. Fitzgaertner, in mineralogy and geology; J. W. Hall, in osteology and the general work of the museum; J. A. Hurst, as taxidermist; Lee E. Brown, assistant in the work of assorting, labeling and arranging the collections of fossils.

James Hall, as curator or director of the museum, is charged with the general supervision of the collections, to provide for their preservation and increase in the several departments, the correspondence and accounts of the museum expenses, the answering of all inquiries, verbal or otherwise, asking information in regard to mines, ores, minerals or other similar objects. To communicate from time to time information to, or to seek direction from the Regents of the University in regard to the arrangement, management or expenditures of the museum. To make an annual report of the progress and the work done in the museum, and to communicate scientific papers, the results of his own investigations, together with miscellaneous duties too numerous to be specified. (He is likewise charged with the palaeontology of the State, as will be seen further on.) The salary received is \$3,500 per annum.

Mr. C. H. Peck has charge of the botanical department of the museum. His duties are the collection of specimens, their preparation, arrangement and study; the preparation of papers for the annual reports, giving the results of his investigations. The salary paid is \$1,500.

Mr. J. A. Lintner has charge of the zoological collections in part (the alcoholic collections). Keeps the records of books, specimens or collections purchased, or donated to the museum, and is more especially occupied in collection and study of entomology, preparing papers to accompany the annual reports, etc. The salary paid is \$1,500 per annum.

Dr. R. Fritzgaertner has charge of the preparation and arrangement of the mineralogical and geological collections in the museum. He has just completed the final arrangement, and a catalogue of the mineralogical collection, and is now at work on the geological collection. He is likewise engaged in cutting and polishing specimens of rocks and fossils for microscopic study. The salary paid is \$1,000 per annum.

Dr. J. W. Hall is in charge of the skeletons and osteological preparations, and mounted skins of fishes, etc., the preparation of osteological specimens, and the general mechanical work of the museum. His work of the past year has included the writing up of the catalogues of collections distributed; the preparation of large illustrative drawings for the geological cases in the museum. The cutting and polishing of specimens for the museum, and for special study, in the preparation of papers to accompany the annual reports, etc. The salary paid is \$1,200 per annum.

Mr. J. A. Hurst is employed as taxidermist, in charge of the stuffed skins of mammals and birds. His duties are not continuous, being limited to a portion of the year, for which he receives a salary of \$400 per annum.

Mr. L. E. Brown is at work, as a student under instructions, upon the duplicate collections of fossils, in assorting, ticketing and arranging them according to genera and species receiving as compensation thirty dollars per month.

The contract for printing and lithographing is in the hands of Messrs. C. Van Benthuyssen & Sons.

The original drawings are chiefly done by Mr. G. B. Simpson, the price paid by the State being three dollars and fifty cents per figure.

James Hall, as State geologist receives an allowance of \$2,500 per annum, which is specified to be as "compensation for authorship, superintendence of drawings and engravings, for clerk hire and the use of working rooms, for the arranging, labelling and distribution of the duplicate fossils and minerals."

Under this appropriation a special assistant (Mr. C. D. Walcott) is employed at a salary of seventy-five dollars per month. A second assistant (Mr. C. Vondeloo, for about three-fourths of his time) at sixty-five dollars per month. And the third person is a man of all work, general helper, messenger, etc. Working rooms are provided, and all the conveniences for carrying on this work, for the care and preparation of specimens collected in the field, and for every thing required for the production of the completed work, to its delivery to the printer.

In the estimate of the products of the geological survey, there is one element that cannot be given in figures: this is the knowledge which is the result of the survey, and which, if not everywhere evidenced, in positive action, can in some degree be estimated by its negative effects. Intelligent people can no longer be found, to form companies and expend thousands of dollars in the Hudson or Mohawk valleys, or in the southern tiers of counties in search for coal in the black slates. People no longer bore wells in the Medina sandstone in search of productive brines, nor look in the Catskill mountains for granite.

The limits of our great iron-bearing formations are well defined and fully understood by all intelligent men, and neither iron ore, lead or silver, is sought as formerly in the broad agricultural belts south of the great lime-stone terrace. There is a general confidence in the results of the survey, coming from the assurance that the conclusions of science have given fixed views and opinions which no assertions of empiricism can set aside.

Before the completion of the geological survey of New York there was not a single text-book upon geology for the use of our schools.

The many thousands of copies now in use, all teaching the same facts, attest the value of the geological survey.

If the treasury of the State does not show the credit for these text-books the authors and booksellers have profited, and the students of

our educational institutions have, from this source, become more intelligent citizens of the commonwealth.

The results of this survey are taught in every high school, normal school, academy and college, and must, in some degree, influence the education in the common schools.

They have entered into the general intelligence of all educated people of the State, and not only of this State, but of the United States and of other countries.

The knowledge resulting from the geological survey of New York, and its language and nomenclature, are every where recognized, and have become incorporated into the scientific literature of every civilized people.

I believe the preceding statement embraces a reply to all the important points of the inquiries submitted to me. Should there have been any thing omitted I will at once supply the information, as far as in my power.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES HALL.

B.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Payments to September 30, 1846 (see Assembly Document No. 5, of 1847, pages 61, 62)..... | \$363,480 52 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1847, | 29,059 87 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1848, | 22,925 21 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1849, | 17,854 35 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1850, | 19,378 64 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1851, | 3,628 23 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1852, | 28,830 35 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1853, | 17,024 59 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1854, | 11,757 32 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1855, | 16,734 86 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1856, | 4,336 19 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1857, | 9,406 79 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1858, | 18,515 60 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1859, | 14,203 29 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1860, | 12,726 11 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1861, | 13,703 84 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1862, | 14,627 78 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1863, | 10,535 11 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1864, | 11,087 38 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1865, | 16,418 60 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1866, | 15,760 07 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1867, | 24,607 31 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1868, | 23,134 68 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1869, | 30,121 19 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1870, | 20,942 56 |

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1871, | \$26,614 24 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1872, | 46,577 41 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1873, | 35,090 80 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1874, | 37,183 83 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1875, | 29,245 22 |
| Payments during the year ending September 30, 1876, | 25,059 65 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$970,571 59 |
| | <hr/> |

The above payments cover the expenses of the hall for State Cabinet of Natural History and Agricultural Museum, except the erection of the building.

C.

The following statement shows the amounts paid the legislative printer for printing, engraving and binding the reports of the Regents of the University in the State Cabinet of Natural History, transmitted to the Legislature in the years named, viz. :

| | | |
|-------|--|----------|
| 1866. | For printing 88 pages, 1,500 copies..... | \$346 50 |
| 1867. | For printing 466 pages, 2,300 copies...\$1,339 75 | |
| | For engraving on steel, illustrations, and printing 2,300 copies on plate paper, etc..... | 200 40 |
| | For engraving on stone and wood plates, and printing 2,300 copies on plate paper, etc..... | 156 31 |
| | For engraving on stone two folio plates, and printing 2,300 copies each, on plate paper, and folding, etc..... | 672 80 |
| | For engraving on stone 16 octavo pages, and printing 2,300 copies on plate paper, at \$2.75 each plate..... | 4,400 00 |
| | For binding 500 copies report, in full cloth binding, at 40 cents..... | 200 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 6,969 26 |
| 1868. | For printing 80 pages, 800 copies.... | \$125 00 |
| | For engraving, on stone, two large views of mastadon jawbone, rock excava- tions and pot-hole..... | 607 50 |
| | For engraving, on stone, 5 plates ethno- logical subjects and large plan..... | 630 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 1,362 50 |
| 1869. | For printing 120 pages, 1,800 copies...\$148 50 | |
| | For 28½ reams extra fine paper, at \$4, | 114 00 |
| | For 1,800 covers, at 1½ cents..... | 27 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 289 00 |

1870. No report.

1871. For printing 1,800 copies, 31½ signatures, \$9.90..... \$311 85
 For 62½ reams paper, \$4..... 249 48
 For corrections in letter-press and matter canceled..... 143 00
 For inserting 7 plates, 2,300 copies each (500, legislative edition)..... 16 10
 For 1,800 covers, 1½ cent..... 27 00

\$747 43

1872. For printing 1,500 copies, 17 signatures, at \$8.25..... \$140 25
 For 28½ reams paper, at \$4..... 112 20
 For corrections and alterations..... 33 00
 For cutting and inserting 2 lithograph plates, 2,000 copies each (500 for document edition)..... 4 00
 For 1,500 covers, 1½ cent..... 22 50
 For engraving and printing 2 lithograph plates, "fungi," 2,000 copies each, including paper..... 373 00

684 95

1873. For printing 1,500 copies, 25 signatures, at \$8.25..... \$206 25
 For 41½ reams paper, at \$4..... 167 00
 For extra corrections, alterations and cancellations..... 77 00
 For binding 1,500 copies, cloth, 40 cents, 600 00
 For drawing, engraving and electrotyping insects..... 180 00

1,230 25

1874. For printing 21½ signatures of 8 pages.. \$172 00
 For lithographing 7 plates and printing 5,600 impressions, 800 each..... 1,574 75

1,746 75

1875. For printing 24 signatures, at \$8 \$192 00
 For lithographing 2 pages, "fungi," and printing, 800 copies..... 230 00
 For lithographing 32 pages fossils, and printing 800 copies of each (25,600 pages)..... 7,418 00
 For lithographing map of Niagara and lower Helderberg formation, and printing 800 copies in four printings. 392 00

8,232 00

Total for ten years.....\$21,608 64

Average per year.....\$2,160 86

D.

SALES OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF NEW YORK, RECEIVED PREVIOUS
TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1845.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| See Assembly Document No. 5, of 1847, page 62 | \$1,904 40 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1846 | 28,077 47 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1847 | 3,808 46 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1848 | 4,137 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1849 | 1,730 83 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1850 | 855 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1851 | 898 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1852 | 899 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1853 | 1,603 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1854 | 3,772 74 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1855 | 3,099 38 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1856 | 1,926 69 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1857 | 62 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1858 | 29 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1859 | 48 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1860 | 44 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1861 | 21 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1862 | 1,428 74 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1863 | 1,350 55 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1864 | 315 44 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1865 | 114 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1866 | 25 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1867 | 184 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1868 | 64 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1869 | 88 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1870 | 75 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1871 | 3,380 45 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1872 | 570 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1873 | 162 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1874 | 95 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1875 | 147 00 |
| Received during year ending September 30, 1876 | 160 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$61,075 60 |

E.

Articles of agreement made this 24th day of April, 1843, between the People of the State of New York, by William C. Bouck, Governor, pursuant to an act entitled "An act in relation to the Natural History of New York," passed April 8, 1843, of the first part, and Thomas B. Carroll and Alanson Cook, printers to the Assembly, of the second part. Witnesseth: That the said parties of the second part, hereby covenant and agree to publish and print all that which

remains to be done to complete all the volumes of the Natural History of the State of New York, and also to bind the said volumes, the said printing and binding is in all respects to be as well executed, and of as good paper as the first volumes of said history already printed.

The said parties of the second part are to receive from the treasury, for said printing and binding, the following prices, to wit: For the composition of every 1,000 ems, forty-five cents; for every ream of paper necessarily used, at the rate of five dollars per ream; for the press work, at the rate of one dollar for every white token; for pressing the sheets, at the rate of fifty cents for every ream; for folding, at the rate of forty cents for every ream; for binding, at the rate of sixty cents per volume.

The foregoing prices are to include the expense of furnishing all the materials, labeling the volumes, in pressing on the outer side of the covers the appropriate illustrations and the performance of every kind of labor and every necessary expense to a perfect completion of the said printing and binding in all respects, excepting, however, if there should be any rule work, as it is technically called, that is, volumes of matter that require to be justified, an additional allowance of twenty cents for every 1,000 ems of such work is to be paid.

The said volumes are to be of the same size as those now printed, and every part of the work comprised in this contract shall be done in such manner and at such time as shall be required by, and approved of by, the person administering the government of this State, on whose certificate the Treasurer will be required to pay out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum to which the said parties of the second part shall be entitled under this contract, and as fast as each volume shall be completed, approved of by the Governor, and deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

In witness whereof the parties have hereunto subscribed their names the day and year first above written.

WM. C. BOUCK.
THOS. B. CARROLL.
ALANSON COOK.

F.

Memorandum of agreement made and entered into this 5th day of October, A. D., 1871, between the People of the State of New York, by Homer A. Nelson, Secretary of State, and Samuel B. Woolworth, Secretary of the Board of Regents, pursuant to chapter 717, of the Laws of 1868, and Charles Van Benthuyzen, of Albany, assignee of two certain contracts hereinafter more particularly specified.

Witnesseth: That owing to the enhanced cost of labor and materials since their having been entered into the contract made on the

4th day of April, 1843, between the People of the State of New York by William C. Bouck, Governor, and Carroll & Cook, for the printing and binding of the Natural History of the State of New York, and the contract made on the 27th day of July, 1847, between the State of New York, by John Young, Governor, and Richard H. Pease, for engraving on stone and steel, and the printing and lettering of the said engravings, are each modified in the provisions therein contained, specifying prices, by an increase of fifty per cent in the several amounts therein agreed to be paid, and it is hereby covenanted and agreed that the said Charles Van Benthuyzen shall be paid from the treasury of the State of New York, for all work to be performed in publishing the Natural History, commencing with volume five, Palaeontology, fifty per cent in addition to the prices specified and established in and by the two several contracts hereinbefore described, except the price for letter-press work, which shall remain and continue as stated in the original contract.

In witness whereof the parties have hereunto subscribed their names and affixed their seals the day and year first above written.

H. A. NELSON, *Secretary of State.* [L. S.]

S. B. WOOLWORTH, *Secretary of Regents.* [L. S.]

CHARLES VAN BENTHUYSEN. [L. S.]

In presence of M. M. JONES.

G.

Memorandum of an agreement made and entered into between the State of New York of the first part, and Richard H. Pease of the city of Albany of the second part, the 27th day of July, 1847. Witnesseth : That it is hereby covenanted and agreed by and between the parties aforesaid, that the said Pease shall, and may do, perform and execute all the lithographic engravings of the drawings which are to be done on stone, requisite, and designed for completing the publication of the Natural History of the State of New York, under and in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, passed May, 7, 1847, for that purpose, and also fifty plates of the steel engravings of the said work, twenty-five of which said steel plates are to be from drawings illustrating that part of said work in charge of Prof. Emmons, and the remaining twenty-five from drawings illustrating that part of said work in charge of Prof. Hall, and also all the printing and lettering of the said engravings above agreed to be given to and done by said Pease.

And it is further agreed as aforesaid, that the paper for said engravings shall be equal in quality to that now in use for the illustrations of said work. And that the engravings shall be as good as the specimens exhibited to the Governor, which said specimens are marked and signed "John Young," "E. Emmons," and "James Hall."

That the work, when done, shall be delivered to the geologists at the State geological rooms, and the steel plates shall be delivered with the work, and become the property of the party of the first part. And it is declared, agreed and covenanted by, and in behalf of the said party of the first part, that the amount of lithographic engravings which said Pease shall have and be entitled to under this contract shall be equal to 100 plates, averaging twenty figures each plate, and that the amount of steel engravings to be by him done as aforesaid, shall equal fifty plates, averaging the same number of figures per plate as aforesaid.

And it is further agreed that the following prices shall be paid to said Pease for work done by him under this contract, viz.:

For the lithographic engravings, three dollars per figure, and the same price for the steel engravings.

For printing the same, one dollar and fifty cents per hundred.

For lettering the same, three dollars and fifty cents per plate, and for the paper, twenty-five cents per pound.

No work to be paid for until delivered as aforesaid, and inspected by the geologists, or one of them.

In witness whereof, and in pursuance of the power given to him by the second section of the act aforesaid, in behalf of the State, John Young, Governor of said State, hath hereto set his hand, and the said Richard H. Pease also, the day and year first above written.

(Signed.)

JOHN YOUNG.

RICHARD H. PEASE.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 43.

IN SENATE,

March 15, 1877.

LIST OF GENERAL ORDERS.

G. O.

147. An act to amend chapter forty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An act in relation to the equalization of assessments under chapter three hundred and twelve of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and the amendments thereto."
148. An act in relation to the property and families of absconding persons.
149. An act in relation to the franchises and powers of the village of Athens.
150. An act to amend chapter three hundred and thirty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the incorporation of villages,' passed April twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy."
151. An act to increase the number of firemen in the village of Canandaigua.
152. An act to amend chapter five hundred and sixty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to amend the charter of the village of Carthage, Jefferson county."
153. An act in relation to the powers and duties of the state commissioner in lunacy.
154. An act to release to Edward Kennedy and others the right, title and interest of the people of the state of New York to certain real estate in the city of New York.

G. O.

155. An act to authorize the police department or board of police of any city to appoint policemen of district telegraph companies.
156. An act to authorize the Utica and Black River Railroad Company to charge and collect a uniform rate of fare for passengers on the roads operated by said company.
157. An act to amend chapter four hundred and sixty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to require the payment of certain premiums to the fire departments of cities and incorporated villages by fire insurance companies not organized under the laws of the state of New York but doing business therein," passed May twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.
158. An act in relation to the names of insurance companies.
159. An act in relation to the estimates and apportionment for the board of education of the city of New York, and to amend chapter three hundred and eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An act relative to the estimates and apportionment for the support of the government of the city of New York."
160. An act to confirm the title of certain persons to real estate questioned by reason of alienage of former owners.
161. (Assembly.) An act to authorize a tax of one-third of a mill per dollar of valuation to provide for a deficiency in the sinking fund, under section three of article seven of the constitution.
162. An act further to amend chapter five hundred and sixty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to authorize the sale of lands belonging to and occupied by the Seaman's Retreat, on Staten Island."
163. (Assembly.) An act in relation to running ferry boats by the Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn across the East river.
164. An act to authorize the appointment of an additional assistant physician for the "Willard Asylum for the Insane."
165. (Assembly.) An act to authorize the board of supervisors of the county of Columbia to provide for the payment of the principal of a portion of the bounty debt of said county by issuing new bonds.

a. o.

166. An act to empower the board of education of the educational district of Seneca Falls to appoint an assessor for such district.
167. (Assembly.) An act to amend the charter of the Watertown Fire Insurance Company, organized under the general act to incorporate fire insurance companies, December seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.
168. An act to repeal sections three, four, five, six and eight of chapter three hundred and ninety-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act for the relief of the Corning library."
169. An act to confer additional powers upon the recorder of the city of Utica.
170. An act to legalize and confirm the proceedings of the common council of the city of Buffalo in relation to certain streets.
171. An act to establish the compensation of the several officers, keepers, guards, matrons and teachers of the Sing Sing, Auburn and Clinton prisons, and the superintendent of the state lunatic asylum for insane convicts at Auburn.
172. An act further to amend chapter one hundred and six of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, entitled "An act to incorporate the New York Infant Asylum."
173. An act to provide for making to the New York Infirmary for Women and Children the same allowances and payments for the care and maintenance of lying-in and nursing women as are now provided by law for the New York Infant Asylum.
174. An act to amend chapter thirty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-nine, entitled "An act to incorporate the American Baptist Home Mission Society," passed April twelve, eighteen hundred and forty-three.
175. An act to incorporate the Greenwood Lake Sportsman's Club.
176. An act in relation to a fund or property proceeding from the trustees for the Society of United Christian Friends of the city of New York, a religious corporation, or from the congregation or society of said corporation.
177. An act relating to the local government of the city of New York.

G. O.

178. (Assembly.) An act to facilitate the construction of narrow gauge railroads, and to amend chapter five hundred and sixty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations, and to regulate the same,' passed April second, eighteen hundred and fifty," passed April nineteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.
179. An act to amend chapter three hundred and forty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act in reference to the Young Men's Association for Mutual Improvement in the City of Albany."
180. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter six hundred and six of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to incorporate the village of Cambridge, passed April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the several acts amendatory thereof."
181. An act further to amend chapter five hundred and nineteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to revise the charter of the city of Buffalo."
182. (Assembly.) An act to authorize the payment of certain moneys out of the State treasury to the heirs-at-law of James Green, deceased.
183. An act to amend chapter one hundred and thirteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "An act in relation to the common schools in the village of Elmira," passed April fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine.
184. An act to amend chapter six hundred and four of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to prevent the deposit of carrion, offal or dead animals in the North and East rivers, or in the bay of New York or Raritan bay, within the jurisdiction of the State of New York," passed June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.
185. An act to amend chapter three hundred and seventy-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to define, and limit the liens of contractors and others upon real estate in the city and county of New York, and to provide for the enforcement thereof."

a. o.

186. An act to vacate and cancel certain awards for closing part of Main street in the city of Yonkers, and to authorize the common council of said city to close and discontinue certain parts of said street, without payment of awards heretofore made for the discontinuance of the public use thereof.
187. An act to release to Margery Farren the right, title and interest of the people of the state of New York in and to certain real estate in the city of Brooklyn.
188. An act extending the time for Maria Matilda Thompson to file her claim for damages with the canal appraisers.
189. An act to provide for the sanitary inspection of common schools and school buildings in the city and county of New York.
190. Concurrent resolution proposing an amendment to article nine of the constitution in relation to the schools.
191. (Assembly.) An act in relation to the office of superintendent of public works, defining the powers of the superintendent, and prescribing the mode of disbursements on account of the canals.
192. (Assembly.) An act to provide for the superintendent of the poor of the county of Otsego, to be the keeper of the poor-house of said county.
193. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter two hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to incorporate Washington fire engine company number one, in the town of Eastchester, county of Westchester," passed March thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven.
194. (Assembly.) An act to change the name of the Rochester and Pine Creek Railroad Company to that of the Silver Lake Railroad Company.
195. An act to provide for the restraint and abatement of nuisances by boards of health.
196. An act to amend chapter eight hundred and fifty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, entitled "An act to amend an act, entitled 'An act to suppress intemperance, and to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors,' passed April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven."

G. O.

197. An act for the relief of the Canaseraga Circulating Library.
198. An act for the relief of the Stockbridge Indians.
199. An act to repeal chapter one hundred and eighty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act creating a board of town auditors in the several towns of this state, and to prescribe their powers and duties."
200. An act to authorize the trustees of the New York and Brooklyn bridge to change the site of a portion of Frankfort street, between Pearl and Jacob streets, in the city of New York.
201. An act relative to the district courts in the city of New York.
202. (Assembly.) An act to provide for the completion of the courthouse in the third judicial district in the city of New York.
203. An act to authorize the Union Plank-road Company, its lessees or assigns, to change the location of a part of the track of said road in the city of Kingston.
204. (Assembly.) An act making an appropriation for the payment of a portion of the general fund state debt.
205. (Assembly.) An act making appropriations for the support of government.
206. (Assembly.) An act to provide means for the ordinary repairs of the canals preparatory to opening them for the present year.
207. (Assembly.) An act relative to lands in the city of New York, devised by Charlotte E. Jenkins, late of said city, deceased, authorizing the mortgaging or sale thereof, and the disposition of the proceeds thereof in accordance with the provisions of the will of the said deceased, the same to be done under the direction of the supreme court.
208. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter six hundred and seventeen of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act regulating the deposit of securities by plate-glass insurance companies."
209. (Assembly.) An act to amend the charter of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

a. o.

210. (Assembly.) An act to amend section fifty-five of article third of chapter eight of part second of the revised statutes, entitled "Of divorces dissolving the marriage contract."
211. An act to amend chapter thirty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to provide for a supply of water in the city of Yonkers," and passed February twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.
212. An act to amend chapter thirty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to re-enact and amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the city of Yonkers,' passed June first, eighteen hundred and seventy-two."
213. An act to amend chapter six hundred and fifty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, entitled "An act authorizing the construction of a railroad through certain streets in the city of Poughkeepsie, and through certain streets and roads in the town of Poughkeepsie, in the county of Dutchess."
214. An act to amend chapter three hundred and sixty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "An act to establish an insurance department."
215. An act to provide for the appointment of an additional number of notaries public.
216. An act to release and convey to Mary Graham, the interest of the people of the state of New York in certain real estate.
217. (Assembly.) An act to authorize the extension of the time for the collection of taxes in the several towns of the state.
218. An act to amend chapter five hundred and twelve of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act to incorporate the village of Hart's Falls, in the county of Rensselaer."
219. (Assembly.) An act to incorporate Rapid Hose Company number one, of the city of Kingston, Ulster county, state of New York.
220. An act supplemental to chapter three hundred and thirty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York."

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 44.

IN SENATE,

March 23, 1877.

REPORT

OF A MAJORITY OF THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE RELATIVE TO THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW CAPITOL BUILDING.

The finance committee of the Senate, to which was referred the resolution of which the following is a copy :

“Resolved, That the finance committee be requested to report within ten days whether the New Capitol building should be constructed according to existing plans, and if not, what modifications should, in their judgment be made.”

Beg leave to report that they proceeded in joint session with the committee on ways and means of the Assembly without delay to the discharge of the duty imposed upon them, and have carefully examined the original design of the New Capitol under which the building has thus far been erected, and the design known as the “modified design” of the “advisory board;” that they have thoroughly inspected the building; that the New Capitol Commissioners and the “advisory board” of architects being the authors of the “modified design” have each appeared before them, together with the architect of the original design, and all have presented their statements, arguments and opinions touching the said designs; that the committee also summoned before them many of the leading architects of the country and have had the benefit of their advice and opinions.

After thus fully informing themselves and after deliberation the committee beg leave to report :

That the design upon which the building has thus far been erected was adopted in 1869, and is in the Italian renaissance style of

architecture; that the basement, first, second, and the greater portion of the third stories have already been built in accordance with it. This was the condition of the work in June last, when the commissioners adopted the "modified design" of the "advisory board" by which they have supplemented the Italian renaissance design, already completed for about three-quarters the height of the walls, by a Romanesque design treated with Gothic and Romanesque forms and detail.

By this "modified design" the first and second stories of the building are to remain intact while one-fourth the girth of the third story which was built in 1875, is to be taken down and completely remodeled and the last (the fourth) story is to be entirely altered from the original design — there not being the least vestige of it remaining. The design is still further altered by a bulky and costly entrance and a dome almost Gothic in character, which has no apparent connection with the body of the edifice, either in style or design. Also by small and decidedly Gothic dormer windows and wedge-shaped roofs.

The committee are of opinion that it was not intended or expected by the Legislature creating the present commission that the style of architecture should be materially changed. The building was at that time too far advanced to admit of material alteration. The Legislature desired to cheapen the cost of construction if the same was practicable, without lessening the beauty of the structure, and also desired to ascertain the entire amount required to finish the building. Hence the Legislature required that a portion of the annual appropriation should be held in abeyance until full detailed plans and specifications (called by builders the working plans) should be made and approved by the commissioners for the completion of the building. No authority was given to change the general plan. If any changes were made, it was expected that they would lessen instead of increase the cost of the structure and be in harmony with the portions of the building already erected. It was not contemplated by the Legislature that a large or any portion of the work was to be torn down and an entirely different style of architecture used, thereby changing the character of the building so as to provoke the adverse criticism of the ordinary as well as the cultivated mind, and receive the condemnation of nineteen-twentieths of the best architects of the country.

Furthermore, to employ two distinct styles of architecture of opposite principles and entirely different in character, on one and the same building or facade, is illogical and incongruous in the extreme, and admits of no defense. That two different and opposite styles like Romanesque and renaissance should not be employed on the same building or facades is a generally accepted axiom which no one can refute. Indeed, the folly of attempting to unite the two styles is revolting, not simply to trained professional taste, but to that common sense of harmony which belongs to every eye and mind. The first principle of architecture is unity and symmetry of

design. To crown one style with another entirely different is repugnant to every right instinct.

Unity of design is one of the essential requisites of good composition in architecture, and in view of this fact many foreign governments — France in particular — require that every public structure, whether it be a building or a monument, shall have an architect in charge to superintend all repairs, alterations and additions. That unity of design is deemed of paramount importance to secure satisfactory results in architectural work is evident when we consider that although structures, now-a-days, are erected in every style, yet each individual work has the pretention, at least, to be designed in some one style.

Again, the project of the "advisory board" is radically defective, not only in design, but in treatment of the material used, granite. The extravagant, not to say wasteful, cost of such incised and polished work as contemplated in the "modified design," especially in any such material, is inappropriate, to say the least, and forms a marked contrast with the bold and noble features of the existing work, where the architect has displayed great ability, especially in his treatment of the material.

Further, there can be no justifiable excuse for any such medley of styles as is therein contemplated, the effect of which must be detrimental to that repose, dignity and harmony which should characterize such a building. The comparatively heavy Romanesque here introduced above the more elegant renaissance of necessity gives to the ensemble a disagreeable and top-heavy appearance.

The New Capitol already three-quarters completed in the Italian renaissance style, is a truly creditable work, so far at least, as executed in accordance with the original design. Repose and dignity, combined with elegance and simplicity, characterize both the exterior and interior facades, and any alteration or modification in the remainder of the work must result in failure.

The protest of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects addressed to the Senate, after specifying wherein the design of the "advisory board" was in direct antagonism to the received rules of art, relates that: "The members of this society are severally votaries of all recognized styles and schools, and it considers it its duty to assure you (as it does by a unanimous vote) that this design [that is, design of the 'advisory board'] is false in principle, an agglomeration of incongruous forms; that its details are inharmonious, and that the result must be bad. Also, that if the design be carried out these facts will be as obvious to the educated public as they now are to your petitioners." As predicted, the attempt to carry out the so-called "modified design," has already aroused public attention and unfriendly criticism.

The sum of \$7,008,038.30 has been expended in the erection of the building up to the 1st day of January, 1877, and the comparative cost of completing the structure according to the two plans from

estimates presented to the committee by the respective architects, is as follows :

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Amount reported according to the new plans for the completion of the entire building, including approach, stairs on east front, without terrace..... | \$4,386,337 76 |
| Cost of terrace..... | 851,097 00 |
| Total..... | \$5,237,434 76 |
| Old plans, entire building complete, including all the terraces, etc..... | 4,245,222 00 |
| Difference in favor of the old plan... .. | <u>\$992,212 76</u> |

Thus it will be seen that by adhering to the original design \$1,000,000 will be saved according to actual estimates.

If the attic and central tower and the front approaches of the original design were judiciously modified as proposed by its architect, thus giving it greater simplicity, it would be by far the best renaissance building in the country and the finest building of similar character and purpose in the world, and a Capitol worthy of the Empire State—a true and suitable monumental record of our day, to which future generations may point with satisfaction and pride.

The committee therefore recommend that the exterior of the New Capitol be completed in the renaissance style and in conformity with the original design on which it has thus been erected.

Dated, *March 13, 1877.*

HAMILTON HARRIS,

D. McCARTHY,

D. A. MOORE,

Majority of the Finance Committee.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 45.

IN SENATE,

March 27, 1877.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE POPPENHUSEN INSTITUTE.

FINANCIAL REPORT *for the Year 1876 of the Board of Control of the Poppenhusen Institute.*

COLLEGE POINT, *January, 1877.*

To the Legislature of the State of New York:

I. RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Interest on bonds, etc..... | \$7,348 58 |
| 2. Rents..... | 713 93 |
| 3. Kindergarten | 2 45 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$8,064 96 |
| | <hr/> |

Divided as follows:

| | | |
|---|------------|------------|
| 1. General fund interest | \$2,174 60 | |
| Rents, etc..... | 713 93 | |
| | <hr/> | \$2,888 53 |
| 2. Kindergarten | | 2 45 |
| 3. Educational fund, interest | | 4,764 61 |
| 4. H. A. Schleicher fund, interest..... | | 409 37 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$8,064 96 |
| | | <hr/> |

II. GENERAL FUND.

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Receipts as above..... | \$2,888 53 | |
| Transferred to building fund | 428 40 | |
| | <hr/> | \$3,316 93 |
| | | <hr/> |

Payments:

| | | |
|-------------------------------|----------|------------|
| Janitor | \$800 04 | |
| Gas | 524 29 | |
| Newspapers | 159 25 | |
| Taxes | 41 26 | |
| Insurance | 278 41 | |
| Supplies | 69 06 | |
| Repairs | 484 98 | |
| Coal and wood | 373 20 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$2,730 44 |
| One per cent to capital | | 294 82 |
| Building fund | | 125 00 |
| Library fund | | 166 67 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$3,316 93 |

III. EDUCATIONAL FUND.

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Receipts as above..... | \$4,764 61 |
|------------------------|------------|

Payments:

| | | |
|--------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Evening classes..... | \$1,480 00 | |
| Sewing classes..... | 313 00 | |
| Kindergarten..... | 1,583 48 | |
| Advertising, etc. | 9 50 | |
| Supplies, books, etc..... | 5 03 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$3,391 01 |
| One per cent to capital | | 680 65 |
| Public school No. 7..... | | 192 95 |
| General fund capital | | 250 00 |
| Educational fund capital | | 250 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$4,764 61 |

Kindergarten.

| | | |
|--------------------------|------------|------------|
| Teachers' salaries | \$1,368 33 | |
| Supplies, etc..... | 217 60 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$1,585 93 |
| Receipts as above | | 2 45 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$1,583 48 |

IV. H. A. SCHLEICHER FUND.

| | |
|-------------------------|----------|
| Receipts as above | \$409 37 |
|-------------------------|----------|

Payments:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Public school, district No. 7..... | \$350 89 | |
| One per cent to capital | 58 48 | |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$409 37 |

V. BALANCES OF ACCOUNTS.

Library Fund.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Balance per January 1, 1876 | \$132 47 | |
| General fund..... | 166 67 | |
| | <hr/> | \$299 14 |
| Payments for books, etc..... | | 159 08 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$140 06 |
| | | <hr/> |

Public School, District No. 7.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Balance per January 1, 1876 | \$228 12 | |
| Educational fund | 192 95 | |
| H. A. Schleicher fund..... | 350 89 | |
| | <hr/> | \$771 96 |
| Payments to school | | 728 12 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$43 84 |
| | | <hr/> |

General Fund.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Balance per January 1, 1876 | \$29,482 79 | |
| One per cent to capital | 294 82 | |
| From educational fund..... | 250 00 | |
| | <hr/> | \$30,027 61 |
| | | <hr/> |

Educational Fund.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Balance per January 1, 1876 | \$68,065 91 | |
| One per cent to capital | 680 65 | |
| One-half of balance | 250 00 | |
| | <hr/> | \$68,996 56 |
| | | <hr/> |

H. A. Schleicher Fund.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------|------------|
| Balance per January 1, 1876 | \$5,848 15 | |
| One per cent to capital | 58 48 | |
| | <hr/> | \$5,906 63 |
| | | <hr/> |

Building Fund.

| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| Balance per January 1, 1876 | \$428 40 | |
| General fund..... | 125 00 | |
| | <hr/> | \$553 40 |
| Transferred to general fund | | 428 40 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$125 00 |
| | | <hr/> |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------|
| Library fund | \$140 06 |
| Public school, district No. 7 | 43 84 |
| General fund | 30,027 61 |
| Educational fund | 68,996 56 |
| H. A. Schleicher fund | 5,906 63 |
| Building fund | 125 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$105,239 70 |
| | <hr/> |

ASSETS.

| | |
|---|--------------|
| Cash on hand | \$6,739 70 |
| College Point and Queens county bonds | 98,500 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$105,239 70 |
| | <hr/> |

ADOLPH POPPENHUSEN,
Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 46.

IN SENATE,

April 4, 1877.

LIST OF GENERAL ORDERS.

G. O.

221. An act relating to the payment of assessments for local improvements in the city of New York.
 222. An act to confirm the proceedings of the town meeting held in Geneva authorizing the raising of money for road and bridge purposes.
 223. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter two hundred and seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An act to incorporate the Grand Army of the Republic Soldiers' Home of the State of New York," passed May fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.
 224. An act to amend chapter six hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, entitled "An act to incorporate the Brooklyn Library Building Fund Association of the Eastern District."
 225. An act in regard to assessments in the city of Buffalo.
 226. An act to review assessments in the city of Buffalo.
 227. An act to extend the time to complete the city and county hall in the city of Buffalo, and the term of the commissioners appointed for that purpose.
 228. (Assembly.) An act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of the state of New York.
- [Senate, No. 46.]

G. O.

229. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter one hundred and forty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-one, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts in relation to the charter of the city of Rochester," passed April eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the various acts amendatory thereof or relating to the city of Rochester.
230. An act to amend chapter one hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An act supplemental to chapter sixty of the laws of eighteen hundred and thirteen, entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation of religious societies and of the several acts amendatory thereof,' passed April eleventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-six."
231. An act to amend chapter one hundred and seventy-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An act supplementary to chapter sixty of the laws of eighteen hundred and thirteen, entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation of religious societies and the acts supplementary thereto,' passed April twenty-six, eighteen hundred and seventy-six."
232. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter three hundred and eighty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act supplemental to an act entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation of religious societies,' passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and thirteen, and of the several acts amendatory thereof."
233. An act to amend chapter three hundred and forty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An act regulating the forfeiture of life insurance policies."
234. An act to release and convey to Caroline Kertz the interest of the people of the state of New York in certain real estate in the city of Brooklyn.
235. (Assembly.) An act to require the clerks of the several boards of supervisors of the several counties of this state to transmit copies of the proceedings of the several boards of supervisors to the librarian of the state library.
236. An act in relation to collectors and receivers of taxes.

G. O.

237. (Assembly.) An act to release certain lands which have escheated to the state to Sarah Henesy, widow of John Fagan, late of Saratoga Springs, New York.
238. (Assembly.) An act to legalize the official acts of Dugald E. Cameron as a justice of the peace in and for the town of Caledonia, in the county of Livingston.
239. (Assembly.) An act to regulate voting in the Western New York Agricultural Society.
240. An act to authorize the canal board to close the feeder of the Erie canal in Rochester.
241. (Assembly.) An act to provide for the construction of fishways in the state dams across the Oswego, Oneida and Seneca rivers.
242. An act to amend chapter four hundred and forty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An act relating to courts, officers of justice, and civil proceedings," and to provide for the publication of the act, as amended.
243. An act to amend chapter three hundred and twenty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-three, entitled "An act to authorize religious corporations to change their names."
244. An act to legalize the state and county taxes in the city of Cohoes, Albany county, for the years eighteen hundred and seventy, eighteen hundred and seventy-one, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, eighteen hundred and seventy-four and eighteen hundred and seventy-five, and to provide for the collection thereof, and to authorize the sale of lands in the city of Cohoes for unpaid state and county taxes.
245. An act to amend chapter six hundred and five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act in relation to the county treasurers of the counties of Monroe and Seneca."
246. An act to amend chapter one hundred and seventy-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An act supplementary to chapter sixty of the laws of eighteen hundred and thirteen, entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation of religious societies,' and the acts supplementary thereto."
247. An act to amend chapter two hundred and ninety-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An act to

G. O.

authorize the presiding judge or justice of courts of oyer and terminer to grant new trials."

248. (Assembly.) An act to provide for the completion of the census or enumeration of the inhabitants of this state.
249. (Assembly.) An act in relation to the Inebriates' Home for Kings county, and to amend chapter five hundred and fourteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the Inebriates' Home for Kings county,' passed May ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and the act amendatory thereof, passed April thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight."
250. (Assembly.) An act to release the interest of the people of the State of New York in certain real estate in the city of New York to Letitia Hanson.
251. An act authorizing the taxation of stockholders of banks.
252. An act to amend chapter four hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, entitled "An act enabling national banking associations to become state banking associations, and to amend the banking laws of this State."
253. An act to authorize the mayor of any city in this state to appoint special policemen on application and at the expense of any bank or banks located in such city.
254. An act relative to lands devised by Jesse Browne, deceased.
255. An act to incorporate the Oswego Firemen's Relief Society.
256. An act further to amend chapter four hundred and forty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the statutes of the state relating to the care and custody of the insane, the management of the asylums for their treatment and safe-keeping, and the duties of the state commissioner in lunacy."
257. An act to confer upon the trustees of the village of Middletown, in the county of Orange, in this state, power to restrain and regulate the construction of wooden buildings, structures, additions or improvements, and to cause the removal or repair of unsafe walls or chimneys.
258. An act to amend chapter three hundred and eighty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An act

G. O.

- respecting the powers of the canal board and the adjustment of tolls," passed May twenty, eighteen hundred and seventy-six.
259. An act to provide for widening Vernon avenue, from Third street to Jackson avenue, in the first ward of Long Island City.
260. (Assembly.) An act making appropriations for the payment of the principal and the interest of the canal debt for the fiscal year commencing on the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven and to provide for the payment of the principal and interest of the debt contracted under section twelve of article seven of the constitution.
261. An act to authorize resident aliens to acquire, hold and dispose of real and personal property in like manner with citizens.
262. To further amend chapter four hundred and two of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled "An act for the better security of mechanics and others erecting buildings in the counties of Westchester, Oneida, Cortland, Broome, Putnam, Rockland, Orleans, Niagara, Livingston, Otsego, Lewis, Orange and Dutchess."
263. An act to amend chapter one hundred and sixty-six of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four, entitled "An act to incorporate the Maritime Association of the port of New York.
264. An act to repeal certain acts and parts of acts.
265. (Assembly.) An act in relation to bets, wagers and pools.
266. An act for the relief of Abel Crook.
267. An act to incorporate the Grand Central Railway Company of Bolivia.
268. An act amendatory of an act entitled "An act changing the name of the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company to the Broadway Underground Railway Company, and extending its powers," passed May twentieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.
269. An act authorizing life insurance companies that register policies, to deposit to the account of such policies, New York city and Brooklyn city bonds.
270. An act in relation to the collection of taxes and the sales of land therefor in certain towns of Queens county.

G. O.

271. An act authorizing the removal of the female convicts confined in the state prison at Sing Sing, and the confinement of females hereafter convicted of felony in the county penitentiaries of this state.
272. An act to provide for payment of uniforms and equipments of the ninth regiment, national guard, state of New York, worn out and lost in the service of the United States during the late war.
273. (Assembly.) An act in relation to the keeping open of the office of the clerk of the county of Schenectady.
274. (Assembly.) An act for the relief of the Kips Bay Methodist Episcopal church.
275. An act to repeal chapter six hundred and twenty-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to alter the map or plan of the city of New York by laying out a public place for a parade ground, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April twenty, eighteen hundred and seventy-one.
276. An act to grant to the city of Yonkers certain lands belonging to the people of the state of New York lying below the original line of high-water mark in the Nepperhan basin, in the city of Yonkers.
277. An act supplementary to the charter of the city of Buffalo.
278. (Assembly.) An act further to amend chapter two hundred and eighty of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-two, entitled "An act further to amend the act entitled 'An act authorizing the incorporation of rural cemetery associations,' passed April twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-seven."
279. An act to amend chapter ninety of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five, entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the village of Ilion."
280. An act to further amend chapter two hundred and forty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to provide for the incorporation of villages, passed December seventh, eighteen hundred and forty-seven,' and the several acts amendatory thereof, so far as the same relates to the village of New Rochelle, in the county of Westchester."

G. O.

281. An act to declare Chipmunk creek, in Cattaraugus county, a public highway.
282. An act to incorporate the Brooklyn and Jersey City Ferry Company.
283. (Assembly.) An act to confirm the election of trustees in the village of North Tonawanda, in the county of Niagara, and to provide for their election hereafter.
284. An act to provide for the construction, repair and improvement of docks, wharves, piers, slips and bulk-heads in the city of New York, and for the management and control of the same.
285. An act to reorganize the board of commissioners of the sinking fund of the city of New York.
286. An act supplemental to chapter three hundred and seventy-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to reorganize the local government of the city of New York."
287. An act in relation to the superintendent of public works.
288. An act to provide for the disposition of certain lateral canals of this state, and the lands, rights and other property connected therewith.
289. An act to authorize the Richmond County Storage and Business Company to reduce the number of its directors.
290. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter two hundred and sixty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act to incorporate the members of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb," with amendments thereto.
291. (Assembly.) An act to exempt the counties of Suffolk, Tioga, Onondaga, Saratoga, Ontario, Yates, Rensselaer, Genesee, Schenectady, Monroe, Livingston and Otsego, from the provisions and operation of chapter one hundred and eighty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act creating a board of town auditors in the several towns of this state, and to prescribe their powers and duties," passed April twenty-nine, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.
292. An act to legalize and confirm the acts of Truman C. White as notary public.

G. O.

293. An act to amend chapter five hundred and seventy-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act to incorporate the Brooklyn Trust Company."
294. An act to legalize the incorporation of Schenevus village, Otsego county, New York, and to approve the action of the incorporation of said village under the general law of incorporation of villages, passed April twenty, eighteen hundred and seventy.
295. An act to amend chapter eight hundred and eighteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act to incorporate the village of Port Chester."
296. An act for the relief of C. S. Beardsley, late a contractor in the state prison at Auburn.
297. An act to amend chapter one hundred and seventy-eight of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-seven, entitled "An act to provide for the distribution of the annuity due to the Onondaga Indians."
298. (Assembly.) An act respecting the power of the Union Home and School for the education and maintenance of the children of our volunteers who are left unprovided for, to take and hold real and personal estate.
299. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter four hundred and thirty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, entitled "An act to incorporate the village of Hamilton in the county of Madison, and repeal its present charter," and to repeal chapter two hundred and fifty of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy, chapter eighteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and chapter one hundred and forty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five.
300. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter forty-four of the laws of eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, entitled "An act relative to the common school fund of Edmeston in the county of Otsego."
301. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter seven hundred and sixty-seven of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act to establish the compensation of county judges and surrogates, pursuant to the fifteenth section of the amended sixth article of the constitution."

G. O.

302. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter five hundred and fifty-five, laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-four, entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the general acts relating to public instruction," passed May second, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.
303. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter three hundred and twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, being an act to amend chapter eight hundred of the session laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, relative to the taking of lands for the erection of school-houses, or making additions thereto.
304. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter three hundred and ninety-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "An act in relation to the colonial history of the State, and the natural history thereof."
305. (Assembly.) An act to authorize the payment of certain moneys out of the state treasury to the heirs at law of Maria Brimmayer, deceased.
306. An act to amend chapter four hundred and eighty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-five, entitled "An act to amend chapter five hundred and eighty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-four, entitled 'An act to lay out and improve a public highway or avenue and concourse in continuation of a public highway or avenue heretofore laid out from Prospect park in the city of Brooklyn, toward Coney Island in the county of Kings.'"
307. An act to authorize the commissioners of highways of the town of Corning, in the county of Steuben, to maintain and keep in repair certain bridges and the approaches thereto, and to cause the insurance thereof against loss or damage by fire.
308. (Assembly.) An act directing the Brooklyn Trust Company to pay over to the supervisors of the town of New Lots, certain moneys deposited with them by the commissioners for the laying out, grading and improving Atlantic avenue in the town of New Lots, in the county of Kings.
309. (Assembly.) An act to amend section fifty of article three, title one of chapter sixteen of the first part of the Revised Statutes in relation to highways, amended by chapter seven hundred and

G. O.

- ninety-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and by chapter four hundred and sixty-one of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy.
310. An act to enable Long Island City to refund a portion of its Newtown debt.
311. An act in relation to the city government of Long Island City.
312. An act in respect to the printed minutes of the proceedings of the common council of the city of Buffalo.
313. An act to amend chapter six hundred and ninety-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-six, entitled "An act fixing the fees of justices of the peace and constables in civil and criminal cases, and the fees of jurors and witnesses in justices' courts, and for other purposes," and supplementary thereto.
314. An act authorizing and directing the surrogate of Cattaraugus county to distribute to the collateral next of kin of Daniel W. Smith his legacy under the last will and testament of his father, Russell Smith, deceased.
315. An act establishing a ferry from Essex village, in the county of Essex, across Lake Champlain to the town of Charlotte, in the state of Vermont.
316. An act to provide for the raising of moneys to defray the expense of paving Boston avenue and Third avenue, from Westchester avenue to the northerly boundary of the Twenty-third ward of the city of New York.
317. An act in relation to the change of grades of streets and avenues in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards of the city of New York.
318. (Assembly.) An act to amend and make additions to chapter four hundred and sixty-three of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty, entitled "An act to revise the charter of the city of Oswego," and the acts amendatory thereof.
319. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter seven hundred and forty-two of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act in relation to storage and the keeping of combustible material in the city of New York, the use and control of the fire-alarm telegraph, the incumbrance of hydrants, and other purposes connected with the prevention and extinguishment of

G. O.

fires therein, and imposing certain powers and duties upon the board of fire commissioners of the said city."

320. An act regulating the amount of capital stock for fire and marine insurance companies.

321. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to incorporate the city of Binghamton," and the several acts amending the same.

322. An act to authorize the towns of Mentz and Montezuma, in the county of Cayuga, to transfer stock held by them in the Cayuga Northern railroad.

323. An act to provide for the appointment and compensation of the medical superintendents and assistant physicians of certain county and city asylums, and to prescribe their duties.

324. An act providing for reports of births, marriages and deaths, the registry of vital statistics and the regulation of interments.

325. (Assembly.) To repeal certain provisions of chapter four of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-two, entitled "An act to secure the better application of funds to relieve the poor in the town of Little Falls, Herkimer county."

326. An act to authorize the village of Avon, Livingston county, to issue its bonds to purchase land for a public park.

327. An act to grant to the city of Yonkers, for highway purposes, certain land below original high-water mark in the Hudson river, and to authorize the building of a bridge over the tracks of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad upon such land.

328. (Assembly.) An act to amend section twenty-three of chapter ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to revise, amend and consolidate the several acts relating to the village of Whitesborough,'" passed February twelfth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, as amended by chapter three hundred and four of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

329. (Assembly.) An act to legalize and confirm the proceedings of the board of trustees of the village of Andes, in the county of Delaware, in relation to the purchase of hydrants for the use of said village and the creation of a debt for that purpose and to provide for the payment thereof.

G. O.

330. (Assembly.) An act to incorporate the fire department of the village of Plattsburgh.
331. (Assembly.) An act authorizing the commissioners of the land office to exchange lands on the Onondaga salt springs reservation.
332. (Assembly.) An act authorizing the trustees of the village of Ballston Spa to issue bonds, to be known as "extended water bonds," to pay a portion of the water bonds now outstanding of said village, maturing in the year one-thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven and thereafter.
333. (Assembly.) An act to incorporate the Horseheads fire department.
334. (Assembly.) An act to legalize the acts of Charles C. Wakeley as notary public.
335. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter three hundred and thirty-five of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a person to be public administrator in the county of Kings, and to determine the powers and duties of such officer."
336. An act to legalize the acts of Roselle W. Higgins as notary public of Jefferson county.
337. An act to repeal chapter four hundred and four of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act for the relief of the inhabitants of union free school district number two in the town of Newark Valley, in the county of Tioga," and to restore union free school district number two in the town of Newark Valley, as it existed before the passage of said act.
338. An act to authorize the Ogdensburgh and Lake Champlain Railroad Company to issue preferred stock.
339. An act to provide for deficiencies in appropriations for the poor in the county of Kings.
340. (Assembly.) An act to extend the charter of the Chenango Canal Bridge Company, in the county of Broome.
341. (Assembly.) An act to amend chapter three hundred and seventy of the laws of eighteen hundred and seventy-three, entitled "An act to revise and amend an act entitled 'An act to incorporate the village of Port Jervis,' passed March thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and all acts relating thereto," passed May first, eighteen hundred and seventy-three.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 47.

IN SENATE,

April 5, 1877.

REPORT OF THE MINORITY OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE IN REFERENCE TO THE FURTHER PROSECUTION OF THE WORK ON THE NEW CAPITOL.

The undersigned, a minority of the Finance Committee, submit the following report with reference to the question referred to it by the Senate, namely:

“Whether the New Capitol should be constructed according to existing plans, and, if not, what modifications, in their judgment, should be made;” that they find, in the report of the majority, no consideration given to the existing plans, except with reference to the question of a change of style in the upper part of the exterior of the building. While the report is thus calculated to fix attention to the plans assumed to be reviewed from a single point of view, from that point of view it presents but one side of a question upon which the testimony before the committee has been, to some extent at least, conflicting.

The undersigned, however, do not assume to be qualified to instruct the Senate upon a question of architectural proprieties; they simply propose, in the present report, to direct attention to certain matters of importance which have been disregarded or left in obscurity in the report of the majority.

First, they think the Senate should be advised that it appears that the cost of completing the New Capitol under the present plans, exclusive of the dome and approaches, would, according to bids received from responsible contractors, with ample security, be a little over three and a half million dollars (\$3,651,000), and that of this amount, \$2,200,000, or nearly two-thirds of all, is required for interior work.

The more important changes, up to the present time, made in the plans of the building by the present commissioners, have been in the interior.

The occasion for these changes was set forth in a report last year given to the Senate. Briefly, it was stated that the commission found walls improperly constructed and inconvenient, uncouth, awkward and poor, yet extravagant arrangements and style of work in the Senate and Assembly chambers, the Court of Appeals, and in the corridors, staircases and approaches of the building.

No successful attempt has been made to show your committee that these charges were in any manner unfounded or exaggerated.

During the last year, as stated, defective walls have been removed and sound ones built in their place, and various arches, piers and other structures, necessary to make the building perfectly safe and strong, have been erected.

Your committee was promised, by counsel appearing before it, that some of the more important of these changes would be shown to be unnecessary, undesirable, even objectionable and wholly extravagant. If an attempt was made to fulfill these promises, it entirely failed. The undersigned are satisfied, from personal examination and the general testimony of experts, that all such changes have been generally to the advantage of the building and to the credit of the commission which has secured them.

Annexed to the report of the majority a statement of comparative cost is given, as follows :

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Cost of completion of building as per present design, | \$4, 386, 337 76 |
| Cost of terrace | 851, 097 00 |
| Total | \$5, 237, 434 76 |
| Cost of building according to old plan... .. | 4, 245, 222 00 |
| Difference in favor of old plan | \$992, 212 76 |

This statement, without qualification or explanation, is a highly deceptive one. The terrace referred to presents a method of approach to a building placed on a side hill with its entrance floor thirty-six feet above the grade of adjoining streets, which shall be less formidable and fatiguing, both in appearance and in fact, than a straight uninterrupted stairs of sixty steps or more, as was contemplated in the plans of 1869. It is a tentative study of one of several methods of accomplishing that object, and has not been fully considered, certainly *not approved, by the commission*. The commission was of opinion that some expedient of the kind would be found necessary whenever the buildings in front of the Capitol should be removed, and in compliance with the law of 1876 a report of its cost was procured.

If nothing of the kind is needed, as is assumed in the estimate of the cost of proceeding under the old plans, or if needed, it is thought that a less costly structure will answer the purpose, the item should be removed from a statement of the cost alike for both plans.

This alone would make the comparative statement more favorable to the new plan by the sum of \$850,000.

Furthermore, it should be understood by the Senate that this comparative statement neither takes account of the obligations of outstanding contracts for supplies and work upon the building, nor of the expense that must be incurred in taking down the work which would be made useless by the proposed return to the old plans.

Again, it should be known that while the two sides of this statement are presented as equally authentic, and although the committee was repeatedly promised that the trustworthiness of the estimate of completing the building according to the old plans would be proved by bids from responsible parties, no such bids have been presented, and their value depends entirely on the judgment and accuracy of the architect who, in 1867, and again in 1869, estimated the cost of the entire building, dome and approaches included, at less than \$4,000,000, the outlay upon it having now already exceeded \$7,000,000.

Finally, that this comparative statement of the cost may be seen in its true light, it should be known that with reference to the new plan it is not based on the lowest bids received; these, in some cases, having been set aside by the commission on account of informalities which may be corrected. Accepting these bids, the amount given as the cost of going on with the new plans would be further reduced by more than \$300,000.

The minority, therefore, feel safe in assuming that the statement which the majority has adopted should rank with many others which heretofore, from time to time, have led the Legislature so widely astray.

It is assumed by the majority that there was no authority given the New Capitol Commission to make any changes in the style of architecture of the building, but just what the Legislature *intended* can only be inferred from its enactments.

The laws of 1875 required an approval by the commission of the completed plans and specifications. There were no such plans in existence at that time; they had to be prepared, and were so prepared late in 1875, and were not completed until January 17, 1876.

These, when complete, the commission did not approve. New plans were then, therefore, necessarily prepared, in which extensive changes were proposed in all parts of the building not yet actually constructed. These new plans were laid, by the commission, before the Legislature, and received its unqualified sanction, except the comparatively unimportant part of them against which, as involving a change of style, the remonstrance of certain architects had been received. The question of approving this part of the new plans was, by the act of 1876, referred to the Land Commission and the Governor, and by them it was finally and legally determined.

In the judgment of the undersigned, the commission has not exceeded its authority, but has rendered the State service of great value in overcoming glaring defects of portions of the old plan, and in laying before the Legislature in 1876 an estimate of the total cost of com-

pleting the building, which is now verified by actual bids, from competent contractors secured by proper bonds, so that whether this work is hereafter done in part or entirely by contract the State has, for the first time in its history, the assurance of knowing what it will cost.

In view of the fact, moreover, that a return to the old plan would involve the loss of a great expenditure for work already done upon the upper story of the building during the past year, the recommendation of the majority is clearly too absolute to be reconciled with a truly economical policy.

The undersigned have confidence in the ability of the present commission to deal wisely with the architectural question, as with all others, and to it they recommend that the whole matter be again referred.

S. H. HAMMOND.

I concur generally in the above, but do not wish to be regarded as expressing confidence in the estimates of the cost of completing the building made by either of the disagreeing architects. On the contrary, I am satisfied that the building, complete in every way, will cost at least \$10,000,000 more than has been already expended.

Neither do I wish to be considered as censuring or approving the new plan for the exterior of the building. It is a question of architectural taste, and my opinion concerning such a matter is worthy of no consideration.

JOHN C. JACOBS.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

No 48.

I N S E N A T E ,

April 2, 1877.

REPLY

OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
IN ANSWER TO A RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE
RELATIVE TO THE EXPENSES OF THE SHERIFF'S
OFFICE FOR TEN YEARS PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1877.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

IN SENATE,
ALBANY, *March 22, 1877.* }

Resolved, That the comptroller of the city of New York be and he is hereby required to transmit to the Senate, within five days, copies of the various bills rendered by the sheriff of the city and county of New York, against the county or the city of New York, during each of the ten years prior to the 1st day of January, 1877, with an accompanying statement showing the amount which has been paid on account of each of said bills, and the amounts still claimed, but not paid.

By order.

HENRY A. GLIDDEN,
Clerk.

CITY OF NEW YORK — FINANCE DEPARTMENT, }
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, *March 30, 1877.* }

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of New York:

I have the honor to transmit to the Senate herewith, the information called for by the following resolution:

"STATE OF NEW YORK:

"IN SENATE,
"ALBANY, *March 22, 1877.* }

"*Resolved*, That the comptroller of the city of New York be and he is hereby required to transmit to the Senate, within five days,
[Senate, No. 48.]

copies of the various bills rendered by the sheriff of the city and county of New York, against the county or the city of New York, during each of the ten years prior to the 1st day of January, 1877, with an accompanying statement showing the amount which has been paid on account of each of said bills, and the amount still claimed, but not paid.

"By order.

(Signed) "HENRY A. GLIDDEN,
"Clerk."

The terms of the resolution embrace the years 1867 to 1876, inclusive. The following statement exhibits the accounts of the sheriff for each year, viz.:

1867—JOHN KELLY, SHERIFF.

The bills rendered by John Kelly, sheriff, for official services during the year 1867, are as follows:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Bill for quarter ending March 31, 1867..... | \$6,467 70 |
| Bill for quarter ending June 30, 1867 | 6,959 75 |
| Bill for quarter ending September 30, 1867..... | 5,797 05 |
| Bill for quarter ending December 31, 1867.. | 4,984 57 |

| | |
|-------------|--------------------|
| Total | <u>\$24,209 07</u> |
|-------------|--------------------|

The above bills have been paid. They cover all claims, and include all charges whatever of the sheriff, made against the county of New York for the year 1867. Copies of the bills are contained in schedule A.

1868, 1869 AND 1870 — JAMES O'BRIEN, SHERIFF.

The bills rendered by James O'Brien, sheriff, for official services during the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, are as follows:

| | | |
|--|-------------|------------------|
| Bill for quarter ending March 31, 1868.. | \$7,811 60 | |
| Bill for quarter ending June 30, 1868... | 11,329 25 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Sep. 30, 1868... | 12,795 50 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1868... | 14,268 35 | |
| | | \$46,204 70 |
| Bill for quarter ending March 31, 1869.. | \$14,729 28 | |
| Bill for quarter ending June 30, 1869... | 14,628 30 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Sep. 30, 1869... | 14,707 78 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1869... | 14,790 35 | |
| | | 58,855 71 |
| Bill for quarter ending March 31, 1870.. | \$14,950 20 | |
| Bill for quarter ending June 30, 1870... | 15,211 64 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Sep. 30, 1870... | 15,463 37 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1870... | 17,465 95 | |
| | | <u>63,091 16</u> |

| | |
|-------------|---------------------|
| Total | <u>\$168,151 57</u> |
|-------------|---------------------|

In addition to the above bills, the following bills were also rendered by James O'Brien, sheriff, for "commitments and discharges of prisoners," for the year 1869:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Bill from January 1, 1868, to June 30, 1869..... | \$7,744 00 |
| Bill for July and August, 1869..... | 11,837 00 |
| Bill for September and October, 1869 | 13,733 50 |
| Bill for November, 1869.. | 6,635 00 |
| Total | \$39,949 50 |

James O'Brien, sheriff, also rendered pay-rolls of the employes in his office, and in the county jail, for the years 1869 and 1870, as follows:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| 1869. Pay-rolls of deputy sheriff and clerks | \$21,000 00 |
| 1869. Pay-rolls of deputy jailors and keepers..... | 6,533 42 |
| 1870. Pay-rolls of deputy sheriff and clerks | 49,300 00 |
| 1870. Pay-rolls of deputy jailors and keepers..... | 11,200 00 |
| Total | \$88,033 42 |

All the above bills, amounting to \$208,101.07, and pay-rolls of employes of the sheriff, amounting to \$88,033.42, in all, \$296,134.49, have been paid.

Besides these bills and pay-rolls which were paid by the finance department a suit is pending against the city of New York on the complaint of Joseph A. Monheimer, assignee of James O'Brien, claiming \$258,585.41, with interest thereon, from April 3, 1874, for fees and services, as follows:

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Commitments and discharges of prisoners in 1868, 1869 and 1870..... | \$191,594 75 |
| Summoning grand jurors for Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions in 1869 and 1870..... | 330 00 |
| Summoning petit jurors for Oyer and Terminer, General Sessions and Marine Court in 1869 and 1870:.. | 11,343 40 |
| Summoning 340 panels of petit jurors for courts of record other than above..... | 340 00 |
| Prisoners conveyed to prisons, other than State prisons, from July 1, 1869, to December 31, 1870 | 38,302 25 |
| Reports to the Secretary of State of New York of convictions in the several criminal courts of record, and in the Court of Special Sessions..... | 15,162 00 |
| Performance of other services in relation to criminal proceedings | 27 55 |
| Expenditures in executing duties of office..... | 1,480 46 |
| Total | \$258,585 41 |

Copies of the above mentioned complaint, and of the bills and pay-rolls of James O'Brien, sheriff, as complete as the records on file in the finance department exhibit them, are contained in Schedule B.

RECAPITULATION

Of bills rendered by James O'Brien, sheriff, and the payments made thereon.

| PURPOSES. | Bills of 1868. | Bills of 1869. | Bills of 1870. | Total bills. | Payments. |
|---|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Quarterly accounts | \$46,304 70 | \$58,855 71 | \$83,091 16 | \$168,151 57 | \$168,151 57 |
| Commitments and discharges of prisoners, from January 1, 1868, to November 30, 1869 | | 39,949 50 | ..... | 39,949 50 | 39,949 50 |
| Pay-rolls, sheriff's office | | 21,000 00 | 49,300 00 | 70,300 00 | 70,300 00 |
| Pay-rolls, county jail | | 6,533 43 | 11,900 00 | 17,733 43 | 17,733 43 |
| Totals | \$46,304 70 | \$126,338 63 | \$123,591 16 | \$396,134 49 | \$396,134 49 |

Claim in suit, now pending, by Joseph A. Monheimer, assignee, amounting to \$258,585 41

1871, 1872 AND 1873—MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, SHERIFF.

The bills rendered by Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff, for official services during the years 1871, 1872 and 1873, are as follows:

| | | |
|---|-------------|---------------------|
| Bill for quarter ending March 31, 1871... | \$16,823 51 | |
| Bill for quarter ending June 30, 1871... | 19,765 60 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1871... | 16,431 95 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1871... | 20,280 95 | |
| | | <u>\$73,302 01</u> |
| Bill for quarter ending March 31, 1872... | \$18,355 82 | |
| Bill for quarter ending June 30, 1872... | 17,366 53 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1872... | 17,146 33 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1872... | 18,535 70 | |
| | | <u>71,404 38</u> |
| Bill for quarter ending March 31, 1873... | \$16,814 58 | |
| Bill for quarter ending June 30, 1873... | 15,804 60 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1873... | 15,426 13 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1873... | 14,859 20 | |
| | | <u>62,904 51</u> |
| Total..... | | <u>\$207,610 90</u> |

The bills for the year 1871 have been paid in full. An action was brought against the city, in the Court of Common Pleas, for the three quarters ending September 30, 1872, amounting to \$52,868.68. A counter-claim was set up by the city for over-payment made on previous bills of 1871, which was sustained by the court, and judgment was rendered against the plaintiff in favor of the city, July 19,

1876, for \$36,153.25. The case has been appealed to the General Term.

The bills for the last quarter of 1872, and for the whole of 1873, remain unsettled; the sum of \$8,500 has been paid on account of these bills.

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff, has also rendered bills to the finance department, for commitments and discharges of prisoners, as follows :

| | 1871. | 1872. | 1873. |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|
| January | \$6,774 00 | Bills not on file. | \$4,997 13 |
| February | 6,673 50 | Bills not on file. | 5,096 87 |
| March | 6,863 50 | Bills not on file. | 6,223 00 |
| April | 6,802 00 | Bills not on file. | 6,631 63 |
| May | 6,842 00 | Bills not on file. | 7,080 50 |
| June | 6,615 50 | Bills not on file. | 7,399 87 |
| July | 6,677 50 | Bills not on file. | 7,077 00 |
| August | 6,679 50 | Bills not on file. | 7,255 50 |
| September | 6,702 00 | Bills not on file. | 6,944 88 |
| October | 6,298 50 | \$6,688 88 | 6,738 37 |
| November | 5,077 50 | 5,948 00 | 6,200 37 |
| December | 5,305 50 | 6,054 88 | 6,858 25 |
| Total | \$77,311 00 | \$18,691 76 | \$78,503 37 |

These bills also remained unpaid.

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff, has also rendered bills for the services of employes in his office and in the county jail, as follows :

| | Sheriff's office. | County jail. |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|
| 1871, January | \$4,108 33 | \$933 33 |
| 1871, February | 4,108 33 | 933 33 |
| 1871, March | 4,108 34 | 933 34 |
| 1871, April | 4,108 33 | 933 33 |
| 1871, May | 4,108 33 | 933 33 |
| 1871, June | 4,108 34 | 933 34 |
| 1871, July | 4,108 33 | 933 33 |
| 1871, August | 4,108 33 | 933 33 |
| 1871, September | 4,108 34 | 933 34 |
| 1871, October | 4,108 33 | 933 33 |
| 1871, November | 4,108 33 | 933 33 |
| 1871, December | 4,108 34 | 933 34 |
| Total | \$49,300 00 | \$11,200 00 |

Of the above amounts, the sum of \$32,866.66 for services of employes in the sheriff's office from January 1, to August 31, 1871,

and \$7,466.66 for employes in the county jail for the same period, have been paid.

Bills have also been filed for services of employes from January 1, to May 31, 1872, which remain unsettled, viz. :

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| In the sheriff's office | \$20,541 66 |
| In the county jail..... | 4,666 66 |
| Total | \$25,208 32 |

Copies of the foregoing bills and pay-rolls of Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff, as complete as the records on file in the finance department exhibit them, are contained in Schedule C.

RECAPITULATION

Of bills rendered by Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff, and the payments made thereon.

| PURPOSES. | Bills of 1871. | Bills of 1872. | Bills of 1873. | Total bills. | Payments. |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| Quarterly accounts | \$73,303 01 | \$71,404 88 | \$62,904 51 | \$207,610 90 | \$231,303 01 |
| Commitments and discharges of prisoners, except nine months in 1873; bills not on file. | 77,311 00 | *18,691 76 | 73,508 37 | 174,506 13 | ..... |
| Pay-rolls, sheriff's office..... | 49,300 00 | †20,541 66 | ..... | 69,841 66 | 32,866 66 |
| Pay-rolls, county jail..... | 11,200 00 | †4,666 66 | ..... | 15,866 66 | 7,466 66 |
| Total | \$211,113 01 | \$115,304 46 | \$141,407 88 | \$467,825 35 | \$122,135 33 |

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------|
| Total amount of bills..... | \$467,825 35 |
| Total amount paid..... | 122,135 33 |

| | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| Amount unsettled | \$345,690 02 |
|------------------------|---------------------|

1874, 1875 AND 1876 — WILLIAM C. CONNER, SHERIFF.

The bills rendered by William C. Conner, sheriff, for official services during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, are as follows:

| | | |
|---|------------|--------------------|
| Bill for quarter ending March 31, 1874.. | \$8,805 05 | |
| Bill for quarter ending June 30, 1874... | 8,872 55 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1874... | 7,551 90 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1874... | 8,416 60 | |
| | | \$33,646 10 |
| Bill for quarter ending March 31, 1875.. | \$8,901 70 | |
| Bill for quarter ending June 30, 1875... | 8,865 85 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1875... | 8,861 80 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1875... | 10,385 70 | |
| | | 37,015 05 |

* For the last quarter of 1872.

† From January 1 to May 31, 1872.

‡ Judgment for \$36,153.35 in favor of the city for over-payments in 1871.

| | | |
|---|------------|----------------------------|
| Bill for quarter ending March 31, 1876.. | \$9,685 30 | |
| Bill for quarter ending June 30, 1876... | 9,492 50 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1876... | 7,501 05 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1876... | 9,718 95 | |
| | | <u>\$36,397 80</u> |
| Total | | <u><u>\$107,058 95</u></u> |

Payments have been made on account of the above bills as follows :

| | | |
|-----------|------------|--------------------|
| 1874..... | \$7,000 00 | |
| 1875..... | 18,000 00 | |
| 1876..... | 18,000 00 | |
| | | <u>\$43,000 00</u> |

The following bills were also rendered by William C. Conner, sheriff, for commitments and discharges of prisoners during the years 1874, 1875 and 1876, viz.:

| | | |
|---|-------------|----------------------------|
| Bill for quarter ending March 31, 1874.. | \$10,025 99 | |
| Bill for quarter ending June 30, 1874... | 12,107 62 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1874... | 12,906 74 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1874... | 12,123 74 | |
| | | <u>\$47,164 09</u> |
| Bill for quarter ending March 31, 1875.. | \$9,019 12 | |
| Bill for quarter ending June 30, 1875... | 11,378 62 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1875... | 13,370 62 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1875... | 11,460 37 | |
| | | <u>45,228 73</u> |
| Bill for quarter ending March 31, 1876.. | \$10,780 12 | |
| Bill for quarter ending June 30, 1876... | 12,559 87 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1876... | 12,567 37 | |
| Bill for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1876... | 11,934 74 | |
| | | <u>47,842 10</u> |
| Total | | <u><u>\$140,234 92</u></u> |

No payments have been made on the above bills.

The following bills were also rendered by William C. Conner, sheriff, for various accounts, as follows:

| PURPOSES. | Bills of 1874. | Bills of 1875. | Bills of 1876. | Totals. |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Fitting up sheriff's office in county court-house .. | \$323 98 | ..... | ..... | \$323 98 |
| Conveying prisoners..... | 235 90 | ..... | \$721 35 | 947 25 |
| Conveying inebriates..... | 213 15 | ..... | ..... | 213 15 |
| Conveying lunatics..... | ..... | \$179 30 | ..... | 179 30 |
| Term fees..... | 40 38 | ..... | ..... | 40 38 |
| Execution of criminals..... | ..... | 1,334 75 | 881 21 | 2,305 96 |
| Serving election notices..... | ..... | ..... | 76 00 | 76 00 |
| Totals. | <u>\$1,411 36</u> | <u>\$1,504 05</u> | <u>\$1,678 56</u> | <u>\$4,593 97</u> |

Payments have been made on account of the above bills, as follows :

| PURPOSES. | Bills of 1874. | Bills of 1875. | Bills of 1876. | Totals. |
|------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
| For conveying prisoners | \$235 90 | ..... | \$679 35 | \$905 25 |
| For conveying inebriates | 153 90 | ..... | ..... | 153 90 |
| For conveying lunatics ..... | ..... | \$167 30 | ..... | 167 30 |
| For execution of criminals ..... | ..... | 1,059 17 | 606 41 | 1,665 58 |
| For serving election notices ..... | ..... | ..... | 74 00 | 74 00 |
| Totals | \$379 80 | \$1,256 47 | \$1,361 76 | \$2,998 03 |

Bills have also been rendered for support of prisoners in the county jail, and for supplies, as follows :

| PURPOSES. | Bills of 1875. | Bills of 1876. | Total. |
|--|----------------|----------------|-------------|
| Support of prisoners, from July 1, 1875. | \$7,177 10 | \$11,545 50 | \$18,722 60 |
| Supplies, other than food.. | 1,291 33 | 3,534 23 | 4,855 56 |
| Totals | \$8,468 43 | \$15,079 73 | \$23,548 16 |

Payments have been made, on account of the above bills, as follows :

| | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| In 1875 | \$6,712 79 |
| In 1876 | 10,000 00 |
| Total | <u>\$16,712 79</u> |

The bills for the support and maintenance of prisoners in the county jail, were rendered by William C. Conner, sheriff, from July 1, 1875. Prior to that date, the support and maintenance of prisoners in the county jail were paid for to the warden, and supplies were furnished by the board of supervisors. Under chapter 251, Laws of 1875, the sheriff has furnished the support and maintenance of prisoners in the county jail since that time.

Copies of the foregoing bills and pay-rolls of William C. Conner, sheriff, are contained in Schedule D.

RECAPITULATION

Of bills rendered by William C. Conner, sheriff, and the payments made thereon.

| PURPOSES. | Bills of 1874. | Bills of 1875. | Bills of 1876. | Total bills. | Payments. |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|
| Quarterly accounts | \$33,646 10 | \$37,015 05 | \$36,397 80 | \$107,058 95 | \$43,000 00 |
| Commitments and discharges of prisoners | 47,164 09 | 45,238 78 | 47,842 10 | 140,244 97 | ..... |
| Miscellaneous bills | 1,411 36 | 1,504 05 | 1,678 56 | 4,593 97 | 2,998 08 |
| Support of prisoners in county jail ..... | ..... | 7,177 10 | 11,545 50 | 18,722 60 | 14,754 53 |
| Supplies for prisoners in coun- ty jail ..... | ..... | 1,391 33 | 3,534 23 | 4,925 56 | 1,958 97 |
| Total | \$82,221 55 | \$92,216 26 | \$100,998 19 | \$375,436 00 | \$63,710 82 |

Total amount of bills..... \$275,436 00

Total amount paid..... 62,710 82

Amount unsettled \$212,725 18

The foregoing statements and the accompanying copies of bills of the sheriff for the period of ten years, called for by the resolution of your honorable body, are so voluminous that it has been impossible, with the available force in this department, to prepare them within the limited time of five days, and consequently a delay of a few days has occurred in transmitting them.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN KELLY,
Comptroller.

SCHEDULE A.

COPIES OF BILLS OF JOHN KELLY, SHERIFF — 1867.

NEW YORK, *March* 30, 1867.

The County of New York to John Kelly, Sheriff, Dr.

1867.

| | | |
|------|---|---------|
| Jan. | For summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning panel of grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel of 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | For summoning panel of 250 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 87 50 |
| | For summoning panel of 300 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 105 00 |
| | For summoning 1,357 jurors, extra, at 35 cents.. | 474 95 |

| | |
|--------|--|
| 1867. | |
| Feb. | For summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions \$10 00 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents..... 105 00 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents..... 105 00 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents..... 52 50 |
| | For summoning 1,757 petit jurors, extra..... 614 95 |
| March. | For summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions 10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel of grand jurors, General Sessions 10 00 |
| | For summoning 250 petit jurors General Sessions, at 35 cents..... 87 50 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents. 105 00 |
| | For summoning 1,807 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents..... 632 45 |
| | For drawing 72 panels of jurors for quarter ending March 30, 1867, at \$1..... 72 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of General and Special Sessions for quarter ending March, 1867, 895 convictions, at 50 cents..... 447 50 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending March 30, 1867, 3,702, at 12½ 462 75 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State prison, for quarter ending March 30, 1867, 1,365, at \$1.50..... 2,047 50 |
| | For cash paid for board of prisoners under sentence of death, for quarter ending March 30, 1867 183 00 |
| | For cash paid Albany Evening Journal and New York Evening Express for publishing certificates of execution of sentences on Friery and Ferris..... 20 26 |
| | For cash paid William Atkinson for building scaffold for execution of George Wagner..... 177 49 |
| | For attendance in court, etc., and official services at the execution of George Wagner 250 00 |
| | For official services of 22 deputies assisting at the same, at \$5..... 110 00 |
| | For official services of 2 deputies watching George Wagner prior to execution, 7 nights at \$3..... 42 00 |
| | For cash paid sundry expenses incidental to, and at the same 150 50 |

1867.

| | |
|--|------------|
| March. For summoning jury to witness the execution of sentence on George Wagner..... | \$10 00 |
| For making certificate of execution of sentence, and two copies of same..... | 25 00 |
| For proclamation, Court of Oyer and Terminer.. | 4 85 |
| For summoning constables to attend same..... | 10 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,467 70 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

John Kelly, sheriff of said county, being duly sworn deposes and says, that his annexed bill amounting to the sum of \$6,467.70 is just and true and not otherwise; that the charges therein are for services actually performed; that the rates charged are the customary and legal rates, and further that no part of his said annexed bill has been paid.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this }

19th day of April, 1867. }

JOHN T. CUMMING,

Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW YORK, May 16, 1867.

Received from R. B. Connolly, comptroller, a warrant on the county treasurer for the sum of \$6,467.70, in full payment of the above account.

\$6,467.70.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff.

NEW YORK, June 29, 1867.

The County of New York to John Kelly, Sheriff, Dr.

1867.

| | |
|---|---------|
| April. Summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions | \$10 00 |
| Summoning panel of grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| Summoning panel of 100 petit jurors; Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents..... | 35 00 |
| Summoning panel of 250 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents..... | 87 50 |
| Summoning panel of 500 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents..... | 175 00 |
| Summoning panel of 2,006 petit jurors, extra, | 702 10 |
| May. Summoning extra panel, General Sessions, grand jurors | 10 00 |
| Summoning extra panel, General Sessions, grand jurors | 10 00 |

| | | |
|-------|---|------------------|
| May. | Summoning 300 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | \$105 00 |
| | Summoning 450 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents | 157 50 |
| | Summoning 250 petit jurors Marine Court, 35 cents | 87 50 |
| | Summoning 1,936 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents .. | 677 60 |
| June. | Summoning extra panel, grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | Summoning extra panel, grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | Summoning 500 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 175 00 |
| | Summoning 100 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | Summoning 1,664 petit jurors, extra | 582 40 |
| | Drawing seventy-seven panels of jurors, \$1 | 77 00 |
| | Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in courts of General and Special Sessions for quarter ending June 30, 1867, 891, at 50 cents | 445 50 |
| | Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending June 30, 1867, 4,290, at 12½ cents | 536 25 |
| | Conveying prisoners to prisons, other than the State prison, for quarter ending June 30, 1867, 1,601, at \$1.75 | 2,802 25 |
| | Cash paid for board of prisoners, under sentence of death, for quarter ending June 30, 1867... | 171 00 |
| | Cash paid for publishing proclamation, Oyer and Terminer, for December term, 1866, and Feb- ruary and May term, 1867 | 43 15 |
| | Cash paid, disbursements for Jeremiah O'Brien, under sentence of death | 5 00 |
| | | <hr/> \$6,959 75 |

John Kelly, sheriff of said county, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his annexed bill amounting to the sum of six thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents is just and true, and not otherwise; that the charges therein are for services actually performed; that the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and further, that no part of his said annexed bill has been paid.

JOHN KELLY, *Sheriff.*

Sworn to before me this }
13th day of July, 1867. }

JOHN T. CUMMING.

Commissioner of Deeds. Digitized by Google

NEW YORK, July 25, 1867.

Received from R. B. Connolly, comptroller, a warrant on the county treasurer, for the sum of six thousand nine hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents, in full payment of the above account.

\$6,959.75.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff.

NEW YORK, September 30, 1867.

The County of New York to John Kelly, Sheriff, Dr.

1867.

| | | |
|-------|---|---------|
| July. | For summoning panel of grand jurors for General Sessions..... | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel of grand jurors for General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors for General Sessions at 35c..... | 52 50 |
| | For summoning twenty-four petit jurors for Marine Court at 35c..... | 8 40 |
| Aug. | For summoning panel of grand jurors for General Sessions..... | 10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel of grand jurors for General Sessions..... | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors for Marine Court at 35c..... | 52 50 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors for General Sessions at 35c..... | 52 50 |
| Sept. | For summoning extra panel of grand jurors for General Sessions..... | 10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel of grand jurors for General Sessions..... | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel of grand jurors for General Sessions..... | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel of grand jurors for Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 102 petit jurors for Oyer and Terminer at 35c..... | 35 70 |
| | For summoning 402 petit jurors for General Sessions at 35c..... | 140 70 |
| | For summoning 253 petit jurors for Marine Court at 35c..... | 88 55 |
| | For summoning 619 petit jurors, extra, at 35c.. | 216 65 |
| | For drawing twenty-three panels of jurors for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1867, at \$1..... | 23 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in courts of General and Special Sessions, for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1867, 808 at 50c..... | 404 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in police courts for quarter ending September 30, 1876, 5,096 at 12½c..... | 627 00 |

| | |
|-------|--|
| 1867. | |
| Sept. | For conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State prisons, for quarter ending September 30, 1867, 1,661 at \$1.75 |
| | \$2,906 75 |
| | For cash paid for board of prisoners under sentence of death for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1867 |
| | 46 50 |
| | For cash paid William Atkinson for building scaffold for execution of Jeremiah O'Brien... |
| | 191 07 |
| | For attendance in court, etc., and official services at execution of Jeremiah O'Brien..... |
| | 250 00 |
| | For official services of twenty-four deputies assisting at the same, at \$5..... |
| | 120 00 |
| | For official services of two deputies watching Jeremiah O'Brien prior to execution, twenty nights, at \$5..... |
| | 200 00 |
| | For cash paid sundry expenses incidental to and at the same |
| | 135 48 |
| | For summoning jury to witness the execution of sentence on Jeremiah O'Brien..... |
| | 10 00 |
| | For making certificate of execution of sentence and two copies of same..... |
| | 25 00 |
| | For cash paid Albany Evening Journal and New York Evening Express for publishing certificates of execution of sentence on Wagner and O'Brien |
| | 18 50 |
| | For proclamation, Court of Oyer and Terminer.. |
| | 4 85 |
| | For cash paid publishing same..... |
| | 19 40 |
| | For summoning constables to attend same..... |
| | 10 00 |
| | For printing general election notice..... |
| | 6 00 |
| | For serving notices of election on twelve supervisors and on board of supervisors, at \$1..... |
| | 13 00 |
| | For serving notices of election on fifteen newspapers |
| | 15 00 |
| | For printing amended notice of election |
| | 6 00 |
| | For serving same on twelve supervisors and on board of supervisors..... |
| | 13 00 |
| | For serving same on fifteen newspapers |
| | 15 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$5,797 05 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

John Kelly, sheriff of said county, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his annexed bill, amounting to the sum of \$5,797.05, is just and true, and not otherwise; that the charges thereon are for services actually performed; that the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and, further, that no part of his said annexed bill has been paid.

JOHN KELLY, *Sheriff*.

Sworn to before me this
day of October, 1867.

}

NEW YORK, *November 13, 1867.*

Received from R. B. Connolly, comptroller, a warrant on the county treasurer for the sum of \$5,797.05, in full payment of the above account.

\$5,797.05.

JOHN KELLY,
*Sheriff.*NEW YORK, *December 31, 1867.**The County of New York to John Kelly, Sheriff, Dr.*

| | |
|----------|---|
| 1867. | |
| Oct. | For summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions |
| | For summoning extra panel of grand jurors |
| | For summoning 153 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, General Sessions |
| | For summoning 1,324 petit jurors, extra |
| Nov. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions |
| | For summoning extra grand jurors, General Sessions |
| | For summoning extra grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, General Sessions |
| | For summoning 1,124 petit jurors, extra |
| Dec. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions |
| | For summoning extra grand jurors, General Sessions |
| | For summoning 102 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents |
| | For summoning 250 petit jurors, General Sessions |
| | For summoning 186 petit jurors, Marine Court |
| | For summoning 916 petit jurors, extra |
| Dec. 31. | Drawing 53 panels of jurors for quarter ending December 31, 1867, at \$1 |
| | Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions and Special Sessions for quarter ending December 31, 1867, 725, 50 cents |
| | Making report to Secretary of State of convictions in police courts for quarter ending December 31, 1867, 3,759, 12½ cents |

1867.

| | | |
|------|---|------------|
| Dec. | Conveying prisoners to prisons, other than the State prison, for quarter ending December 31, 1867, 1,324, \$1.75... | \$2,317 00 |
| | Proclamation for Court of Oyer and Terminer.. | 4 85 |
| | Cash paid for publication of same..... | 15 60 |
| | Summoning constables to attend same..... | 10 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$4,984 57 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, &c.:

John Kelly, late sheriff of said county, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his annexed bill, amounting to the sum of \$4,984.57, is just and true, and not otherwise; that the charges therein are for services actually performed; that the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and, further, that no part of his said annexed bill has been paid.

JOHN KELLY,
Late Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 17th }
day of February, 1868.

JOHN T. CUMMING,
Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW YORK, June 8, 1868.

Received from R. B. Connolly, comptroller, a warrant on the county treasurer for the sum of four thousand nine hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty-seven cents in full payment of the above account.

\$4,984.57.

JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff.

SCHEDULE B.

COPIES OF BILLS OF JAMES O'BRIEN, SHERIFF — 1868, 1869 AND 1870, AND COPY OF COMPLAINT IN AN ACTION AGAINST THE CITY OF NEW YORK BY JOSEPH A. MONHEIMER, ASSIGNEE OF JAMES O'BRIEN, SHERIFF, FOR FEES AND SERVICES IN 1868, 1869 AND 1870.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1868.

The County of New York to James O'Brien, Sheriff, Dr., for official services for quarter ending this date.

| | | |
|------|---|---------|
| Jan. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |

| | | |
|--------|---|-------------|
| Jan. | For summoning 150 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | \$52 50 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 52 50 |
| | For summoning 1,224 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 428 40 |
| Feb. | For summoning extra panel jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 52 50 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 52 50 |
| | For summoning 1,678 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 587 30 |
| March. | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 52 50 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 52 50 |
| | For summoning 1,883 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 659 05 |
| | For drawing fifty-seven panels of jurors for quarter ending March 31, 1868, at \$1. | 57 00 |
| | For making report to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General and Special Sessions, for quarters ending March 31, 1868, 819, at 50 cents | 409 50 |
| | For making report to Secretary of State for convictions in Police Court for quarter ending March 31, 1868, 3,958, at 12½ cents | 494 75 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prisons, other than the State prison, for quarter ending March 31, 1868, 2,689, at \$1.75 cents | 4,705 75 |
| | For proclamation, Court of Oyer and Terminer, | 4 85 |
| | For summoning constables to attend same | 10 00 |
| | | <hr/> <hr/> |
| | | \$7,811 60 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

James O'Brien, sheriff, of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn deposes and says, that his annexed bill, for the quarter ending March 31, 1868, amounting to the sum of \$7,811.60, is just and true and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and, further, that no part of his said annexed bill has been paid or assigned.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 27th }
day of April, 1868. }

JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1868.

*The County of New York to James O'Brien, Sheriff, Dr., for
official services for quarter ending this date.*

| | | |
|--------|---|---------|
| April. | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents | 52 50 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 1,474 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents | 515 90 |
| May. | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents | 52 50 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 52 50 |
| | For summoning 2,086 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents | 730 10 |
| June. | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |

| | | |
|----------|--|--------------------|
| June. | For summoning 150 jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents..... | \$52 50 |
| | For summoning 150 jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 52 50 |
| | For summoning 1,220 jurors, extra | 427 00 |
| June 30. | For drawing fifty-nine panels of jurors for quarter ending June 30, 1868, at \$1..... | 59 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, for quarter ending June 30, 1868, 5,779, at 50 cents.... | 2,889 50 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending June 30, 1868, 4,372, at 12½ cents | 546 50 |
| | Conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State prison, for quarter ending June 30, 1868, 3,269, at \$1.75 | 5,720 75 |
| | Cash paid for advertising proclamation for Court of Oyer and Terminer..... | 18 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | <u>\$11,329 25</u> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

James O'Brien, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his annexed bill for the quarter ending June 30, 1868, amounting to the sum of \$11,329.25, is just and true and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and further, that no part of his said annexed bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed)

JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 27th }
day of July, 1868. }

(Signed)

JOEL O. STEVENS,

Notary Public, N. Y.

(Copy.)

September 30, 1868.

The County of New York, to James O'Brien, Sheriff, Dr., for official services for quarter ending this date.

| | | |
|-------|---|---------|
| July. | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 350 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents..... | 122 50 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents | 52 50 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Aug. For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions..... | \$10 00 |
| For summoning 200 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents..... | 70 00 |
| For summoning 150 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents..... | 52 50 |
| Sept. For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions..... | 10 00 |
| For summoning extra grand jurors, General Sessions..... | 10 00 |
| For summoning extra grand jurors, General Sessions..... | 10 00 |
| For summoning panel jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents..... | 10 00 |
| For summoning 250 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents..... | 87 50 |
| For summoning 300 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents..... | 105 00 |
| For drawing seventeen panels of jurors for quarter ending September 30, 1868..... | 17 00 |
| For making report to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, for quarter ending September 30, 1868, 7,655 at 50 cents..... | 3,827 50 |
| For making report to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending September 30, 1868, 5,892 at 12½ cents..... | 736 50 |
| For conveying prisoners to prisons, other than the State prison, for quarter ending September 30, 1868, 4,374 at \$1.75..... | 7,654 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$12,795 50 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

James O'Brien, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his annexed bill for the quarter ending September 30, 1868, amounting to the sum of \$12,795.50, is just and true and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and further, that no part of his said annexed bill has been paid or assigned.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 17th }
day of October, 1868. }

JOEL O. STEVENS,
Notary Public, N. Y.

(Original voucher lost. No. 45. Adjusted claims.)

NEW YORK, *December 31, 1868.**The County of New York to James O'Brien, Sheriff, Dr.*

1868.

| | | |
|------|---|----------|
| Oct. | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 250 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 87 50 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 1,945 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 680 75 |
| Nov. | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 250 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 87 50 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 105 00 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 1,836 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 642 60 |
| Dec. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 350 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 122 50 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 105 00 |
| | For summoning 1,324 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 463 40 |
| 31. | For drawing 73 panels of jurors for quarter ending December 31, 1868, at \$1 | 73 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State, of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, for quarter ending December 31, 1868, 7,541 at 50 cents... | 3,770 50 |

1868.

| | | |
|------|---|-------------------------|
| Dec. | For making reports to Secretary of State, of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending December 31, 1868, 5,434 at 12½ cents..... | \$679 25 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State prison, for quarter ending December 31, 1868, 4,138 at \$1.75..... | 7,241 50 |
| | For proclamation, Court of Oyer and Terminer, | 4 85 |
| | For summoning constables to attend same..... | 10 00 |
| | | <hr/> \$14,268 35 <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

James O'Brien, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for the quarter ending December 31, 1868, amounting to the sum of \$14,268.35, is just and true and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and, further, that no part of his said bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed)

JAMES O'BRIEN,

Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 7th }
day of January, 1869. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Notary Public.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1869.

The County of New York to James O'Brien, Sheriff, Dr., for official services for quarter ending March 31, 1869.

| | | |
|------|---|---------|
| Jan. | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer .. | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions .. | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 250 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents .. | 87 50 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents .. | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents .. | 105 00 |
| | For summoning 1,128 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents .. | 394 80 |
| Feb. | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions .. | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions .. | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 252 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents .. | 88 20 |

| | | |
|----------|---|--------------|
| Feb. | For summoning 300 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | \$105 00 |
| | For summoning 250 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents | 87 50 |
| | For summoning 1,382 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 588 70 |
| Mar. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 250 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 87 50 |
| | For summoning 252 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 88 20 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 1,270 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 444 50 |
| Mar. 31. | Drawing sixty-two panels of jurors for quarter ending March 31, 1869, at \$1.00 | 62 00 |
| | Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, for quarter ending March 31, 1869, 7,863, at 50 cents | 3,931 50 |
| | Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in police courts, for quarter ending March 31, 1869, 5,182, at 12½ cents | 647 75 |
| | Conveying prisoners to prisons other than State prisons for quarter ending March 31, 1869, 4,461, at \$1.75 | 7,806 75 |
| | Cash paid to Samuel Atkinson for expenses in preparing for execution of John Real | 74 38 |
| | | <hr/> <hr/> |
| | | \$14, 729 28 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

James O'Brien, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for the quarter ending March 31, 1869, amounting to the sum of \$14, 729.28, is just and true and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and further, that no part of his said foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed) JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff.

Sworn and subscribed to before me }
this 10th day of May, 1869.

JOEL O. STEVENS,

Notary Public.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1869.

The County of New York to James O'Brien, Sheriff, Dr., for official services for quarter ending June 30, 1869.

| | | |
|----------|--|----------|
| April. | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 250 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents | 87 50 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents | 52 50 |
| | For summoning 350 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 122 50 |
| | For summoning 1,382 extra, 35 cents | 483 70 |
| May. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 251 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents | 87 85 |
| | For summoning 250 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 87 50 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 2,110 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents | 738 50 |
| June. | For summoning panel grand jurors, special and extra, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 350 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 122 50 |
| | For summoning 200 petit jurors, special and extra, Oyer and Terminer | 70 00 |
| | For summoning 1,174 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents | 410 90 |
| June 30. | For drawing 68 panels of jurors for quarter ending June 30, 1869, at \$1 | 68 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions for quarter ending June 30, 1869, 7,721, 50 cents | 3,860 50 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending June 30, 1869, 6,134, at 12½ cents | 766 75 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State prison, for quarter ending June 30, 1869, 4,233, \$1,75 | 7,407 75 |

| | | |
|-------|---|--------------------|
| June. | For cash paid G. W. Isaacs, expenses in Real case..... | \$25 00 |
| | For cash paid advertising proclamation, Oyer and Terminer | 92 00 |
| | For proclamation, Court of Oyer and Terminer, | 4 85 |
| | For summoning constables to attend same..... | 10 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | <u>\$14,628 30</u> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. : .

James O'Brien, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for the quarter ending June 30, 1869, amounting to the sum of fourteen thousand six hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty cents, is just and true and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and further, that no part of the said foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed) JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this {
3d day of July, 1869. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Notary Public.

The bill of James O'Brien, sheriff, for the quarter ending September 30, 1869, amounting to \$14,707.78, is not on file in the finance department. It was one of the vouchers stolen from the bureau of county affairs in September, 1871.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1869.

The County of New York to James O'Brien, Sheriff, Dr., for official services for quarter ending December 31, 1869.

| | | |
|------|---|---------|
| Oct. | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 600 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents | 210 00 |
| | For summoning 550 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 192 50 |
| | For summoning 200 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents | 70 00 |
| | For summoning 1,994 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents, | 697 90 |
| Nov. | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 524 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents | 183 40 |

| | | |
|----------|--|-------------|
| Nov. | For summoning 400 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents..... | \$140 00 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents..... | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 1,036 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents..... | 362 60 |
| Dec. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions..... | 10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions..... | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 500 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents..... | 175 00 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents..... | 105 00 |
| | For summoning 200 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents..... | 70 00 |
| | For summoning 998 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents..... | 349 30 |
| Dec. 31. | For drawing seventy panels of jurors for quarter ending December 31, 1869, at \$1..... | 70 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions for quarter ending December 31, 1869, 8,122, at 50 cents..... | 4,061 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending December 31, 1869, 7,988, at 12½ cents..... | 998 50 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State prison for quarter ending December 31, 1869, 3,958, at \$1.75..... | 6,926 50 |
| | For cash paid advertising proclamation Oyer and Terminer..... | 78 80 |
| | For proclamation Court Oyer and Terminer... | 4 85 |
| | | <hr/> <hr/> |
| | | \$14,790 35 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

James O'Brien, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for the quarter ending December 31, 1869, amounting to the sum of fourteen thousand seven hundred and ninety dollars and thirty-five cents is just and true, and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and further, that no part of his said foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 27th }
day of January, 1870. }

JAMES MAXWELL,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

NEW YORK, *March 31, 1870.**The County of New York, to James O'Brien, Sheriff, Dr., for official services for quarter ending this date.*

| | | |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| Jan. | For summoning extra panel, grand jurors, General Sessions | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 500 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents..... | 175 00 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents..... | 105 00 |
| | For summoning 200 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents..... | 70 00 |
| | For summoning 1,082 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents..... | 378 70 |
| Feb. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 600 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents..... | 210 00 |
| | For summoning 500 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents..... | 175 00 |
| | For summoning 2,082 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents..... | 728 70 |
| | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions..... | 10 00 |
| March. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 500 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents..... | 175 00 |
| | For summoning 800 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents..... | 280 00 |
| | For summoning 978 petit jurors, extra.... | 342 30 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in courts of Oyer and Terminer, General, Special Sessions, for quarter ending March 31, 1870, 7,931, 50 cents | 3,965 50 |
| March 31. | Drawing 63 panels of jurors for quarter ending March 31, 1870, \$1..... | 63 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending March 31, 1870, 8,432, 12½ cents.. | 1,054 00 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prisons, other than State prisons, for quarter ending March 31, 1870, 4,096, \$1.75 | 7,168 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$14,950 00 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

James O'Brien, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill, for quarter ending March 31, 1870, amounting to the sum of \$14,950.20, is just and true, and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and, further, that no part of his said foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed) JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, this 25th }
day of April, 1870. }

(Signed) JAMES MAXWELL,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1876.

*The County of New York to James O'Brien, Sheriff, Dr., for
official services for quarter ending this date.*

| | | |
|--------|---|---------|
| April. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 500 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents | 175 00 |
| | For summoning 250 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 87 50 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 1,028 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents | 359 80 |
| May. | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 500 petit jurors, Marine court, 35 cents | 175 00 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 105 00 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 1,490 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents | 521 50 |
| June. | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |

| | | |
|----------|---|--------------------|
| June. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning 200 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents | 70 00 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 52 50 |
| | For summoning 927 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents | 324 45 |
| June 30. | For drawing 56 panels jurors, for quarter ending June 30, 1870, \$1 | 56 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Court of Oyer and Terminer, General Sessions and Special Sessions, for quarter ending June 30, 1870, 8,329, 50 cents | 4,164 50 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts, for quarter ending June 30, 1870, 7,886, 12½ cents... | 985 75 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prisons, other than the State prison, for quarter ending June 30, 1870, 4,274, \$1.75 | 7,479 50 |
| | For cash paid Flora Foster, for board of Real, Reynolds and Purcell, prisoners under sentence of death | 188 75 |
| | For cash paid expenses attending the execution of John Reynolds (executed April 8, 1870) | 316 39 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | <u>\$15,211 64</u> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

James O'Brien, of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that his foregoing bill, for the quarter ending June 30, 1870, amounting to the sum or \$15,211.64, is just and true, and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and further, that no part of his said foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

JAMES O'BRIEN.

Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, this 1st }
day of July, 1870. }

(Signed)

JAMES MAXWELL,

Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW YORK, September 30, 1870.

The County of New York to James O'Brien, Sheriff, Dr., for official services for quarter ending this date.

| | | |
|-----------|---|----------|
| July. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions..... | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents..... | 52 50 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents..... | 35 00 |
| | For summoning forty-eight petit jurors, extra, 35 cents..... | 16 80 |
| Aug. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions..... | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 260 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents..... | 91 00 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents..... | 52 50 |
| Sept. | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions..... | 10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer..... | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer..... | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions..... | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 200 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents..... | 70 00 |
| | For summoning 250 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents..... | 87 50 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents..... | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 516 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents..... | 180 60 |
| Sept. 30. | For drawing twenty-five panels of jurors for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1870, \$1..... | 25 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Sessions and Special Sessions for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1870, 8,965, 50 cents..... | 4,482 50 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in police courts for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1870, 8,204, 12½ cents... | 1,025 50 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prisons other than State prison, for quarter ending September 30, 1870, 4,947, \$1.75..... | 8,657 25 |
| | For cash paid Flora Foster for board of John Real, a prisoner under sentence of death, | 85 00 |

| | | |
|-------|---|-------------|
| Sept. | For cash paid expenses attending the execution of John Real (executed August 5, 1870) | \$414 97 |
| | For cash paid advertising proclamation, Oyer and Terminer..... | 87 40 |
| | For proclamation, Court of Oyer and Terminer | 4 85 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$15,463 37 |
| | | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

James O'Brien, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for the quarter ending September 30, 1870, amounting to the sum of \$15,463.37 is just and true, and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and, further, that no part of his said foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 21st }
day of October, 1870. }

(Signed) JAMES MAXWELL,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1870.

The County of New York to James O'Brien, Sheriff, Dr., for official services for quarter ending December 31, 1870.

| | | |
|------|--|---------|
| Oct. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning 200 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents..... | 70 00 |
| | For summoning 200 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents..... | 70 00 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents..... | 52 50 |
| | For summoning 720 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents | 252 00 |
| Nov. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 120 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents..... | 42 00 |
| | For summoning 90 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents..... | 31 50 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents..... | 35 00 |

| | | |
|----------|--|-------------|
| Nov. | For summoning 736 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents..... | \$257 60 |
| Dec. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 200 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents..... | 70 00 |
| | For summoning 120 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents..... | 42 00 |
| | For summoning 50 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents..... | 17 50 |
| | For summoning 532 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents | 186 20 |
| Dec. 31. | Drawing thirty-six panels jurors for quarter ending December 31, 1870, \$1..... | 36 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions for quarter ending December 31, 1870, 9,857, 50 cents | 4,928 50 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending December 31, 1870, 9,112, 12½ cents | 1,139 00 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prisons, other than the State prison, for quarter ending December 31, 1870, 5,774, \$1.75 | 10,104 50 |
| | For cash paid advertising proclamation Oyer and Terminer | 76 80 |
| | For proclamation Court of Oyer and Terminer | 4 85 |
| | | <hr/> <hr/> |
| | | \$17,465 95 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

James O'Brien, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for the quarter ending December 31, 1870, amounting to the sum of \$17,465.95 is just and true, and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and, further, that no part of his said forgoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed) JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this
day of December, 1870. }

(Signed) JAMES MAXWELL,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1869.

The County of New York to James O'Brien, Sheriff, Dr., for commitments of prisoners.

January 1 to December 1, 1868 :

| | |
|---|----------|
| 506, General Sessions, at 50 cents..... | \$253 00 |
| 2,361, Special Sessions, at 50 cents..... | 1,180 50 |

January 1 to May 1, 1869 :

| | |
|---|--------|
| 257, General Sessions, at 50 cents..... | 128 50 |
| 720, Special Sessions, at 50 cents..... | 360 00 |

May 1 to June 30, 1869 :

| | |
|---|----------|
| 96, General Sessions, at 50 cents..... | 48 00 |
| 286, Special Sessions, at 50 cents..... | 143 00 |
| 11,226, Police Courts, at 50 cents..... | 5,631 00 |

 \$7,744 00

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

James O'Brien, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments is just and true; that the commitments charged for have been actually made, and the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed) JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this }
3d day of July, 1869. }

(Signed) JOEL E. STEPHENS,
Notary Public.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1869.

The County of New York to James O'Brien Sheriff, Dr., for commitments of prisoners.

June 30 to July 31, 1869 :

| | |
|--|----------|
| 440, General and Special Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents..... | \$220 00 |
| 12,897, Police Courts, at 50 cents..... | 6,448 50 |

 \$6,668 50

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

James O'Brien, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commit-

ments is just and true; that the commitments charged for have been actually made, and the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed) JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this }
3d day of August, 1869. }

(Signed) JAMES MAXWELL,
Notary Public, N. Y.

NEW YORK, August 31, 1869.

The County of New York to James O'Brien, Sheriff, Dr., for commitments of prisoners.

July 31 to August 31, 1869:

| | |
|--|------------|
| 394, General and Special Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents..... | \$197 00 |
| 13,131, Police Courts..... | 6,565 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,762 50 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

James O'Brien, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments is just and true; that the commitments charged for have been actually made, and the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed) JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 3d day }
of September, 1869. }

(Signed) JAMES MAXWELL,
Notary Public, N. Y.

These two bills for commitments of prisoners, are as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------|
| From June 30 to July 31, 1869 | \$6,668 50 |
| From July 31, to August 31, 1869..... | 6,762 50 |

Amounting to..... \$13,431 00

were audited by the county auditor, and paid at the sum of \$11,837.00.

The bill of James O'Brien, sheriff, for commitment of prisoners during the months of September and October, 1869, amounting to the sum of \$13,733.50, is not on file in the finance department. It was one of the vouchers stolen from the bureau of county affairs in September, 1871.

NEW YORK, November 30, 1869.

The County of New York to James O'Brien, Sheriff, Dr., for commitments of prisoners.

October 31 to November 30, 1869:

| | |
|---|------------|
| 365, General and Special Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents..... | \$182 50 |
| 12,905, Police Courts, etc., at 50 cents..... | 6,452 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,635 00 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

James O'Brien, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments is just and true; that the commitments charged for have been actually made, and the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed) JAMES O'BRIEN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 2d }
day of December, 1869. }

JAMES MAXWELL,
Notary Public, New York County.

The following is a list of the employes on the pay-rolls of the sheriff's office and county jail for 1869 and 1870:

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 1869.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Joel O. Stevens, under sheriff, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869..... | \$3,000 00 |
| James Maxwell, assistant under sheriff, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869..... | 1,800 00 |
| P. C. Lynch, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869, | 1,800 00 |
| John E. McGowan, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869..... | 1,800 00 |
| T. McCabe, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869, | 1,200 00 |
| G. E. Hickey, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869, | 1,800 00 |
| J. McDermott, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869, | 1,200 00 |
| L. Delmour, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869, | 1,200 00 |
| Thos. Lowndes, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869, | 1,200 00 |
| Mich. Dolan, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869, | 1,200 00 |
| P. Moore, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869.... | 1,200 00 |
| Jas. S. Kelly, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869, | 1,200 00 |
| B. Kiernan, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1869.. | 1,200 00 |
| Wm. Dowling, clerk, Jan. 1 to May 21, 1869, | 500 00 |
| C. W. Welsh, clerk, June 1 to Dec. 31, 1869, | 700 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$21,000 00 |

COUNTY JAIL, 1869.

| | |
|--|------------|
| James Mee, deputy jailor, June 1 to Dec. 31, 1869 | \$1,458 34 |
| William Padian, assistant deputy jailor, June 1 to Dec. 31, 1869 | 700 00 |
| E. Fitzpatrick, day keeper, June 1 to Dec. 31, 1869 | 729 18 |
| Dan. Reilly, day keeper, June 1 to Dec. 31, 1869 | 729 18 |
| H. B. Archer, day keeper, June 1 to Dec. 31, 1869 | 729 18 |
| M. Lambert, night keeper, June 1 to Dec. 31, 1869 | 729 18 |
| James Murray, night keeper, June 1 to Dec. 31, 1869 | 729 18 |
| John Gregory, engineer, June 1 to Dec. 31, 1869 | 729 18 |

 \$6,533 42

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, 1870.

| | |
|--|------------|
| Joel O. Stevens, under sheriff, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870 | \$4,500 00 |
| James Maxwell, assistant under sheriff, Jan. 1 to April 30, 1870 | 1,000 00 |
| P. C. Lynch, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 2,500 00 |
| J. H. Yard, clerk, Jan. 1 to April 30, 1870 | 833 34 |
| Arthur Devlin, clerk, Jan. 1 to April 30, 1870 | 833 34 |
| G. E. Hickey, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 2,500 00 |
| J. McDermott, clerk, Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1870, | 2,291 66 |
| L. Delmour, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 2,500 00 |
| T. Lowndes, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 2,500 00 |
| C. W. Welsh, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 2,500 00 |
| M. Dolan, clerk, Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1870 .. | 1,833 33 |
| Louis Tingle, clerk, Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1870, | 1,500 00 |
| Jas. S. Kelly, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 2,000 00 |
| B. Kiernan, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 2,000 00 |
| E. McManus, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 1,800 00 |
| Jas. Cusick, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 1,800 00 |
| Aug. Adams, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 1,800 00 |
| F. Canfield, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 1,800 00 |
| Wm. Hickey, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 1,800 00 |
| Chas. Cowan, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 1,800 00 |
| John Bennett, clerk, Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, 1870, | 125 00 |
| John O'Brien, clerk, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 1,500 00 |
| Leo Adler, clerk, Feb. 1 to July 31, 1870 .. | 750 00 |
| W. C. Jones, assistant under-sheriff, May 1 to Dec. 31, 1870 | 2,000 00 |
| H. H. J. Clark, clerk, May 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 1,666 68 |
| A. W. Williams, clerk, May 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 1,666 68 |

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Jos. Repper, clerk, Aug. 1 to Sept., 1870 .. | \$205 28 |
| H. Redfield, clerk, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 333 34 |
| R. Valentine, clerk, Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 375 00 |
| W. C. Ellis, clerk, Nov. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 416 67 |
| John Crow, clerk, Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, 1870, | 166 68 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$49,300 00 |

COUNTY JAIL, 1870.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Patrick Larney, deputy jailor, May 1 to Dec. 31 | \$1,666 66 |
| James Mee, deputy jailor, Jan. 1 to April 30, and day keeper, May 1 to Dec. 31 | 1,686 68 |
| Wm. Padian, day keeper, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, | 1,200 00 |
| E. Fitzpatrick, day keeper, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, | 1,250 00 |
| Daniel Reilly, day keeper, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, | 1,250 00 |
| Jas. Smith, night keeper, Jan. 1 to April 30, | 416 66 |
| Charles O'Brien, night keeper, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31 | 1,250 00 |
| John Murray, night keeper, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, | 1,250 00 |
| James Gregory, engineer, Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, | 1,250 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 11,200 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$88,033 42 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|------------|-------------|
| 1869 | \$27,533 42 |
| 1870 | 60,500 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$88,033 42 |

(Copy.)

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

JOSEPH A. MONHEIMER *v.* THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The above-named plaintiff for complaint herein against the above-named defendants alleges :

That, during the years 1868, 1869 and 1870, James O'Brien was the sheriff of the city and county of New York.

That, during the said years, the number of persons committed to prison and discharged therefrom within said county, for which the sheriff of said county was entitled by law to compensation at the rate of thirty-seven and one-half cents for each commitment, and the like sum for each discharge, was 265,785, and that by reason of the premises the said James O'Brien, sheriff as aforesaid, became entitled to receive from said county the sum of \$199,338.75, no part of which has been paid except the sum of \$7,744, leaving an unpaid balance thereof amounting to the sum of \$191,594.75.

And for a separate and distinct cause of action herein the plaintiff alleges, secondly,

That, between the 1st day of July, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1870, the said James O'Brien, sheriff as aforesaid, summoned thirty-three grand juries for Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions within said county, for which he was entitled by law to receive compensation at the rate of ten dollars for each grand jury so summoned, and that by reason of the premises the said O'Brien, sheriff as aforesaid, became entitled to receive from the said county the sum of \$330, no part of which has been paid.

And for a separate and distinct cause of action herein this plaintiff alleges, thirdly,

That, between the 1st day of July, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1870, the said James O'Brien, sheriff as aforesaid, did summon in manner provided by law 32,424 persons to serve as petit juries in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions of said county, and in the Marine Court of the city of New York, and that thirty-five cents for each person summoned was a reasonable charge and compensation for such service, and the amount which has been fixed, determined, and allowed by the board of supervisors of said county for the service aforesaid.

That, by reason of the premises, the said O'Brien, sheriff as aforesaid, became entitled to receive from said county the sum of \$11,348.40, no part of which has been paid.

And for a separate and distinct cause of action herein this plaintiff alleges, fourthly,

That, between the 1st day of July, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1870, the said James O'Brien, sheriff as aforesaid, did draw 340 panels of petit jurors for courts of record within said county other than those mentioned in the cause of action thirdly herein set forth, and that the sum of one dollar for each panel so drawn was a reasonable compensation for such service, and the amount fixed and determined, and allowed for the same by the board of supervisors of said county.

That, by reason of the premises, the said James O'Brien, sheriff as aforesaid, became entitled to receive from said county the sum of \$340, no part of which has been paid.

And for a separate and distinct cause of action herein, this plaintiff alleges, fifthly,

That, between the 1st day of July, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1870, the number of prisoners within said county conveyed to prisons other than States prisons, and for which said O'Brien, sheriff as aforesaid, was entitled to a reasonable compensation from said county, was 21,887.

That the sum of one dollar and seventy cents for each prisoner so conveyed was a reasonable compensation for such services, and was the amount which was fixed, determined, and allowed for such services by the board of supervisors of said county.

That, by reason of the premises, the said O'Brien, sheriff as aforesaid, became entitled to receive from said county the sum of \$38,302.25, no part of which has been paid.

And for a separate and distinct cause of action herein this plaintiff alleges,

That, between the 1st day of July, 1869, and the 1st day of December, 1870, the said O'Brien, sheriff as aforesaid, did make reports to the Secretary of State of the State of New York, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes in such case made and provided, of the conviction of 30,324 persons who had been convicted in the several criminal courts of record within said county and in Courts of Special Sessions therein.

That, by reason of the premises, the said O'Brien, sheriff as aforesaid, became entitled to receive from said county the sum of \$15,162, no part of which has been paid.

And for a separate and distinct cause of action herein this plaintiff alleges, severthly,

That, during said last-mentioned period, the said O'Brien, sheriff as aforesaid, performed other services in relation to criminal proceedings in said county, and which were a charge upon said county, the reasonable value whereof amounting in the aggregate to the sum of twenty-seven dollars and fifty-five cents, no part of which has been paid.

And for a separate and distinct cause of action herein this plaintiff alleges, eighthly,

That, during said period, the said O'Brien, as sheriff as aforesaid, necessarily expended in executing the duties of his said office sundry sums amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$1,480.46, for which no specific compensation is provided by law, and no part of which has been paid.

And this plaintiff further shows that all and singular the claims, demands, and causes of action above set forth have been sold, assigned, and transferred by the said O'Brien before the commencement of this action to this plaintiff, who is now the lawful owner and holder thereof.

That in and by a certain act of the Legislature of the State of New York, passed April 30, 1874, it was among other things enacted and provided that all charges and liabilities then existing against the said county, or which might thereafter arise or accrue in said city and county of New York, and which, but for said act, would be charges against or liabilities of said county, should be thenceforth deemed and taken to be charges against and liabilities of the defendants in this action, and should be defrayed or answered unto by said defendants.

That payment of said several sums has been duly demanded of the comptroller of the said city and county of New York more than thirty days previous to the commencement of this action.

Wherefore the plaintiff demands judgment against the defendants for the sum of \$258,585.41, with interest thereon, from the 3d day of April, 1874, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.

GRATZ NATHAN,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

Sworn to May 20, 1876.

SCHEDULE C.

COPIES OF BILLS OF MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, SHERIFF — 1871, 1872
AND 1873.

NEW YORK, *March 31, 1871.*

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr., for
official services for quarter ending this date.*

| | | |
|----------|---|----------|
| Jan. | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 200 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 70 00 |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 28 00 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Ter- miner, at 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 620 petit jurors, extra | 219 10 |
| Feb. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Ses- sions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 120 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 42 00 |
| | For summoning 110 petit jurors, General Ses- sions, at 35 cents | 38 50 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Ter- miner, at 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 620 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 219 80 |
| Mar. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 120 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 42 00 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, General Ses- sions, at 35, cents | 52 50 |
| | For summoning 703 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 246 05 |
| Mar. 31. | Drawing 39 panels of jurors for quarter ending March 31, 1871, at \$1.00 | 39 00 |
| | Making report to Secretary of State of convictions in courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General and Special Sessions, for quarter ending March 31, 1871, 9,431, at 50 cents | 4,715 50 |
| | For making report to Secretary of State of con- victions in Police Courts, for quarter ending March 31, 1871, 8,941, at 12½ cents | 1,117 75 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State prison for quarter ending March 31, 1871, 5,132, at \$1.75 | 8,981 00 |

| | | |
|------|--|-------------|
| Mar. | For cash paid commercial agency..... | \$350 00 |
| | For cash paid Flora Foster for board of John Sullivan and John Thomas, prisoners under sentence of death, to date..... | 179 00 |
| | For cash paid for handcuffs and batons..... | 99 12 |
| | For cash paid expenses attending the execution of John Thomas, executed March 10, 1871.... | 274 19 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$16,823 51 |
| | | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for the quarter ending March 31, 1871, amounting to the sum of sixteen thousand eight hundred and twenty- three dollars and fifty-one cents is just and true, and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and, further, that no part of his said foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed) . M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 3d }
day of April 1871. }

(Signed) JAMES MAXWELL,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1871.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr., for official services for quarter ending June 30, 1871.

| | | |
|--------|---|---------|
| April. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 120 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents..... | 42 00 |
| | For summoning 130 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents..... | 45 50 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents..... | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 588 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cts. | 205 80 |
| May. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 120 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents..... | 42 00 |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents.. | 28 00 |
| | For summoning 2,007 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents..... | 702 45 |

| | | |
|----------|--|-------------|
| June. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning 130 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents. | 45 50 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents. | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 409 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cts. | 143 15 |
| June 30. | For drawing 41 panels of jurors for quarter ending June 30, 1871, at \$1. | 41 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, for quarters ending June 30, 1871, 11,983, at 50 cents. | 5,991 50 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending June 30, 1871, 9,764, at 12½ cents. | 1,220 50 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prisons, other than the State prison, for quarter ending June 30, 1871, 6,241, at \$1.75. | 10,921 75 |
| | For cash paid advertising proclamation, Oyer and Terminer | 85 60 |
| | For cash paid Flora Foster for board of John Sullivan and William Foster, prisoners under sentence of death, to this date. | 136 00 |
| | For proclamation, Court of Oyer and Terminer, | 4 85 |
| | | <hr/> <hr/> |
| | | \$19,765 60 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for the quarter ending June 30, 1871, amounting to nineteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars and sixty cents, is just and true, and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and, further, that no part of his said foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 3d }
day of July, 1871. }

(Signed) JAMES MAXWELL,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

NEW YORK, September 31, 1871.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for official services for quarter ending this date.*

| | | |
|----------|--|----------|
| July. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions. | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents. | 28 00 |
| August. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions. | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 120 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents. | 42 00 |
| | For summoning 130 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents. | 45 50 |
| Sept. | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions. | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions. | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer. | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 120 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents. | 42 00 |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents. | 28 00 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents. | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 368 petit jurors, extra. | 128 80 |
| Sep. 30. | For drawing 17 panels of jurors for quarter ending September 30, 1871, at \$1. | 17 00 |
| | For making report to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, for quarter ending September 30, 1871, 9,381, at 50 cents. | 4,690 50 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts, for quarter ending September 30, 1871, 5,694, at 12½ cents. | 1,058 50 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State prison, for quarter ending September 30, 1871, 5,694, at \$1.75. | 9,964 50 |
| | For cash paid John Lynch for shaving William Foster from May 27th to September 1st (per bill). | 24 50 |
| | For cash paid Mary Stacom for board of Lawrence Sullivan and William Foster, prisoners under sentence of death, to date. | 184 00 |
| | For proclamation, Court of Oyer and Terminer, | 4 85 |
| | For summoning constables to attend same. | 10 00 |
| | For cash paid, proclamation Oyer and Terminer, | 78 80 |

\$16,431 95

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for the quarter ending September 30, 1871, amounting to the sum of sixteen thousand four hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety-five cents, is just and true, and not otherwise; and that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and, further, that no part of his said foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed)

M. T. BBENNAN,

Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this }
3d day of October, 1871. }

(Signed)

CHAS. W. WELSH,

Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW YORK, December 30, 1871.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for official services for quarter ending December 31, 1871.*

| | | |
|----------|--|---------|
| Oct. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning 220 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents | 77 00 |
| | For summoning 430 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 150 50 |
| | For summoning 950 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents | 332 50 |
| Nov. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 250 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents | 87 50 |
| | For summoning 180 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 63 00 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 768 petit jurors, extra | 268 80 |
| Dec. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 276 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents | 96 60 |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 28 00 |
| | For summoning 568 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents | 198 80 |
| Dec. 30. | For drawing 52 panels of jurors for quarter ending December 31, 1871, at \$1 | 52 00 |

| | | |
|---------|---|-------------|
| Dec. 30 | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, for quarter ending December 31, 1871, 8,976, at 50 cents..... | \$4,488 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending December 31, 1871, 7,322, 12½ cents..... | 915 25 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prisons, other than the State prison, for quarter ending December 31, 1871, 5,983, at \$1.75 | 10,470 25 |
| | For cash paid William H. Gray's bill for prison stage, harness, etc..... | 1,179 75 |
| | For cash paid horses for prison stage | 1,200 00 |
| | For cash paid George Butt, keeping horses to date | 225 00 |
| | For cash paid Mary Stacom, for board of Foster, McNevins, Purcell, Sullivan, prisoners under sentence of death, to date, | 300 00 |
| | For cash paid John Lynch for shaving Foster, McNevins and Purcell (per bill).. | 17 75 |
| | For cash paid W. H. Seymour & Co. for handcuffs | 40 00 |
| | For cash paid Slote, Woodman & Co. for stationery furnished to grand jury..... | 15 25 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$20,280 95 |
| | | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill, for the quarter ending December 31, 1871, amounting to the sum of \$20,280.95, is just and true, and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and, further, that no part of his said foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, this 30th {
day of December, 1871. }

(Signed) CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW YORK, March 30, 1872.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for official services for the quarter ending March 31, 1872.*

| | | |
|-----------|---|----------|
| Jan. | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 180 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 63 00 |
| | For summoning 180 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 63 00 |
| | For summoning 792 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 277 20 |
| Feb. | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 360 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 126 00 |
| | For summoning 480 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 168 00 |
| | For summoning 500 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents | 175 00 |
| | For summoning 952 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 333 20 |
| March. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 230 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 80 50 |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 28 00 |
| | For summoning 150 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents | 52 50 |
| | For summoning 992 petit jurors, extra. | 347 20 |
| March 30. | For drawing 59 panels of jurors for quarter ending March 31, 1872, at \$1 | 59 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, for quarter ending March 31, 1872, 9,403, at 50 cents | 4,701 50 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts, for quarter ending March 31, 1872, 8,436, at 12½ cents, | 1,054 50 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prisons, other than the State prison, for quarter ending March 31, 1872, 5,627, at \$1.75 | 9,847 25 |
| | For proclamation, Court of Oyer and Terminer .. | 4 85 |
| | For summoning constable to attend same | 10 00 |
| | For cash paid for advertising proclamation, Oyer and Terminer | 64 40 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| March 30. For cash paid G. W. Butt, keeping horses to date | \$225 00 |
| For cash paid James Graley, horseshoeing, etc., per bill..... | 54 00 |
| For cash paid John Lynch, shaving William Foster, per bill | 15 00 |
| For cash paid Mary Stacom, for board of prisoners under sentence of death, to date per bills | 132 00 |
| For cash paid commercial agency, per bills.. | 400 00 |
| For cash paid Slote, Woodman & Co., for stationery furnished to grand jury, per bills, | 24 72 |
| | <hr/> |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$18,355 82 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for the quarter ending March 31, 1872, amounting to the sum of \$18,355.82, is just and true, and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and equal rates; and, further, that no part of his said foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 4th }
day of April, 1872.

(Signed) CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1872.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr., for official services for quarter ending June 30, 1872

| | | |
|--------|--|---------|
| April. | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 280 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 98 00 |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents. | 28 00 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 1,026 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 359 10 |
| May. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | Summoning 240 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 84 00 |
| | For summoning 370 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 129 50 |

| | | |
|----------|---|--------------------|
| May | For summoning 748 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents..... | \$261 80 |
| June. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 130 petit jurors, General Sessions at 35 cents..... | 45 50 |
| | For summoning 710 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents | 248 50 |
| | For summoning 410 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents..... | 143 50 |
| June 30. | Drawing fifty-two panels of jurors for quarter ending June 30, 1872, at \$1.00 | 52 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, for quarter ending June 30, 1872, 7,045, at 50 cents..... | 3,522 50 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending June 30, 1872, 11,275, at 12½ cents..... | 1,409 38 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prisons, other than the State prison, for quarter ending June 30, 1872, 5,973, at \$1.75 | 10,452 75 |
| | For proclamation, court of Oyer and Terminer, | 4 85 |
| | For cash paid G. W. Butt for keeping horses to date | 226 50 |
| | For cash paid James Graley, horseshoeing, etc., | 25 50 |
| | For cash paid P. McKenna, putting up stove, etc., in court room | 40 75 |
| | For cash paid Mary Stacom and Flora Foster for board of Wm. Foster, a prisoner under sentence of death, to date | 91 00 |
| | For cash paid for advertising proclamation of Oyer and Terminer | 68 40 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | <u>\$17,366 53</u> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for the quarter ending June 30, 1872, amounting to the sum of \$17,366.53, is just and true and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and, further, that no part of his said foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed)

M. T. BRENNAN,

Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this {
3d day of July, 1872. }

(Signed)

CHAS. W. WELSH,

Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

NEW YORK, September 30, 1872.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for official services for quarter ending September 30, 1872.*

| | | |
|-----------|---|-------------|
| July. | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions..... | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions..... | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 130 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents..... | 45 50 |
| Aug. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions..... | 10 00 |
| | For summoning eighty petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents..... | 28 00 |
| Sept. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions..... | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 120 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents..... | 42 00 |
| | For summoning eighty petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents..... | 28 00 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents..... | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 368 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents..... | 128 80 |
| Sept. 30. | For drawing sixteen panels of jurors for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1872, at \$1..... | 16 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Ter- miner, General and Special Sessions for quar- ter ending September 30, 1872, 7,526 at 50 cents | 3,763 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1872, 10,269, at 12½ cents, | 1,283 63 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State prison, for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1872, 6,481, at \$1.75..... | 11,341 75 |
| | For cash paid G. W. Butt, keeping horses to date | 225 00 |
| | For cash to Flora Foster, for board of Wm. Foster, a prisoner under sentence of death, to date | 92 00 |
| | Cash paid for advertising proclamation, Oyer and Terminer | 62 80 |
| | For proclamation, Court of Oyer and Ter- miner..... | 4 85 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$17,146 33 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1872, amounting to the sum of \$17,146.33, is just and true, and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and, further, that no part of his said foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 5th }
day of October, 1872. }

(Signed) CHAS. W. WELCH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1872.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for official services for quarter ending December 31, 1872.*

| | | |
|----------|---|---------|
| Oct. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning 155 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 54 25 |
| | For summoning 240 petit jurors, Marine Court | 84 00 |
| | For summoning 688 petit jurors, extra | 240 80 |
| Nov. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 155 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 54 25 |
| | For summoning 500 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents | 175 00 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 997 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents | 348 95 |
| Dec. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 160 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 56 00 |
| | For summoning 120 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents | 42 00 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents | 105 00 |
| | For summoning 808 petit jurors, extra 35 cents | 282 80 |
| Dec. 31. | Drawing 52 panels of jurors, for quarter ending December 31, 1872, at \$1 | 52 00 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Dec. 31. For making report of Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, for quarter ending December 31, 1872, 8,865, at 50 cents | \$4,432 00 |
| For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts, for quarter ending December 31, 1872, 8,532, at 12½ cents | 1,066 50 |
| For conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State prison, for quarter ending December 31, 1872, 6,321, at \$1.75 | 11,061 75 |
| For Cash paid G. W. Butts, keeping horses to date | 225 00 |
| For cash paid James Graley, horseshoeing, per bill | 26 00 |
| For cash paid Flora Foster, for board of Wm. Foster, a prisoner under sentence of death, to date | 92 00 |
| For cash paid advertising proclamation Oyer and Terminer | 62 40 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$18,535 70 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill, for the quarter ending December 31, 1872, amounting to the sum of \$18,535.70, is just and true, and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 31st }
day of December, 1872. }

(Signed) CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1873.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for official services for quarter ending March 31, 1873.*

| | |
|---|---------|
| Jan. For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | \$10 00 |
| For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| For summoning 230 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 80 50 |

| | | |
|----------|--|----------|
| Jan. | For summoning 400 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | \$140 00 |
| | For summoning 354 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents | 123 90 |
| | For summoning 808 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 282 80 |
| Feb. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 180 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 63 00 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 105 00 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents | 105 00 |
| | For summoning 808 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 282 56 |
| Mar. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 180 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 63 00 |
| | For summoning 440 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 154 00 |
| | For summoning 350 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents | 122 50 |
| | For summoning 1,016 petit jurors, extra... | 355 60 |
| Mar. 31. | For drawing sixty-three panels of jurors for quarter ending March 31, 1871, at \$1.... | 63 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions for quarter ending March 31, 1873, 7,176, at 50 cents | 3,588 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending March 31, 1873, 6,767, at 12½ cents, | 845 88 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prisons, other than the State prison, for quarter ending March 31, 1873, 5,517, at \$1.75 | 9,654 75 |
| | For proclamation Court of Oyer and Terminer | 4 85 |
| | For summoning constables to attend same.. | 10 00 |
| | For cash paid advertising proclamation Oyer and Terminer | 62 40 |
| | For cash paid G. W. Butt, keeping horses to date | 225 00 |
| | For cash paid Graley & Cooper, horseshoeing, per bill | 25 50 |
| | | |

| | | |
|----------|---|-------------|
| Mar. 31. | For cash paid Wm. Francis & Co., repairing harness | \$4 00 |
| | For cash paid Flora Foster, for board of Wm. Foster, a prisoner, under sentence of death, per bills | 79 00 |
| | For cash paid expenses attending the execution of William Foster, executed March 21, 1873 | 324 10 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$16,814 58 |
| | | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for the quarter ending March 31, 1873, amounting to the sum of \$16,814.58, is just and true, and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and, further, that no part of his said foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 5th }
day of April, 1873. }

(Signed) CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1873.

The County of New York, to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr., for official services for quarter ending June 30, 1873.

| | | |
|--------|---|---------|
| April. | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer. | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions. | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 180 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents. | 63 00 |
| | For summoning 580 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents. | 203 00 |
| | For summoning 500 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents. | 175 00 |
| | For summoning 758, petit jurors, extra, 35 cents. | 265 80 |
| May. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions. | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 260 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents. | 91 00 |
| | For summoning 580 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents. | 203 00 |

| | | |
|----------|--|-------------|
| May. | For summoning 250 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents..... | \$87 50 |
| | For summoning 966 petit jurors, extra, 35 cents, | 338 10 |
| June. | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions..... | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 480 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents..... | 168 00 |
| | For summoning 500 petit jurors, Marine Court, 35 cents..... | 175 00 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, 35 cents..... | 105 00 |
| | For summoning 408 petit jurors, extra..... | 142 80 |
| June 30. | For drawing 63 panels of jurors for quarter ending June 30, 1873, at \$1..... | 63 00 |
| | For making report to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, for quarter ending June 30, 1873, 7,901, at 50 cents..... | 3,950 50 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts, for quarter ending June 30,, 1873, 7,630, at 12½ cents..... | 953 75 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prisons other than the State prisons, for quarter ending June 30, 1873, 4,656 at \$1.75..... | 8,148 00 |
| | For cash paid G. W. Butt for keeping horses to date | 225 00 |
| | For cash paid Flora Foster for board of Michael Nixon, a prisoner under sentence of death.... | 37 00 |
| | For cash paid expenses attending the execution of Michael Nixon, executed May 16, 1873 .. | 360 65 |
| | | <hr/> <hr/> |
| | | \$15,804 60 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn deposes and says that his foregoing bill, for the quarter ending June 30, 1873, amounting to the sum of fifteen thousand eight hundred and four dollars and sixty cents, is just and true, and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates, and, further, that no part of his said foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this }
5th day of July, 1873. }

(Signed) CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW YORK, *September 30, 1873.**The County of New York to Matthew Brennan, Sheriff, Dr., for official services for quarter ending September 30, 1873.*

| | | |
|-----------|--|----------|
| July. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 28 00 |
| Aug. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 28 00 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court | 105 00 |
| Sept. | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 28 00 |
| | For summoning 440 petit jurors, Marine Court | 154 00 |
| | For summoning 200 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 70 00 |
| | For summoning 508 petit jurors, extra | 177 80 |
| Sept. 30. | For drawing 27 panels of jurors for quarter ending September 30, 1873, at \$1 | 27 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1873, 8,800, 50 cents | 4,400 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Police Courts for quarter ending September 30, 1873, 8,413, 12½ cents .. | 1,051 63 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prison, other than the State prison, for quarter ending September 30, 1873, 5,111, \$1.75 | 8,944 25 |
| | For proclamation Court of Oyer and Terminer | 4 85 |
| | For cash paid George W. Butt, keeping horses to date | 225 00 |

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Sept. 30. For cash paid Flora Foster, for board of David Murphy, a prisoner under sentence of death..... | \$34 00 |
| For cash paid advertising proclamation, Oyer and Terminer | 68 60 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$15,426 13 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for the quarter ending September 30, 1873, amounting to the sum of fifteen thousand four hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirteen cents, is just and true, and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and, further, that no part of his said foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this }
6th day of October, 1873. }

CHARLES W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1873.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr., for official services for quarter ending this date.

| | | |
|------|--|---------|
| Oct. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning 250 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents..... | 87 50 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents..... | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 400 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents..... | 140 00 |
| | For summoning 838 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cts. | 293 30 |
| Nov. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning extra panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents | 105 00 |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents..... | 28 00 |
| | For summoning 390 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents..... | 136 50 |
| | For summoning 1,116 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents..... | 390 60 |

| | | |
|----------|--|-------------------------|
| Dec. | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning 130 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 45 50 |
| | For summoning 380 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 133 00 |
| | For summoning 708 petit jurors, extra | 247 80 |
| Dec. 31. | For drawing 60 panels of jurors for quarter ending December 31, 1873, at \$1 | 60 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General and Special Sessions, for quarter ending December 31, 1873, 7,310, at 50 cents | 3,655 00 |
| | For conveying prisoners to prison, other than the State prison, for quarter ending December 31, 1873, 5,220, at \$1.75 | 9,135 00 |
| | For cash paid G. W. Butt keeping horses to date | 225 00 |
| | For cash paid Flora Foster for board of David Murphy, a prisoner under sentence of death .. | 92 00 |
| | | <hr/> <hr/> \$14,859 20 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for the quarter ending December 31, 1873, amounting to the sum of fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twenty cents, is just and true, and not otherwise; that the charges are for services actually performed, and the rates charged are the customary and legal rates; and, further, that no part of his said foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 23d }
day of December, 1876. }

(Signed) W. H. MOLONEY,
Commissioner of Deeds.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, January 31, 1871.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments of prisoners.*

| | |
|---|------------|
| December 31, 1870, to January 31, 1871: | |
| 401, General and Special Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents..... | \$200 50 |
| 13,147, Police Courts, etc., at 50 cents..... | 6,573 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,774 00 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that his foregoing bill for commitments is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 1st day }
of February, 1871.

JOEL O. STEVENS,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, February 28, 1871.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr., for commitments of prisoners.

January 31, 1871 to February 28, 1871 :

| | |
|---|----------|
| 364, General and Special Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents..... | \$182 00 |
| 12,988, Police Courts, etc., at 50 cents..... | 6,491 50 |

\$6,673 50

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that his foregoing bill for commitments is just and true, that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates, and, further that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 2d day }
of March, 1871.

JAMES MAXWELL,
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, March 31, 1871.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr., for commitments of prisoners.

February 28, 1871, to March 31, 1871 :

| | |
|---|----------|
| 423, General and Special Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents..... | \$211 50 |
| 13,304, Police Courts, etc., at 50 cents..... | 6,652 00 |

\$6,863 50

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his said bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, this 3d }
day of April, 1871. }

JAMES MAXWELL,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, May 1, 1871.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments of prisoners.*

March 31, 1871, to April 30, 1871:

| | |
|---|------------|
| 398, General and Special Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents..... | \$199 00 |
| 13,206, Police Courts, etc., at 50 cents..... | 6,603 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,802 00 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 1st }
day of May, 1871. }

JAMES MAXWELL,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW YORK, May 31, 1871.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments of prisoners.*

April 30, 1871, to May 31, 1871:

| | |
|---|------------|
| 503, General and Special Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents..... | \$251 50 |
| 13,181, Police Courts, etc., at 50 cents..... | 6,590 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,842 00 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 3d }
day of June, 1871. }

JAMES MAXWELL,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, June 30, 1871.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments of prisoners.*

May 31, 1871, to June 30, 1871 :

| | |
|--|------------|
| 488, General and Special Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents | \$244 00 |
| 12,743, Police Courts, etc., at 50 cents | 6,371 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,615 50 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK :

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 3d }
day of July, 1871. }

JAMES MAXWELL,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1871.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr. for
commitments of prisoners.*

June 30, 1871, to July 31, 1871 :

| | |
|--|------------|
| 442, General and Special Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents | \$221 00 |
| 12,913, Police Courts, etc | 6,456 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,677 50 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that his foregoing bill for commitments is just and true; that the price charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, this 3d }
day of August, 1871. }

JAMES MAXWELL,
Notary Public, etc., N. Y. County.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, August 31, 1871.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments of prisoners.*

July 31, 1871, to August 31, 1871:

| | |
|--|------------|
| 357, General and Special Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents | \$178 50 |
| 13,002, Police Courts, etc., at 50 cents | 6,501 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,679 50 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that his foregoing bill for commitments is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, this 4th }
day of September, 1871. }

JAMES MAXWELL,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW YORK, September, 30, 1871.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments of prisoners.*

August 31, 1871, to September 30, 1871:

| | |
|--|------------|
| 462, General and Special Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents | \$231 00 |
| 12,492, Police Courts, etc., at 50 cents | 6,471 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,702 00 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, this 3d }
day of October, 1871. }

CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW YORK, October 31, 1871.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments of prisoners.*

September 30, 1871, to October 31, 1871:

| | |
|---|------------|
| 391, General and Special Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents..... | \$195 50 |
| 12,206, Police Courts, etc..... | 6,103 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,298 50 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, this 2d }
day of November, 1871. }

JAMES MAXWELL,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, November 30, 1871.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments of prisoners.*

October 31, 1871, to November 30, 1871:

| | |
|---|------------|
| 318, General and Special Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents..... | \$159 00 |
| 9,837, Police Courts, etc., at 50 cents..... | 4,918 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$5,077 50 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 4th }
day of November, 1871. }

JAMES MAXWELL,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, December 30, 1871.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr., for commitments of prisoners.

November 30, 1871, to December 30, 1871:

| | |
|--|------------|
| 403, General and Special Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents | \$201 50 |
| 10,208, Police Courts, etc., at 50 cents | 5,104 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$5,305 50 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 30th }
day of December, 1871. }

CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, October 31, 1872.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments and discharges of prisoners.*

September 30, 1872, to October 31, 1872:

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| 272, General and Special Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents..... | \$136 00 |
| 7,489 commitments, Police Courts, at 50 cents | 3,744 60 |
| 7,489 discharges, Police Courts, at 37½ cents | 2,808 38 |
| | <hr/> |
| | <u>\$6,688 88</u> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments and discharges of prisoners is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 31st }
day of October, 1872.

CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW YORK, November 30, 1872.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments and discharges of prisoners.*

October 31, 1872, to November 30, 1872:

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| 318, General and Special Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents..... | \$159 00 |
| 6,618 commitments, Police Courts, at 50 cents | 3,308 00 |
| 6,618 discharges, Police Courts, at 37½ cents | 2,481 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | <u>\$5,948 00</u> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 30th }
November, 1872.

CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, December 31, 1872.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments and discharges of prisoners.*

November 30, 1872, to December 31, 1872 :

| | |
|--|------------|
| 369, General and Special Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents | \$184 50 |
| 6,709 commitments, Police Courts, at 50 cents..... | 3,304 50 |
| 6,709 discharges, Police Courts, at 37½ cents..... | 2,515 88 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,054 88 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that his foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, this 31st }
day of December, 1872. }

CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, January 31, 1873.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments and discharges of prisoners.*

December 31, 1872, to January 31, 1873 :

| | |
|--|------------|
| 5,711 commitments, Police Courts, at 50 cents..... | \$2,855 50 |
| 5,711 discharges, Police Courts, at 37½ cents..... | 2,141 63 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$4,997 13 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that his foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, this 4th }
day of February, 1873. }

CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, *February 28, 1873.*

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments and discharges of prisoners.*

January 31, 1873, to February 28, 1873:

| | |
|---|------------|
| 5,825 commitments, Police Courts, at 50 cents | \$2,912 50 |
| 5,825 discharges, Police Courts, at 37½ cents | 2,184 37 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$5,096 87 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, this 3d }
day of March, 1873.

CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, *March 31, 1873.*

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments and discharges of prisoners.*

February 28, 1873, to March 31, 1873:

| | |
|---|------------|
| 7,112 commitments, Police Courts, at 50 cents | \$3,556 00 |
| 7,112 discharges, Police Courts, 37½ cents | 2,667 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,223 00 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, this 5th }
day of April 1873.

CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW YORK, *April 30, 1873.*

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments and discharges of prisoners.*

March 13, 1873, to April 30, 1873:

| | |
|---|------------|
| 7,579 commitments, Police Courts, at 50 cents | \$3,789 50 |
| 7,579 discharges, Police Courts, at 37½ cents | 2,842 13 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,631 63 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, this 2d }
day of May, 1873.

(Signed) CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

NEW YORK, *May 31, 1873.*

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments and discharges of prisoners.*

April 30, 1873, to May 31, 1873:

| | |
|--|------------|
| 8,092 commitments, Police Courts, at 50 cents | \$4,046 00 |
| 8,092 discharges, Police courts, at 37½ cents | 3,034 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$7,080 50 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that his foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, this 4th }
day of June, 1873.

CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, etc., N. Y. County.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, June 30, 1873.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments and discharges of prisoners.*

May 31, 1873, to June 30, 1873:

| | |
|--|------------|
| 8,457 commitments, Police Courts, at 50 cents..... | \$4,228 50 |
| 8,457, at 37½ cents..... | 3,171 37 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$7,399 87 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 5th)
day of July, 1873.

CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, July 31, 1873.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments and discharges of prisoners.*

June 30, 1873, to July 31, 1873:

| | |
|---|------------|
| 8,088 commitments, Police Court, at 50 cents | \$4,044 00 |
| 8,088 discharges, Police Courts, at 37½ cents | 3,033 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$7,077 00 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 2d)
day of August, 1873.

CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, August 31, 1873.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments and discharges of prisoners.*

July 31, 1873, to August 31, 1873 :

| | |
|--|------------|
| 8,292 commitments, Police Courts, at 50 cents..... | \$4,146 00 |
| 8,292 discharges, Police Courts, at 37½ cents..... | 3,109 50 |

\$7,256 50

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 3d }
day of September, 1873. }

CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, September 30, 1873.

*The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
for commitments and discharges of prisoners.*

August 31, 1873, to September 30, 1873 :

| | |
|--|------------|
| 7,937 commitments, Police Courts, at 50 cents..... | \$3,968 50 |
| 7,937 discharges, Police Courts, at 31½ cents..... | 2,976 38 |

\$6,944 88

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 4th }
day of October, 1873. }

CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, October 31, 1873.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr., for commitments and discharges of prisoners.

September 30, 1873, to October 31, 1873 :

| | |
|---|------------|
| 7,701 commitments, Police Courts, at 50 cents | \$3,850 50 |
| 7,701 discharges, Police Courts, at 37½ cents | 2,887 87 |

\$6,738 37

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 8th }
day of November, 1873. }

CHAS. W. WELSH,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, November 30, 1873.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr., for commitments and discharges of prisoners.

October 31, 1873, to November 30, 1873 :

| | |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| 7,085 commitments, at 50 cents | \$3,542 50 |
| 7,085 discharges, at 37½ cents | 2,657 87 |

\$6,200 37

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 23d }
day of December, 1876. }

W. H. MOLONEY,
Commissioner of Deeds.

(Copy.)

NEW YORK, *December 31, 1873.**The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr., for commitments and discharges of prisoners.*

November 30, 1873, to December 31, 1873 :

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 7,838 commitments, at 50 cents..... | \$3,919 00 |
| 7,838 discharges, at 37½ cents..... | 2,339 25 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$6,858 25 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that his foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true ; that the prices charged for the same are at the legal rates ; and, further, that no part of his foregoing bill has been paid or assigned.

M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 23d }
day of December, 1867. }

W. H. MOLONEY,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , O.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1871.

July 31. For salaries of employes of his office for
the month of January, 1871, at \$49,300
per annum..... \$4,108 33

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bill specified in the above schedule are correct ; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority ; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just ; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, }
January 30, 1871. }

JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1871.

Jan. 31. For salaries of employes of the county jail for
the month of January, 1871, at \$11,200 per
annum..... \$933 33

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me January 30, 1871.

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1871.

Feb. 28. For salaries of employes of his office for the
month of February, 1871, at \$49,800 per
annum... .. \$4,108 33

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) MATTHEW T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me February 15, 1871.

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1871.

Feb. 28. For salaries of employes of the county jail
for month of February, 1871, at \$11,200
per annum..... \$933 38

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

M. T. Brennan, sheriff, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, Feb- }
ruary 15, 1871.

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1871.

March 31. For salaries of employes of his office for the
month of March, 1871, at \$49,300 per
annum \$4,108 34

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, March }
20, 1871.

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1871.

March 31. For salaries of employes of the county jail
for the month of March, 1871, at \$11,200
per annum..... \$933 34

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, }
March 20, 1871. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1871.

April 30. For salaries of employes of his office for
the month of April, 1871, at \$49,300 per
annum \$4,108 33

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, }
April 19, 1871. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York, to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1871.

April 30. For salaries of employes of the county jail
for the month of April, 1871, at \$11,200
per annum..... \$933 33

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, }
April 19, 1871. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1871.

May 31. For salaries of employes of his office for
the month of May, 1871, at \$49,300 per
annum..... \$4,108 33

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, }
May 22, 1871. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1871.

May 31. For salaries of employes of the county jail for
the month of May, 1871, at \$11,200 per
annum..... \$933 33

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, {

May 22, 1871. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1871.

June 30. For salaries of employes of his office for the
month of June, 1871, at \$49,300 per
annum..... \$4,108 33

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

M. T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, {

June 21, 1871. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1871.

June 30. For salaries of employes of the county jail
for the month of June, 1871, at \$11,200
per annum..... \$933 34

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, {
June 21, 1871. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

The bills of Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff, for the services of employes in the sheriff's office and county jail for the month of July, 1871, are not on file in the finance department, though the records show that the same have been paid. They amount as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Sheriff's office..... | \$4,108 33 |
| County jail | 933 33 |
| Total..... | <u>\$5,041 66</u> |

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1871.

Aug. 31. For salaries of employes of his office for the
month of August, 1871, at \$49,300 per
annum..... \$4,108 33

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account

has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me Aug. }
21, 1871. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.

| | | |
|-------|--|----------|
| 1871. | For salaries of employes of the county jail for the month of August, 1871, \$11,200 per annum..... | \$933 33 |
|-------|--|----------|

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, }
August 21, 1871. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.

| | | |
|-----------|--|------------|
| 1871. | | |
| Sept. 30. | For salaries of employes of his office for the month of September, 1871, at \$49,300 per annum | \$4,108 34 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices

charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to, before me, {
September, 1872. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1871.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Sept. 30. For salaries of employes of the county jail for the month of September, 1871, \$11,200 per annum..... | \$933 34 |
|---|----------|

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, {
September 1, 1871. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1871.

| | |
|---|------------|
| Oct. 31. For salaries of employes of his office for the month of October, 1871, at \$49,300 per annum | \$4,108 33 |
|---|------------|

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that

the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, }
October 23, 1871. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1871.

| | |
|--|----------|
| Oct. 31. For salaries of employes of the county jail for the month of October, 1871, at \$11,200 per annum | \$933 33 |
|--|----------|

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, }
October 23, 1871. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

The bills of Matthew T. Brennan, sheriff, for the services of employes in the sheriff's office and county jail, for the month of November, 1871, are not on file in the finance department, though the records show that the same have been paid.

They amount as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Sheriff's office | \$4,108 33 |
| County jail | 933 33 |
| Total | <u>\$5,041 66</u> |

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1871.

Dec. 30. For salaries of employes of his office for the
month of December, 1871, at \$49,300 per
annum \$4,108 34

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, Decem-
ber 30, 1871.

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.

1871. For salaries of employes of the county jail for
the month of December, 1871, at \$11,200
per annum \$933 34

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN.

Sworn to before me, Decem-
ber 30, 1871.

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1872.

Jan. 31. For salaries of employes of the county jail
for the month of January, 1872, at \$11,200
per annum..... \$933 33

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, }
January 31, 1872. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1872.

Jan. 31. For salaries of employes of his office for the
month of January, 1872, at \$49,300 per
annum \$4,108 33

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, Janu- }
ary 31, 1872. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.

1872.

Feb. 10. For salaries of employes of his office for the
month of February, 1872, at \$49,300 per
annum \$4,108 33

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, Feb- }
ruary 29, 1872. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.

1872.

Feb. 29. For salaries of employes of the county jail for
the month of February, 1872, at \$11,200
per annum \$933 33

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, Feb- }
ruary 29, 1872. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1872.

March 30. For salaries of employes of his office for the
month of March, 1873, at \$49,300 per
annum \$4, 108 34

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, }

March 30, 1872. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1872.

March 30. For salaries of employes of the county jail
for the month of March, 1872, at \$11,200
per annum..... \$933 34

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, }

March 30, 1872. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.,
1872.

April 30. For salaries of employes of his office for the
month of April, 1872, at \$49,300 per
annum \$4,108 33

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and the articles enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, }
May 1, 1872. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1872.

April 30. For salaries of employes of the county jail
for the month of April, 1872, at \$11,200
per annum \$933 33

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, }
May 1, 1872. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1872.

May 31. For salaries of employes of his office for the
month of May, 1872, at \$49,300 per annum, \$4,108 33

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, }

May 31, 1872. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

COUNTY AUDIT, No. , C.

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The County of New York to Matthew T. Brennan, Sheriff, Dr.
1872.

May 31. For salaries of employes of the county jail
for the month of May, 1872, at \$11,200
per annum..... \$933 33

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Matthew T. Brennan being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; and that the said account has not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly to him.

(Signed) M. T. BRENNAN,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, }

May 31, 1872. }

(Signed) JOEL O. STEVENS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

SCHEDULE D.

COPIES OF BILLS OF WILLIAM C. CONNER, SHERIFF, 1874, 1875 AND 1876.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1874.

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., for official services as follows, rendered in and during the quarter ending March 31, 1874.

| | | |
|---|--------|------------------|
| Jan. 7. For conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I..... | 179 | |
| For conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge R. I..... | 45 | |
| For conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions and back to city prison ... | 514 | |
| Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), | 738 | |
| | | <hr/> \$1,291 50 |
| For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions had in December, 1873, as follows: | | |
| Court of Oyer and Terminer..... | 33 | |
| Court of General Sessions..... | 146 | |
| Court of Special Sessions..... | 2,618 | |
| Total (at 50 cents)..... | 2,797 | |
| | | <hr/> 1,398 50 |
| For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at \$10..... | 10 00 | |
| For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions, at \$10..... | 10 00 | |
| For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents | 35 00 | |
| For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 28 00 | |
| For summoning 200 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents | 70 00 | |
| For summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents | 72 80 | |
| For summoning 200 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at 35 cents | 70 00 | |
| For summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 105 00 | |
| For summoning 404 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 141 40 | |
| For drawing seventeen panels jurors, at \$1.00.. | 17 00 | |
| For summoning thirty-one constables to attend Court Oyer and Terminer, February term, at 50 cents | 15 50 | |

| | | |
|---------|--|--------|
| Jan. 7. | For making proclamation, Court of Oyer and Terminer | \$4 85 |
| | For advertising Oyer and Terminer | 27 00 |
| Feb. 7. | For conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I. | 154 |
| | For conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. | 16 |
| | For conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and back to city prison ... | 408 |

Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), 578

1,011 50

For making report to Secretary of State of convictions had in January, 1874, as follows:

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| Courts of General Sessions | 109 |
| Courts of Special Sessions | 1,760 |

Total (at 50 cents) 1, 869

934 50

| | |
|--|--------|
| For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions, at \$10 | 10 00 |
| For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 28 00 |
| For summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents | 105 50 |
| For summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents | 72 80 |
| For summoning 100 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at 35 cents | 35 00 |
| For summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 105 00 |
| For summoning 950 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 332 50 |
| For drawing twenty-one panels of jurors, at \$1.00 | 21 00 |

| | | |
|--------|--|-----|
| March. | For conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I. | 167 |
| | For conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. | 28 |
| | For conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of General Sessions and Court of Oyer and Terminer and back to city prison | 441 |

Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), 636

1,113 00

March. For making reports to Secretary of State
of convictions had in February, 1874,
as follows:

| | | |
|---|--------|--------------------------|
| Court of General Sessions..... | 118 | |
| Court of Special Sessions..... | 1,663 | |
| Total (at 50 cents) | 1,781 | |
| | | <u>\$890 50</u> |
| For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at \$10 | 10 00 | |
| For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions, at \$10..... | 10 00 | |
| For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Ses- sions, at 35 cents..... | 28 00 | |
| For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents..... | 35 00 | |
| For summoning 200 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents..... | 70 00 | |
| For summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents..... | 72 80 | |
| For summoning 200 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at 35 cents..... | 70 00 | |
| For summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents..... | 105 00 | |
| For summoning 1,073 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents..... | 375 55 | |
| For drawing twenty-six panels of jurors, at \$1 .. | 26 00 | |
| For summoning thirty-one constable to attend Court of Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents.... | 15 50 | |
| For advertising proclamation of Court of Oyer and Terminer | 27 00 | |
| For making proclamation of Court of Oyer and Terminer | 4 85 | |
| | | <u><u>\$8,805 05</u></u> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Connor, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items charged in the foregoing bill for official services rendered by him to the city and county of New York during the quarter ending March 31, 1874, as charged therein are correct, just and true, and not otherwise; that the services have been actually performed, and the prices charged therefor are reasonable and just, and are in accordance with the provisions of the statute and of the allowances made therefor by the supervisors of the county of New York, pursuant to such statute.

(Signed) WILLIAM C. CONNER, *Sheriff*.

Sworn to before me this 23d }
day of December, 1870. }

(Signed) JOHN T. CUMING,
Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1874.

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., for official services, as follows, rendered in and during the quarter ending June 30, 1874.

| | | | |
|--------|---|--------|-------------------|
| April. | For conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I. | 185 | |
| | For conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. | 26 | |
| | For conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Court of General Sessions and back to city prison.. | 386 | |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75).. | 597 | |
| | | | <u>\$1,044 75</u> |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions had in March, 1874, as follows: | | |
| | Court of Oyer and Terminer | 17 | |
| | Court of General Sessions..... | 131 | |
| | Court of Special Sessions | 1,957 | |
| | Total (at 50 cents) | 2,105 | |
| | | | <u>1, 052 50</u> |
| | For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions, at \$10 | 10 00 | |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents..... | 28 00 | |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents | 105 00 | |
| | For summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents..... | 72 80 | |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at 35 cents | 35 00 | |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 105 00 | |
| | For summoning 950 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents, | 332 50 | |
| | For drawing 20 panels of jurors at \$1.... | 20 00 | |
| May. | For conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I. | 172 | |
| | For conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. | 33 | |
| | For conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of Oyer and Terminer and Court of General Sessions and back to city prison.. | 355 | |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75).. | 560 | |
| | | | <u>980 00</u> |

May. For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions had in April, 1874, as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|-------|
| Court of General Sessions..... | 142 |
| Court of Special Sessions..... | 2,142 |

Total (at 50 cents)..... 2, 284

\$1,142 00

| | |
|--|--------|
| For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions, at \$10 | 10 00 |
| For summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at \$10 | 10 00 |
| For summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents..... | 35 00 |
| For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 28 00 |
| For summoning 200 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents | 70 00 |
| For summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents..... | 72 80 |
| For summoning 200 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents | 70 00 |
| For summoning 300 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at 35 cents..... | 105 00 |
| For summoning 668 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 233 80 |
| For drawing 20 panels jurors, at \$1 | 20 00 |
| For summoning 31 constables to attend the Court of Oyer and Terminer, June term, at 50 cents.. | 15 50 |
| For cash paid for ice to supply Supreme Court... | 5 68 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| June. For conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I..... | 201 |
| For conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I..... | 27 |
| For conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of Oyer and Terminer and Court of General Sessions and back to city prison.. | 500 |

Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75).. 728

1,274 00

For making report to Secretary of State of convictions had in May, 1874, as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Court of Oyer and Terminer..... | 3 |
| General Sessions..... | 133 |
| Special Sessions..... | 2,900 |

Total (at 50 cents) 3,036

1,518 00

| | |
|---|-------|
| For summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions, at \$10 | 10 00 |
|---|-------|

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| June. For summoning 80 petit jurors, at 35 cents..... | \$28 00 |
| For summoning 1,099 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents..... | 384 65 |
| For drawing 14 panels jurors, at \$1 | 14 00 |
| For proclamation Court of Oyer and Terminer, June term..... | 4 85 |
| For advertising Court of Oyer and Terminer | 27 00 |
| For cash paid for ice to supply various courts.... | 8 77 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$8,872 55 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items charged in the foregoing bill for official services rendered by him to the city and county of New York during the quarter ending June 30, 1874, as charged therein, are correct, just and true, and not otherwise; that the services have been actually performed, and the prices therefor are reasonable and just, and are in accordance with the provisions of the statute, and of the allowances made therefor by the supervisors of the county of New York pursuant to such statute.

(Signed) WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 23d }
day of December, 1876. }

(Signed) JOHN KIMMY,
Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW YORK, September 30, 1874.

The County of New York to Wm. C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., for official services as follows, rendered in and during the quarter ending September 30, 1874.

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| July. For conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I..... | 180 |
| For conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I..... | 26 |
| For conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of General Sessions and Court of Oyer and Terminer and back to city prison | 343 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), | 549 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$960 75 |
| For making report to Secretary of State of convictions had in June, 1874, as follows: | |
| Court of General Sessions | 138 |
| Court of Special Sessions | 2,903 |
| | <hr/> |
| Total (at 50 cents) | 3,041 |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1,520 50 |

| | | |
|---|--|----------|
| July. | For summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions, at \$10 | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 28 00 |
| | For summoning 116 extra, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 40 60 |
| | For drawing 4 panels jurors, at \$1 | 4 00 |
| August. | For conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I. | 179 |
| | For conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. | 28 |
| | For conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of General Sessions and Court of Oyer and Terminer and back to city prison | 234 |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), 441 | 771 75 |
| For making report to Secretary of State of convictions had in July, 1874, as follows: | | |
| | Court of General Sessions | 92 |
| | Court of Special Sessions | 2,630 |
| | Total (at 50 cents) | 2,722 |
| | | 1,361 00 |
| Sept. | For summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions, at \$10 | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 130 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 45 50 |
| | For drawing 3 panels of jurors, at \$1 | 3 00 |
| | For conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I. | 169 |
| | For conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. | 24 |
| | For conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of Oyer and Terminer, Court of General Sessions and back to city prison, 327 | |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), 520 | 910 00 |
| For making report to Secretary of State of convictions had in August, 1874, as follows: | | |
| | Court of General Sessions | 84 |
| | Court of Special Sessions | 2,631 |
| | Total (at 50 cents) | 2,715 |
| | | 1,357 50 |
| | For summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions, at 10 cents | 10 00 |

| | | |
|-------|---|------------------------|
| Sept. | For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents..... | \$28 00 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents..... | 105 00 |
| | For summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents..... | 72 80 |
| | For summoning 200 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at 35 cents..... | 70 00 |
| | For summoning 600 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents..... | 210 00 |
| | For summoning 50 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents..... | 17 50 |
| | For drawing 16 panels, at \$1..... | 16 00 |
| | | <hr/> \$7,551 90 <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items charged in the foregoing bill for official services rendered by him to the city and county of New York during the quarter ending September 30, 1874, as charged therein are correct, just and true, and not otherwise; that the services have been actually performed, and the prices charged therefor are reasonable and just and in accordance with the provisions of the statute and of the allowances made therefor by the supervisors of the county of New York, pursuant to such statute.

(Signed) WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 23d }
day of December, 1876. }

(Signed) JOHN T. CUMING,
Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1874.

The County of New York to Wm. C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., for official services, as follows, rendered in and during the quarter ending December 31, 1874.

| | | |
|----------|---|---------|
| October. | For summoning panel of grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at \$10 | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions, at \$10..... | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 28 00 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme court, at 35 cents | 105 00 |
| | For summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents..... | 72 80 |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at 35 cents..... | 35 00 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents..... | 105 00 |

| | | |
|--|--|----------------|
| October. For summoning 554 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents..... | | \$193 90 |
| For drawing 18 panels, at \$1..... | | 18 00 |
| For making report to Secretary of State of convictions had in September, 1874, as follows: | | |
| Court of General Sessions..... | | 85 |
| Court of Special Sessions..... | | 2,044 |
| Total convictions (at 50 cents), | | 2,129 |
| | | <hr/> 1,064 50 |
| For conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I..... | | 203 |
| For conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I..... | | 15 |
| For conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions and back to city prison..... | | 565 |
| Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75)..... | | 783 |
| | | <hr/> 1,370 25 |
| For summoning 34 constables to attend Court of Oyer and Terminer, at 50 cents..... | | 17 00 |
| For making proclamation, Court of Oyer and Terminer, November term..... | | 4 85 |
| For advertising proclamation, Court of Oyer and Terminer, November term..... | | 22 50 |
| Nov. | For summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions, at \$10..... | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents..... | 28 00 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents..... | 105 00 |
| | For summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents..... | 72 80 |
| | For summoning 200 petit jurors, Common Pleas, | 70 00 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, | 105 00 |
| | For summoning 407 petit jurors, extra..... | 142 45 |
| | For drawing 16 panels..... | 16 00 |
| | For making report to Secretary of State of convictions had in October, 1874, as follows: | |
| Court of Oyer and Terminer.... | | 7 |
| Court of General Sessions..... | | 231 |
| Court of Special Sessions..... | | 2,064 |
| Total convictions (at 50 cents), | | 2,302 |
| | | <hr/> 1,151 00 |

| | | | |
|------|--|--------------|-------------------|
| Nov. | For conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I | 184 | |
| | For conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. | 10 | |
| | For conveying prisoners from city prison to Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions and back to city prison | 308 | |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75) | 502 | \$878 50 |
| Dec. | For summoning panels of grand jurors, General Sessions, at \$10 | 10 00 | |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, 35 cents | 28 00 | |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents | 105 00 | |
| | For summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents | 72 80 | |
| | For summoning 100 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at 35 cents | 35 00 | |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 105 00 | |
| | For summoning 310 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 108 50 | |
| | For drawing 15 panels | 15 00 | |
| | For making report to Secretary of State of convictions had in November, 1874, as follows : | | |
| | Court of General Sessions | 98 | |
| | Court of Special Sessions | 1,933 | |
| | Total convictions (at 50 cents), | 2,031 | 1,015 50 |
| | For conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I | 227 | |
| | For conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. | 40 | |
| | For conveying convicts from city prison to Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions and back to city prison .. | 468 | |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75) | 735 | 1,286 25 |
| | | | \$8,416 60 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items charged in the foregoing bill for official services rendered by him to the city and county of New York during the quarter ending December 31, 1874, as charged therein, are correct, just and true, and not otherwise; that the services have been actually performed, and the prices charged therefor are reasonable and just, and in accordance with the provisions of the statute, and of the allowances made therefor by the supervisors of the county of New York, pursuant to such statute.

(Signed)

WM. C. CONNER,

Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 23d day }
of December, 1876.

(Signed)

JOHN T. CUMING,

*Commissioner of Deeds.*NEW YORK, *March 31, 1875.*

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., for official services rendered in and during the quarter ending March 31, 1875.

| | | | |
|------|--|--------|------------------|
| Jan. | Conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I..... | 173 | |
| | Conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I..... | 22 | |
| | Conveying prisoners from city prison to Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and back to city prison... | 575 | |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$175), | 770 | |
| | | | <hr/> \$1,347 50 |
| | Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions in Dec., 1874, as follows: | | |
| | Court of Oyer and Terminer | 6 | |
| | Court of General Sessions..... | 158 | |
| | Court of Special Sessions | 1,886 | |
| | Total (at 50 cents) | 2,050 | |
| | | | <hr/> 1,025 00 |
| | Summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 | |
| | Summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions, | 10 00 | |
| | Summoning 80 petit jurors. at 35 cents | 28 00 | |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents | 105 00 | |
| | Summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court... | 72 00 | |
| | Summoning 200 petit jurors, Common Pleas... | 70 00 | |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court.... | 105 00 | |

| | | |
|--------|--|-----------------|
| Jan. | Summoning 381 petit jurors, extra | \$133 35 |
| | Drawing seventeen panels of jurors, at \$1..... | 17 00 |
| | Summoning thirty-one constables to attend the Court of Oyer and Terminer, February term, at 50 cents | 15 50 |
| | Making proclamation, Court of Oyer and Ter- miner, February term | 4 85 |
| | Advertising Court of Oyer and Terminer, Feb- ruary term | 22 50 |
| Feb. | Conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I. | 195 |
| | Conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. | 29 |
| | Conveying prisoners from city prison or Court of General Sessions and Court of Oyer and Terminer, and back to city prison | 495 |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), 719 | |
| | Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions had in January, 1875, as follows : | 1,258 25 |
| | Court of Oyer and Terminer | 6 |
| | Court of General Sessions | 110 |
| | Court of Special Sessions | 1,768 |
| | Total (at 50 cents) | 1,884 |
| | Summoning panel of grand jurors, General Ses- sions | 942 00 |
| | Summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 10 00 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents | 28 00 |
| | Summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court.. | 105 00 |
| | Summoning 100 petit jurors, Common Pleas... | 72 00 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court.... | 35 00 |
| | Summoning 827 petit jurors, extra | 105 00 |
| | Drawing nineteen panels of jurors, at \$1..... | 289 45 |
| | Drawing nineteen panels of jurors, at \$1..... | 19 00 |
| March. | Conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary | 141 |
| | Conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge | 15 |
| | Conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of General Sessions and Court of Oyer and Terminer, and back to city prison | 594 |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), 750 | |

March. Making report to Secretary of State of convictions had in February, 1875, as follows :

| | | |
|---|--------|-------------------|
| Court of Oyer and Terminer | 12 | |
| Court of General Sessions | 142 | |
| Court of Special Sessions | 1,808 | |
| Total (at 50 cents) | 1,962 | |
| | | <u>\$981 00</u> |
| Summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 | |
| Summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 | |
| Summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents. | 28 00 | |
| Summoning petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer.. | | |
| Summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents. | 105 00 | |
| Summoning 104 petit jurors, Superior Court .. | 36 40 | |
| Summoning 200 petit jurors, Common Pleas .. | 70 00 | |
| Summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court.... | 105 00 | |
| Summoning 887 petit jurors, extra | 310 45 | |
| Drawing twenty-two panels of jurors, at \$1... .. | 22 00 | |
| Summoning thirty-four constables to attend Court of Oyer and Terminer, for April Term, at 50 cents. | 17 00 | |
| Advertising proclamation, Court Oyer and Terminer, for April term | 28 50 | |
| Making proclamation, Court Oyer and Terminer, | 4 85 | |
| Cash paid Mary Scully for cleaning Supreme Court judges' private room for February, 1875, | 30 00 | |
| | | <u>\$8,901 70</u> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items charged in the foregoing bill for official services rendered by him to the city and county of New York, during the quarter ending March 31, 1875, as charged therein, are correct, just and true, and not otherwise; that the services have been actually performed and the prices charged therefor are reasonable and just and are in accordance with the provisions of the statute and of the allowances made therefor by the supervisors of the county of New York, pursuant to such statute.

WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this }
20th day of Dec., 1869. }

JOHN T. CUMING,
Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1875.

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., for official services rendered in and during the quarter ending June 30, 1875.

| | | | |
|--------|---|-------|------------|
| April. | For conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I. | 160 | |
| | For conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. | 31 | |
| | For conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions and back to city prison | 534 | |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), | 725 | |
| | | | \$1,268 75 |
| | Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions had in March, 1875, as follows : | | |
| | Court of Oyer and Terminer | 14 | |
| | Court of General Sessions | 98 | |
| | Court of Special Sessions | 1,992 | |
| | Total (at 50 cents)..... | 2,104 | |
| | | | 1,052 00 |
| | Summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions | | 10 00 |
| | Summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents..... | | 28 00 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents | | 105 00 |
| | Summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents..... | | 72 80 |
| | Summoning 100 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at 35 cents | | 35 00 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | | 105 00 |
| | Summoning 573, petit jurors, extra, 35 cents... | | 200 55 |
| | Drawing 17 panels jurors, at \$1 | | 17 00 |
| May. | Conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I. | 127 | |
| | Conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. | 27 | |
| | Conveying prisoners from prison to Court of General Sessions and Court of Oyer and Terminer and back to city prison... | 499 | |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), | 653 | |
| | | | 1,142 75 |

May. Making reports to Secretary of State on convictions had in April, 1875, as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Court of Oyer and Terminer | 1 |
| Court of General Sessions | 128 |
| Court of Special Sessions | 2,098 |

Total (at 50 cents) 2,227

\$1,113 50

| | |
|---|--------|
| Summoning panel of grand jurors of Court of Oyer and Terminer | 10 00 |
| Summoning panel of grand jurors of Court of General Sessions | 10 00 |
| Summoning 80 petit jurors of Court of General Sessions, at 35 cents | 28 00 |
| Summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents | 35 00 |
| Summoning 200 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents | 70 00 |
| Summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents | 72 80 |
| Summoning 200 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at 35 cents | 70 00 |
| Summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 105 00 |
| Summoning 736 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 257 60 |
| Drawing 20 panels jurors, at \$1 | 20 00 |
| Summoning 34 constables to attend Court of Oyer and Terminer for June term, at 50 cents | 17 00 |
| Making proclamation, Court of Oyer and Terminer, June term | 4 85 |
| Advertising | 29 25 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| June. Conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I. | 198 |
| Conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. | 34 |
| Conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of General Sessions and Court of Oyer and Terminer and back to city prison, 589 | |

Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), 821

1,436 75

Making reports to Secretary of State for convictions had in May, 1875, as follows:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| Court of Oyer and Terminer | 8 |
| Court of General Sessions | 101 |
| Court of Special Sessions | 2,530 |

Total (at 50 cents) 2,639

1,319 50

| | | |
|-------|--|-------------------|
| June. | Summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions | \$10 00 |
| | Summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 28 00 |
| | Summoning 525 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents, | 183 75 |
| | Drawing 8 panels jurors, at \$1 | 8 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | <u>\$8,865 85</u> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items charged in the foregoing bill for official services rendered by him to the city and county of New York, during the quarter ending June 30, 1875, as charged therein, are correct, just and true, and not otherwise; that the services have been actually performed, and the prices charged therefor are reasonable and just, and are in accordance with the provisions of the statute and of the allowances made therefor by the supervisors of the county of New York, pursuant to such statute.

WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 20th }
 day of December, 1876. }
 JOHN T. CUMINGS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., for official services rendered in and during the quarter ending September 30, 1875.

| | | |
|--|--|----------|
| July. | For conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I. | 182 |
| | For conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. | 30 |
| | For conveying prisoners from city prison to Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and back to city prison | 313 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), | | 525 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$918 75 |
| For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions had in June, 1875, as follows: | | |
| | Court of Oyer and Terminer | 3 |
| | Court of General Sessions. | 154 |
| | Court of Special Sessions. | 2,755 |
| | | <hr/> |
| Total (at 50 cents) | | 2,912 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 1,456 00 |

| | | |
|-------|---|-------------------|
| July. | For summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions | |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, at 35 cents.... | |
| | For summoning 74 extra, at 35 cents | |
| | For drawing four panels of jurors, at \$1..... | |
| Aug. | For conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I..... | 179 |
| | For conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I..... | 48 |
| | For conveying prisoners from Court of General Sessions and Court of Oyer and Terminer, and back to city prison..... | 389 |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), | 618 |
| | | \$1,078 00 |
| | For making reports to Secretary of State of convictions had in July, 1875, as follows: | |
| | Courts of General Sessions..... | 95 |
| | Court of Special Sessions..... | 2,883 |
| | Total (at 50 cents)..... | 2,978 |
| | | 1,489 00 |
| | For summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions..... | 10 00 |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents..... | 28 00 |
| | For summoning 200 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents..... | 70 00 |
| | Drawing four panels of jurors, at \$1..... | 4 00 |
| Sept. | For conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I..... | 199 |
| | For conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I..... | 21 |
| | For conveying prisoners from city prison to court of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, and back to city prison, | 805 |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75)..... | 1,025 |
| | | 1,793 75 |
| | For making report to Secretary of State of convictions had in August, 1875, as follows: | |
| | Court of General Sessions..... | 120 |
| | Court of Special Sessions | 2,880 |
| | Total (at 50 cents) | 3,000 |
| | | 1,500 00 |

| | | |
|-------|--|------------|
| Sept. | For summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions | \$10 00 |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 28 00 |
| | For summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents | 105 00 |
| | For summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents | 72 80 |
| | For summoning 200 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at 35 cents | 70 00 |
| | For summoning 336 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 117 60 |
| | For summoning 80 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents | 28 00 |
| | For drawing fifteen panels of jurors, at \$1..... | 15 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$8,861 80 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items charged in the foregoing bill for official services rendered by him to the city and county of New York during the quarter ending September 30, 1875, as charged therein are correct, just and true, and not otherwise; that the services have been actually performed, and the prices charged therefor are reasonable and just, and are in accordance with the provisions of the statute and of the allowances made therefor by the supervisors of the county of New York, pursuant to such statute.

WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this }
 20th day of Dec., 1876. }

JOHN T. CUMMING,
Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1875.

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., for official services rendered in and during the quarter ending December 31, 1875.

| | | |
|------|---|-----|
| Oct. | Conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I..... | 153 |
| | Conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I..... | 36 |
| | Conveying prisoners from city prison to Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and back to city prison.... | 504 |

Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75) 693

\$1,212 75

| | | |
|------|---|------------|
| Oct. | Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions had in September, 1875, as follows: | |
| | Court of General Sessions..... | 220 |
| | Court of Special Sessions | 3,063 |
| | Total (at 50 cents)..... | 3,283 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | Summoning panel of grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | \$1,641 50 |
| | Summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | Summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 10 00 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents | 28 00 |
| | Summoning 312 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents | 105 00 |
| | Summoning 100 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at 35 cents | 109 20 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | Summoning 604 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents. | 105 00 |
| | Drawing 19 panels of jurors, at \$1 | 211 40 |
| | | 19 00 |
| Nov. | Conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I. | |
| | Conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. | 174 |
| | Conveying prisoners from city prison to Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and back to city prison.... | 28 |
| | | 658 |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75) | 860 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | 1,505 00 |
| | Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions had in October, 1875, as follows: | |
| | Court of Oyer and Terminer..... | 14 |
| | Court of General Sessions..... | 79 |
| | Court of Special Sessions..... | 2,970 |
| | Total (at 50 cents)..... | 3,063 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | Summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions, \$10..... | 1,531 50 |
| | Summoning 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 10 00 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents | 28 00 |
| | | 105 00 |

| | | |
|--|--|-------------------------|
| Nov. | Summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents | \$72 80 |
| | Summoning 200 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at 35 cents | 70 00 |
| | Summoning 1,029 extra petit jurors, at 35 cents, | 360 15 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 105 00 |
| | Drawing 22 panels of jurors, \$1 | 22 00 |
| Dec. | Conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I. | 213 |
| | Conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. | 36 |
| | Conveying prisoners from city prison to Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and back to city prison | 487 |
| Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75) | | 736 |
| | | <hr/> 1,288 00 |
| Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions had in November, 1875, as follows: | | |
| | Court of Oyer and Terminer | 1 |
| | Court of General Sessions | 146 |
| | Court of Special Sessions | 2,159 |
| Total (at 50 cents) | | 2,306 |
| | | <hr/> 1,153 00 |
| | Summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions, \$10. | 10 00 |
| | Summoning 160 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 56 00 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents | 105 00 |
| | Summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents | 72 80 |
| | Summoning 100 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 105 00 |
| | Summoning 696 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents, | 243 60 |
| | Drawing 21 panels of jurors, \$1 | 21 00 |
| | | <hr/> <hr/> \$10,385 70 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items charged in the foregoing bill for official services rendered by him to the city and county of New York during the quarter ending December 31, 1875,

as charged therein, are correct, just and true, and not otherwise; that the services have been actually performed, and the prices charged therefor are reasonable and just, and are in accordance with the provisions of the statute, and of the allowances made therefor by the supervisors of the county of New York, pursuant to such statute.

WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 20th }
day of December, 1876. }

JOHN T. CUMING,
Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW YORK, *March 31, 1876.*

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., for official services rendered in and during the quarter ending March 31, 1876.

| | | | |
|------|--|-------|------------|
| Jan. | Conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I..... | 204 | |
| | Conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I..... | 49 | |
| | Conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and back to city prison | 587 | |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), | 840 | |
| | | | \$1,470 00 |
| | Making report to Secretary of State for convictions had in December, 1875, as follows : | | |
| | Court of General Sessions..... | 81 | |
| | Court of Special Sessions..... | 2,336 | |
| | Total (at 50 cents) | 2,417 | |
| | | | 1,208 50 |
| | Summoning panel grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | | 10 00 |
| | Summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | | 10 00 |
| | Summoning 160 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | | 56 00 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents .. | | 105 00 |
| | Summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents..... | | 72 80 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at 35 cents..... | | 105 00 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents..... | | 105 00 |

| | | |
|------|--|----------|
| Jan. | Summoning 858 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents, | \$300 30 |
| | Drawing twenty-five panels of jurors, at \$1., | 25 00 |
| | Making proclamation, Oyer and Terminer, February term | 4 85 |
| | Advertising proclamation, Oyer and Terminer, February term | 35 75 |
| | Summoning 10 constables, to attend February term, Oyer and Terminer | 5 00 |
| Feb. | Conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I. | 186 |
| | Conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. | 28 |
| | Conveying prisoners from city prison to Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, and back to city prison... | 523 |

Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), 737

1,289 75

Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions had in January, 1876, as follows :

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Court of General Sessions..... | 153 |
| Court of Special Sessions..... | 2, 246 |

Total (at 50 cents) 2,399

1,199 50

| | | |
|--------|---|--------|
| | Summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | Summoning 160 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents | 56 00 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents | 105 00 |
| | Summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents | 72 80 |
| | Summoning 100 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at 35 cents | 35 00 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 105 00 |
| | Summoning 400 extra, at 35 cents, | 140 00 |
| | Drawing sixteen panels of jurors, at \$1. | 16 00 |
| March. | Conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I. | 194 |
| | Conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. | 11 |
| | Conveying prisoners from city prison to Courts of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, and back to city prison | 621 |

Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), 826

1,445 50

March. Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions had in February, 1876, as follows :

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Court of Oyer and Terminer..... | 2 |
| Court of General Sessions..... | 118 |
| Court of Special Sessions | 1,923 |
| Total (at 50 cents) | 2,043 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,021 50 |
| Summoning panel grand jurors, General Sessions, | 10 00 |
| Summoning 160 petit jurors, General Sessions, | |
| at 35 cents..... | 56 00 |
| Summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at | |
| 35 cents..... | 105 00 |
| Summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at | |
| 35 cents | 72 80 |
| Summoning 200 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at | |
| 35 cents | 70 00 |
| Summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at | |
| 35 cents | 105 00 |
| Summoning 675 petit jurors, extra..... | 236 25 |
| Drawing twenty-one panels of jurors, at \$1... | 21 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$9,685 30 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn deposes and says that the items charged in the foregoing bill, for official services rendered by him to the city and county of New York, during the quarter ending March 31, 1876, as charged therein, are correct, just and true, and not otherwise ; that the services have been actually performed and the prices charged therefor are reasonable and just, and are in accordance with the provisions of the statute and of the allowances made therefor by the supervisors of the county of New York, pursuant to such statute.

WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this }
29th day of Dec., 1876. }

SIMON I. ROTHSCHILD,
Notary Public, N. Y. City.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1876.

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., for official services rendered in and during the quarter ending July 30, 1876, as follows:

| | |
|---|-----|
| April. Conveying convicts from city prison to pen- | |
| itentiary, B. I..... | 132 |
| Conveying convicts from city prison to | |
| House of Refuge, R. I..... | 25 |

| | | | |
|--------|---|-------|----------|
| April. | Conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of General Sessions and back to city prison | 377 | |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), | 534 | |
| | Making reports to Secretary of State for convictions had in March, 1876, as follows: | | \$934 50 |
| | Court of General Sessions..... | 164 | |
| | Court of Special Sessions..... | 2,170 | |
| | Total (at 50 cents) | 2,334 | |
| | Summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions | | 1,167 00 |
| | Summoning 160 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents..... | | 10 00 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents..... | | 56 00 |
| | Summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents | | 105 00 |
| | Summoning 100 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at 35 cents | | 72 80 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | | 35 00 |
| | Summoning 1,064 petit jurors; extra, at 35 cents, Drawing 25 panels of jurors at \$1 | | 105 00 |
| | | | 372 40 |
| | | | 25 00 |
| May. | Conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I..... | 180 | |
| | Conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I..... | 19 | |
| | Conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of General Sessions and back to city prison | 465 | |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), | 664 | |
| | Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions had in April, 1876, as follows: | | 1,162 00 |
| | Court of General Sessions..... | 105 | |
| | Court of Special Sessions | 2,756 | |
| | Total (at 50 cents) | 2,861 | |
| | Summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions | | 1,430 50 |
| | Summoning 160 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents..... | | 10 00 |
| | | | 56 00 |

| | | |
|-------|---|----------|
| May. | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents..... | \$105 00 |
| | Summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court .. | 72 00 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Common Pleas... | 105 00 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court.... | 105 00 |
| | Summoning 932 petit jurors, extra | 326 20 |
| | Drawing 25 panels of jurors, at \$1..... | 25 00 |
| June. | Conveying convicts from city prison to pen- itentiary, B. I..... | 220 |
| | Conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I | 25 |
| | Conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of General Sessions and back to city prison | 612 |

Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), 857

1,499 75

Making reports to Secretary of State of
convictions had in May 1, 1876, as fol-
lows:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Court of General Sessions..... | 176 |
| Court of Special Sessions | 2,390 |

Total (at 50 cents)..... 2,566

1,283 00

| | |
|---|--------|
| Summoning panel of grand jurors, General Ses- sions | 10 00 |
| Summoning panel of 80 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents..... | 28 00 |
| Summoning panel of 1,073 petit jurors, extra.. | 375 55 |
| Drawing 16 panels of jurors, at \$1..... | 16 00 |

\$9,492 50

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items charged in the foregoing bill for official services rendered by him to the city and county of New York during the quarter ending June 30, 1876, as charged therein, are correct, just and true, and not otherwise; that the services have been actually performed, and the prices charged therefor are reasonable and just, and are in accordance with the provisions of the statute and of the allowance made therefore by the supervisors of the county of New York pursuant to such statute.

WM. C. CONNER,
Late Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 12th }
day of January, 1877. }

JOSEPH H. TOONE,
Notary Public, N. Y.

NEW YORK, September 30, 1876.

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., for official services rendered in and during the quarter ending September 30, 1876, as follows :

| | | | |
|---------|--|-------|-----------|
| July. | Conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I..... | 158 | |
| | Conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I..... | 33 | |
| | Conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of General Sessions and back to city prison..... | 276 | |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (\$1.75), | 467 | |
| | | | \$817 25 |
| | Making reports to Secretary of State for convictions had in June, 1876, as follows : | | |
| | Court of General Sessions..... | 157 | |
| | Court of Special Sessions | 2,311 | |
| | Total (at fifty cents)..... | 2,468 | |
| | | | 1, 234 00 |
| | Summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 | |
| | Summoning eighty petit jurors, General Sessions, at thirty-five cents | 28 00 | |
| | Summoning twenty-five petit jurors, extra, at thirty-five cents..... | 8 75 | |
| | Drawing three panels of jurors, at one dollar.. | 3 00 | |
| August. | Conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I..... | 200 | |
| | Conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I..... | 25 | |
| | Conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of General Sessions and back to city prison..... | 243 | |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (\$1.75), | 468 | |
| | | | 819 00 |
| | Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions had in July, 1876, as follows : | | |
| | Court of General Sessions..... | 72 | |
| | Court of Special Sessions | 2,209 | |
| | Total (at fifty cents)..... | 2,281 | |
| | | | 1,140 00 |
| | Summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 | |

| | | |
|--|---|------------------------|
| August. | Summoning 160 petit jurors, General Sessions, at thirty-five cents | \$56 00 |
| | Summoning 200 petit jurors, Marine Court, at thirty-five cents | 70 00 |
| | Drawing five panels of jurors, at one dollar ... | 5 00 |
| Sept. | Conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I. | 204 |
| | Conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. | 47 |
| | Conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of General Sessions and back to city prison | 635 |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (\$1.75), | 886 |
| | | <hr/> 1,550 50 |
| Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions had in August, 1876, as follows: | | |
| | Court of General Sessions | 116 |
| | Court of Special Sessions | 2,355 |
| | Total (at fifty cents) | 2,471 |
| | | <hr/> 1,235 50 |
| | Summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | Summoning 160 petit jurors, General Sessions, at thirty-five cents | 56 00 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at thirty-five cents | 105 00 |
| | Summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at thirty-five cents | 72 80 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at thirty-five cents | 105 00 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at thirty-five cents | 105 00 |
| | Summoning 125 petit jurors, extra, at thirty-five cents | 43 75 |
| | Drawing sixteen panels of jurors, at one dollar, | 16 00 |
| | | <hr/> <hr/> \$7,501 05 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items charged in the foregoing bill for official services rendered by him to the city and county of New York during the quarter ending September 30, 1876, as charged therein, are correct, just and true, and not otherwise; that the services have been actually performed, and the prices charged therefor are reasonable and just, and are in accordance with the pro-

visions of the statute and of the allowances made therefor by the supervisors of the county of New York pursuant to such statute.

(Signed) WM. C. CONNER,
Late Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 12th }
day of January, 1877. }

JOSEPH H. TOONE,
Notary Public, New York.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1876.

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., for official services rendered in and during the quarter ending December 31, 1876, as follows:

| | | | |
|------|---|-------|------------|
| Oct. | Conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I. | 223 | |
| | Conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. | 24 | |
| | Conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of General Sessions and back to city prison. | 504 | |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75), | 751 | |
| | | | \$1,314 25 |
| | Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions had in September, 1876, as follows: | | |
| | Court of General Sessions. | 222 | |
| | Court of Special Sessions. | 2,688 | |
| | Total (at 50 cents) | 2,910 | |
| | | | 1,455 00 |
| | Summoning pannel of grand jurors, Oyer and Terminer | | 10 00 |
| | Summoning panel of grand jurors, Court of General Sessions. | | 10 00 |
| | Summoning 160 petit jurors, Court of General Sessions, at 35 cents. | | 56 00 |
| | Summoning 100 petit jurors, Oyer and Terminer, at 35 cents. | | 35 00 |
| | Summoning 200 petit jurors, Supreme Court. . | | 70 00 |
| | Summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court .. | | 72 00 |
| | Summoning 224 petit jurors, Common Pleas .. | | 78 40 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court ... | | 105 00 |
| | Summoning 884 petit jurors, extra. | | 309 40 |
| | Drawing 25 panels of jurors, \$1 | | 25 00 |
| | Summoning 10 constables and marshals to attend the Court of Oyer and Terminer, November term, at 50 cents. | | 5 00 |

| | | |
|------|---|--------------|
| Oct. | Making proclamation, Court of Oyer and Terminer, November term | \$4 85 |
| | Advertising proclamation, Court of Oyer and Terminer | 47 15 |
| Nov. | Conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I. 183 | |
| | Conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. 35 | |
| | Conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of General Sessions and Court of Oyer and Terminer, and back to city prison | 483 |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75) | 701 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | 1,226 75 | |
| | Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions had in October, 1876, as follows: | |
| | Court of General Sessions..... | 143 |
| | Court of Special Sessions..... | 2,800 |
| | Total..... | 2,943 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | 1,471 50 | |
| | Summoning panel of grand jurors, General Sessions | 10 00 |
| | Summoning 160 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents..... | 56 00 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents | 105 00 |
| | Summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents | 72 80 |
| | Summoning 200 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at 35 cents | 70 00 |
| | Summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 105 00 |
| | Summoning 350 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents, | 122 50 |
| | Drawing 17 panels of jurors, \$1..... | 17 00 |
| Dec. | Conveying convicts from city prison to penitentiary, B. I. 183 | |
| | Conveying convicts from city prison to House of Refuge, R. I. 22 | |
| | Conveying prisoners from city prison to Court of General Sessions and Court of Oyer and Terminer, and back to city prison | 400 |
| | Total convicts and prisoners (at \$1.75) | 605 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | 1,058 75 | |

Dec. Making reports to Secretary of State of convictions had in November, 1876, as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------|
| Court of Oyer and Terminer..... | 2 |
| Court of General Sessions | 148 |
| Court of Special Sessions. | 2,380 |

Total (at 50 cents)..... 2,530

| | |
|--|------------|
| Summoning panel of grand jurors, Special Sessions | \$1,265 00 |
| Summoning 160 petit jurors, General Sessions, at 35 cents..... | 10 00 |
| Summoning 300 petit jurors, Supreme Court, at 35 cents | 56 00 |
| Summoning 208 petit jurors, Superior Court, at 35 cents | 105 00 |
| Summoning 100 petit jurors, Common Pleas, at 35 cents | 72 80 |
| Summoning 300 petit jurors, Marine Court, at 35 cents | 35 00 |
| Summoning 400 petit jurors, extra, at 35 cents, | 105 00 |
| Drawing 17 panels of jurors, \$1..... | 140 00 |
| | 17 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$9,718 95 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items charged in the foregoing bill for official services rendered by him to the city and county of New York during the quarter ending December 31, 1876, as charged therein, are correct, just and true, and not otherwise; that the services have been actually performed, and the prices charged therein are reasonable and just, and are in accordance with the provisions of the statute, and of the allowances made therefor by the supervisors of the county of New York, pursuant to such statute.

WM. C. CONNER,
Late Sheriff.

Sworn to before me this 18th
day of January, 1877.

JOHN T. CUMMING,
Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW YORK, *March 31, 1874.*

The County of New York to William C. Connor, Sheriff, Dr., to commitments and discharges of prisoners for the quarter ending March 31, 1874.

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 19,947 commitments, General and Special Sessions, Oyer and Terminer and Police Courts, at 37½ cents, | \$7,480 12 |
| 6,789 discharges, at 37½ cents..... | 2,545 87 |
| | <hr/> \$10,025 99 <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

William C. Connor, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are in accordance with the statute; and, further, that no part of the foregoing has been paid or discharged.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn to before me this 5th day }
of February, 1877.

JOSEPH H. TOONE,
Notary Public, N. Y.

NEW YORK, *June 30, 1874.*

The County of New York to William C. Connor, Sheriff, Dr., to commitments and discharges of prisoners for the quarter ending June 30, 1874.

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 22,487 commitments, General and Special Sessions, Oyer and Terminer and Police Courts, at 37½ cents, | \$8,432 62 |
| 9,800 discharges, at 37½ cents..... | 3,675 00 |
| | <hr/> \$12,107 62 <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are in accordance with the statute; and, further, that no part of the foregoing has been paid or discharged.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn to before me this 5th }
day of February, 1877.

JOSEPH H. TOONE,
Notary Public, N. Y.

NEW YORK, September 30, 1874.

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., to commitments and discharges of prisoners for the quarter ending September 30, 1874.

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 24,001 commitments, General and Special Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and Police Courts, at 37½ cents..... | \$9,000 37 |
| 10,417 discharges, at 37½ cents..... | 3,906 37 |
| | <hr/> \$12,906 74 <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are in accordance with the statute; and, further, that no part of the foregoing has been paid or discharged.

W. C. CONNER.

Sworn before me this 5th }
day February, 1877. }

JOSEPH H. TOONE,
Notary Public, N. Y.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1874.

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., to commitments and discharges of prisoners for the quarter ending December 31, 1874.

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| 22,145 commitments, General and Special Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and Police Courts, at 37½ cents.... | \$8,304 37 |
| 10,185 discharges, at 37½ cents..... | 3,819 37 |
| | <hr/> \$12,123 74 <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are in accordance with the statute; and, further, that no part of the foregoing has been paid or discharged.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn before me this 5th }
day February, 1877. }

JOSEPH H. TOONE,
Notary Public, N. Y.

NEW YORK, *March 31, 1875.*

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., to commitments and discharges of prisoners for the quarter ending March 31, 1875.

| | |
|---|------------|
| 16,497 commitments, General and Special Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and Police Courts, 37½ cents..... | \$6,186 37 |
| 7,554 discharges, 37½ cents..... | 2,832 75 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$9,019 12 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are in accordance with the statute; and, further, that no part of the foregoing has been paid or discharged.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn before me, this 5th }
day of February, 1877. }

JOSEPH H. TOONE,
Notary Public, N. Y.

NEW YORK, *June 30, 1875.*

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., to commitments and discharges of prisoners for the quarter ending June 30, 1875.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 21,551 commitments, General and Special Sessions, Oyer and Terminer and Police Courts, 37½ cents..... | \$8,081 62 |
| 8,792 discharges, 37½ cents..... | 3,297 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$11,378 62 |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are in accordance with the statute; and, further, that no part of the foregoing has been paid or discharged

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn before me, this 5th }
day of February, 1877. }

JOSEPH H. TOONE,
Notary Public, N. Y.

NEW YORK, September 30, 1875.

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., to commitments and discharges of prisoners for the quarter ending September 30, 1875.

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 26,387 commitments, General and Special Sessions, Oyer and Terminer and Police Courts, 37½ cents... | \$9,520 12 |
| 10,268 discharges at 37½ cents | 3,850 50 |
| | <hr/> \$13,370 62 <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner; sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are in accordance with the statute; and, further, that no part of the foregoing bill has been paid or discharged.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn before me this 5th }
day of February, 1877.

JOSEPH H. TOONE,
Notary Public, N. Y.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1875.

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., to commitments and discharges of prisoners for the quarter ending December 31, 1875.

| | |
|--|-------------------------|
| 22,155 commitments, General and Special Sessions, Oyer and Terminer and Police Courts, 37½ cents... | \$8,308 12 |
| 8,406 discharges, 37½ cents | 3,152 25 |
| | <hr/> \$11,460 37 <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are in accordance with the statute; and, further, that no part of the foregoing has been paid or discharged.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn before me this 5th day }
of February, 1877.

JOSEPH H. TOONE,
Notary Public, N. Y.

NEW YORK, *March* 31, 1876.

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., to commitments and discharges of prisoners for the quarter ending March 31, 1876.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 20,316 commitments, General and Special Sessions, | |
| Oyer and Terminer and Police Courts, at $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents, | \$7,618 50 |
| 8,431 discharges, $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents | 3,161 62 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$10,780 12 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; the prices charged for the same are in accordance with the statute; and, further, that no part of the foregoing bill has been paid or discharged.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn to before me this 5th }
day of February, 1877. }

JOSEPH H. TOONE,
Notary Public, N. Y.

NEW YORK, *June* 30, 1876.

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., to commitments and discharges of prisoners for the quarter ending June 30, 1876.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 23,975 commitments, General and Special Sessions, | |
| Oyer and Terminer and Police Courts, at $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents, | \$8,990 62 |
| 9,518 discharges, at $37\frac{1}{2}$ cents | 3,569 25 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$12,559 87 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are in accordance with the statute; and, further, that no part of the foregoing bill has been paid or discharged.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn to before me this 5th }
day of February, 1877. }

JOSEPH H. TOONE,
Notary Public, N. Y.

NEW YORK, September 30, 1876.

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., to commitments and discharges of prisoners for the quarter ending September 30, 1876.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 23,089 commitments, General and Special Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and Police Courts, at 37½ cents..... | \$8,658 37 |
| 10,424 discharges, at 37½ cents..... | 3,909 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$12,567 37 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are in accordance with the statute; and, further, that no part of the foregoing has been paid or discharged.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn before me this 5th {
day February, 1877. }
JOSEPH H. TOONE,
Notary Public, N. Y.

NEW YORK, December 31, 1876.

The County of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr., to commitments and discharges of prisoners for the quarter ending December 31, 1876.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 22,087 commitments, General and Special Sessions, Oyer and Terminer, and Police Courts, at 37½ cents..... | \$8,282 62 |
| 9,739 discharges, at 37½ cents..... | 3,652 12 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$11,934 74 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff of the city and county of New York, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the foregoing bill for commitments and discharges is just and true; that the prices charged for the same are in accordance with the statute; and, further, that no part of the foregoing has been paid or discharged.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn before me this 5th {
day of February, 1877. }
JOSEPH H. TOONE,
Notary Public, N. Y.

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York
to Wm. C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr.*

1874.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|------|---|---------|----------|
| Jan. | 7 | pieces matting at 75 cents..... | \$35 62 | |
| | 14 | galvanized ends at \$1..... | 14 00 | |
| | 2 | galvanized ends at 40 cents..... | 80 | |
| | 257½ | yards oil cloth at \$1.20..... | 308 80 | |
| | | Laying same at 8 cents..... | 20 59 | |
| | 9½ | yards oil cloth at \$1.40..... | 13 53 | |
| | | Laying same at 8 cents..... | 77 | |
| | 6 | desks at \$19.50..... | 117 00 | |
| | 1 | large mat at door..... | 6 50 | |
| | 1 | piece matting, five-fourths, at \$1.25... | 8 60 | |
| Total, general deputy's room | | | | \$526 21 |
| | 1 | sheepskin mat..... | \$4 50 | |
| | 1 | cocoa mat..... | 3 00 | |
| | 34½ | yards oil cloth (inside), at \$1.40..... | 48 30 | |
| | | Laying same, at 8 cents..... | 2 76 | |
| | 42½ | yards oil cloth (outside), at \$1.40..... | 59 73 | |
| | | Laying same, at 8 cents..... | 3 40 | |
| | 1 | large door mat..... | 6 50 | |
| | 32½ | yards matting, at 75 cents..... | 24 63 | |
| | 8 | galvanized ends, at \$1..... | 8 00 | |
| | 26½ | yards oil cloth, at \$1.20..... | 31 50 | |
| | | Laying same, at 8 cents..... | 2 10 | |
| | 3½ | yards oil cloth (W. C.)..... | 3 50 | |
| Total, general office | | | | 197 92 |
| | 46½ | yards carpet, at \$1.30..... | \$60 45 | |
| | | Made and laid, at 10 cents..... | 4 65 | |
| | 33 | yards lining, at 12 cents..... | 3 96 | |
| | 4 | yards stair carpet, at 50 cents..... | 2 00 | |
| | 2 | yards zincing, at 30 cents..... | 60 | |
| | 1 | sheepskin mat..... | 4 50 | |
| | 2 | cocoa mats, at \$3..... | 6 00 | |
| Total, sheriff's outer room..... | | | | 82 16 |
| | 31½ | yards carpet, at \$1.30..... | \$41 27 | |
| | | Making and laying, at 10 cents..... | 3 17 | |
| | 21½ | yards lining, at 12 cents..... | 2 58 | |
| | 2 | sheepskin mats, at \$4.50..... | 9 00 | |
| | 4 | yards stair carpet, at 50 cents..... | 2 00 | |
| | 2 | ends zincing, at 30 cents..... | 60 | |
| | 2 | cocoa mats, at \$3..... | 6 00 | |
| Total, under sheriff's room..... | | | | 64 62 |
| | 41 | yards carpet, at \$1.30..... | \$53 30 | |
| | | made and laid, at 10 cents..... | 4 10 | |

1874.

| | | |
|----------|---------------------------------|-----------------|
| Jan. 28½ | yards lining, at 12 cents | \$3 42 |
| | Shelves in table..... | 1 25 |
| | Total, Wm. Price's room | \$62 07 |
| | | <u>\$932 98</u> |

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York
to Wm. C. Conner, residence 427 East Fifty-seventh street, Dr.*

1874.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| For expenses incurred in fitting up the sheriff's office, as per bill annexed..... | \$932 98 |
| | <u> </u> |

I certify that the above stated account is correct.

(Signed) WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff, N. Y. County.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

Wm. C. Conner, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; that no perquisites, commissions or allowances of any kind other than as stated in the said account have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in consideration of the procurement of said articles or services; and that the said bills have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York
to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr.*

1874.

| | |
|---|-------------------|
| Feb. 5. For transportation of Peter Woods, a prisoner, from Auburn State prison to New York city, February 5, 1874, in pursuance of a bench warrant issued by the district attorney of the city and county of New York..... | \$112 95 |
| | <u> </u> |

NEW YORK, *May 12, 1874.*

Received of Andrew H. Green, comptroller, warrant No. 12,457,
for the sum of \$112.95 in full payment of above account.

\$112.95

WM. C. CONNER,
Late Sheriff.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York
to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr.*

1874.

| | | |
|---------|--|----------------------|
| May 26. | For transportation and conveyance of Patrick Carr from Auburn State prison to New York city, under and in pursuance of a bench warrant issued by the district attorney of the city and county of New York, and of order of court reversing the former judgments and ordering a new trial, 317 miles at 35 cents, | \$110 95 |
| | Maintenance | 2 00 |
| | | <hr/> \$112 95 <hr/> |

I certify that the services charged in the above account were rendered as herein set forth.

BENJ. K. PHELPS,
District Attorney.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff, etc., being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified have in fact been performed, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just, that no perquisites, commissions or allowances of any kind other than as stated in the said account have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in consideration of the procurement of said articles or services; and that the said bills have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me June }
16, 1876.

JOHN T. CUMING,
Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW YORK, *July 23, 1874.*

Received of A. H. Green, comptroller, warrant No. 19,856, for the sum of one hundred and twelve dollars and ninety-five cents, in full payment of above account.

\$112.95

WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Sheriff.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr.

1874.

July 11. For conveyance of John T. Lynch, an inebriate, from New York city to the inebriate asylum at Binghamton, New York State, committed by order of Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, one of the judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the city and county of New York, 220 miles at 35 cents, \$77 00
Maintenance, 2 days, at \$1 per day 2 00

\$79 00

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; that no perquisites, commissions or allowances of any kind other than as stated in the said account have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in consideration of the procurement of said articles or services; and that the said bills have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, July }
24, 187 . }

JOHN T. CUMINGS,
Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW YORK, *August 6, 1876.*

Received of John Kelly, comptroller, warrant No. 22,096 for the sum of seventy-nine dollars, in full payment of above account.

\$79.

WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York
to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr.*

1874.

| | |
|---|----------|
| Nov. 14. For transportation and conveyance of James S. Hill, from New York city to the New York State Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton, under and pursuant to an order of court, and made by the Hon. Chas. Donohue, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, 36 miles, at 35 cents | \$129 15 |
| Maintenance | 6 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$135 15 |
| Deduct for error in distance, 155 miles, at 35 cents | 54 20 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$80 90 |
| Less maintenance | 6 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$74 90 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, sheriff, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; that no perquisites, commissions or allowances of any kind other than as stated in the said account have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in consideration of the procurement of said articles or services; and that the said bills have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

WM. C. CONNER,
Late Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, }
February 26, 1876. }

JOHN T. CUMING,
Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW YORK, March 3, 1877.

Received of John Kelly, comptroller, warrant No. 4,766, for the sum of seventy-four dollars and ninety cents, in full payment of above account.

\$74.90.

WM. C. CONNER,
Late Sheriff.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York,
to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr.*

1875. For term fees :

| | |
|--|---------|
| Common Pleas, 3,176, People of the State of New York v. Wardwell, February and March..... | \$1 00 |
| Common Pleas, 3,176, People of the State of New York v. Wardwell, for April, May and June | 1 50 |
| Common Pleas, 2,235, People of the State of New York v. Dunring, November and December..... | 1 00 |
| Supreme Court, 3,691, People of the State of New York v. De Camp, for October, November and December..... | 1 50 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$5 00 |
| Execution fees, as per bill annexed | 35 33 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$40 33 |

I certify that the above stated account is correct.

(Signed)

BENJ. K. PHELPS,
District Attorney.

March 29, 1875.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

William C. Conner, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; that no perquisites, commissions or allowances of any kind other than as stated in the said account have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in consideration of the procurement of said articles or services; and that the said bills have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn to before me, February }
26, 1875.

(Signed)

SIMON J. ROTHSCHILD,
Notary Public, N. Y. County.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|--------|
| 1874. Term fees..... | \$5 00 |
| Jan. 13. E The People, Fuenr..... | \$0 69 |
| 13. E The People, Cochrane..... | 69 |
| 14. E The People, Shellfield..... | 69 |
| 14. E per The People, Wardwell..... | 13 25 |
| 14. E The People, Austin..... | 69 |
| 15. E The People, Theil..... | 69 |
| 15. E The People, Schoenfeldt..... | 69 |

| | | | |
|-------|-----|----------------------------------|---------|
| Feb. | 2. | E The People, Greis | \$0 69 |
| | 2. | E The People, Rich | 69 |
| | 2. | E The People, Buck | 69 |
| | 2. | E The People, Murphy | 69 |
| | 2. | E The People, Hendrickson | 69 |
| | 2. | E The People, Howe | 69 |
| | 3. | E The People, Miller | 69 |
| | 13. | E The People, Keller | 69 |
| March | 9. | E Haggan, Broderick | 69 |
| | 17. | E Kerams, Scott | 69 |
| | 17. | E Rehort, Durhins | 69 |
| | 27. | E The People, Binke | 69 |
| April | 21. | E (Nibbley) Winne, Geoghan | 69 |
| | 22. | E (Walters) Clipe, Roth | 69 |
| | 22. | E Ruth, Roth | 69 |
| | 22. | E Nibbley, Clarkson | 69 |
| June | 17. | E Waters, Wilson | 69 |
| July | 9. | E The People, Hutching | 69 |
| Aug. | 24. | E The People, Burke | 69 |
| | 24. | E The People, Callins | 69 |
| | 24. | E The People, Curry | 69 |
| | 24. | E The People, King | 69 |
| | 24. | E The People, Hughe | 69 |
| | 29. | E The People, McNally | 69 |
| Sept. | 17. | E The People, Ekland | 69 |
| | 22. | E The People, Garvey | 69 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | \$35 33 |
| | | | <hr/> |
| | | | \$40 33 |
| | | | <hr/> |

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York
to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr.*

1877. For official services in conveying Isabella and
John Scannell, insane criminals, to the State
Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, as per vouchers
hereto annexed \$179 30

1875. *Statement.*

| | | |
|------------------------|--|----------|
| Jan. 30. | Isabella Javisch to Utica, 239 miles, at 35 cents | \$83 65 |
| | Maintenance | 6 00 |
| Dec. 4. | John Scannell to Utica, 239 miles, at 35 cents | 83 65 |
| | Maintenance | 6 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$179 30 |
| Less maintenance | | 12 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$167 30 |
| | | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

William C. Conner, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; that no perquisites, commissions or allowances of any kind other than as stated in the said account have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in consideration of the procurement of said articles or services; and that the said bills have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn to before me, }

March 3, 1877. }

W. C. EMMET,

*Commissioner of Deeds.*NEW YORK, *March 3, 1877.*

Received of John Kelly, comptroller, warrant No. 4725, for the sum of one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and thirty cents, in full payment of above account.

\$167.30

WM. C. CONNER,

Late Sheriff.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| 1875. For official services rendered and performed, and for cash paid necessarily in the execution of Jacob Standermann, Weston, Thompson and Ellis | \$1,324 75 |
| Less deductions..... | 235 58 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,089 17 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 1877. For official services, conveying prisoners from various State prisons to New York city, and conveying persons committed to Inebriate Asylum at Binghamton and State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, as per vouchers hereto annexed, | \$721 35 |
| Less maintenance..... | 42 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$679 35 |
| | <hr/> <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; that no perquisites, commissions or allowances of any kind other than are stated in the said account have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in consideration of the procurement of said articles or services; and that the said bills have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

(Signed) WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn to before me }
March 3, 1877. }

WM. C. EMMET,

Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW YORK, *March 3, 1877.*

Received of John Kelly, comptroller, warrant No. 4728 for the sum of \$679.35, in full payment of above account.

\$679.35.

WM. C. CONNER,
Late Sheriff.

[Copy.]

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr.

| | |
|--|----------------------|
| 1876. For official services rendered and performed and for cash paid, necessarily, in the execution of John Dolan..... | \$881 21 |
| Less deduction..... | 272 80 |
| | <hr/> \$608 41 <hr/> |

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr.

1876.

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Aug. 6. For making and serving thirty-eight copies of notices of the general election to be held November 7, 1876, on board of supervisors (twenty-two supervisors), and in fifteen newspapers..... | \$38 00 |
| Less deduction..... | 1 00 |
| | <hr/> \$37 00 <hr/> |

(Laws of 1860, chapter 480.)

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; that no perquisites, commissions or allowances of any kind, other than as stated in the said account, have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in consideration of the procurement of said articles or services; and that the said bills have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn to before me, }
March 23, 1877. }

WM. C. EMMET,
Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW YORK, *March 23, 1877.*

Received of John Kelly, comptroller, warrant No. 5825, for the sum of thirty-seven dollars, in full payment of above account.

\$37

WM. C. CONNER,
Late Sheriff.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York
to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr.*

1876.

| | | |
|------|--|---------|
| Dec. | For making and serving thirty-eight copies of the proclamation for a special election to be held January 2, 1877, for Member of Congress in the Sixth congressional district, twenty-two supervisors and fifteen newspapers..... | \$38 00 |
| | Less deduction | 1 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$37 00 |

(Laws of 1860, chapter 480.)

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; that no perquisites, commissions or allowances of any kind, other than as stated in the said account, have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in consid-

ation of the procurement of said articles or services; and that the said bills have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn to before me }
March 23, 1877. }

WM. C. EMMET,
Commissioner of Deeds.

NEW YORK, *March 23, 1877.*

Received of John Kelly, comptroller, warrant No. 5825, for the sum of thirty-seven dollars, in full payment of above account.

\$37

WM. C. CONNER,
Late Sheriff.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to William C. Connor, Sheriff, Dr.; residence, 427 East Fifty-seventh street.

1875.

| | |
|---|-------------------------|
| Dec. 31. For support and maintenance of persons confined on civil process in the New York county jail, from July 1st to December 31, 1875, as per bills hereto annexed..... | \$7,177 10 |
| Less deductions by finance department, overcharges in time, and charges for supplies not allowed | 1,098 06 |
| | <hr/> <u>\$6,069 04</u> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, *ss. :*

W. C. Conner, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; that no perquisites, commissions or allowances of any kind other than as stated in said account have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in consideration of the procurement of said articles or services; and that the said bills have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, }
March 3, 1876. }

CLEMENT GUION,
Notary Public.

NEW YORK, *March 3, 1876.*

Received of Andrew H. Green, comptroller, warrant number 7221, for the sum of \$6,069.04, in full payment of above account.

\$6.069.04

WM. C. CONNER.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to Wm. C. Conner, Dr. ; residence, 427 East Fifty-seventh street.

1875.

October. For expenses incurred in the support and maintenance of persons confined in the New York county jail during October, 1875, on civil process, other than food, for which a separate bill has been rendered. For bedsteads, bedding carpets, chamber and other furniture, as per voucher..... \$647 58

(Laws of 1875, chapter 251, section 1.)

I certify that the above stated account is correct.

WM. C. CONNER,

Sheriff, New York County.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Wm. C. Conner, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; that no perquisites, commissions or allowances of any kind other than as stated in the said account have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in consideration of the procurement of said articles or services; and that the said bills have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to Wm. C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr.

1875.

Dec. 31. For deductions from one-half year's bills for support of prisoners in county jail (other than food), as per abstract annexed, being such deductions as are allowed under ordinance of common council and opinion of corporation counsel..... \$643 75

(Laws of 1875, chapter 251, and resolution of common council, April 6, 1876.)

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

W. C. Connor, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; that no perquisites, commissions or allowances of any kind other than as stated in the said account have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in consideration of the procurement of said articles or services; and that the said bills have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn to before me, }
November 24, 1876. }

CLEMENT GUION,

Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public.

NEW YORK, November 24, 1876.

Received of John Kelly, comptroller, warrant No. 39,984, for the sum of six hundred and forty-three dollars and seventy-five cents in full payment of above account.

\$643.75

WM. C. CONNER.

(A.)

COUNTY EXPENDITURES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr.

1876.

Mar. 31. For support and maintenance of prisoners in county jail, as per lists and bill annexed, viz., food only:

| | |
|--|------------|
| January, 1876, 1,495 days, at 75 cents per day, | \$1,120 50 |
| February, 1876, 1,268 days, at 75 cents per day, | 951 00 |
| March, 1876, 1,381 days, at 75 cents per day, | 1,035 75 |

| | |
|---|------------|
| Total..... 4,143 days, at 75 cents per day, | \$3,107 25 |
| Less deductions by finance department, error in jail books, 3, 1 day each, at 75 cents.... .. | 2 25 |

| | |
|---|-------|
| And deduction upon 221 charges of full day, say one-half day each, 110½ days at 75 cents, | 82 87 |
|---|-------|

 \$3,022 13

(Laws of 1875, chapter 251, section 1, and resolution of common council, February 10, 1876.)

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner being duly sworn, deposes and says that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the

services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority ; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just ; that no perquisites, commissions or allowances of any kind other than as stated in the said account have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in consideration of the procurement of said articles or services ; and that the said bills have have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn to before me, }
May 12, 1876. }

CLEMENT GUION,

Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public.

NEW YORK, May 12, 1876.

Received of Andrew H. Green, comptroller, warrant No. 17663, for the sum of three thousand and twenty-two dollars and thirteen cents, in full payment of above account.

\$3,022.13

WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to
William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr.*

1876.

May 30. For support and maintenance of prisoners in
county jail, as per rolls and bills annexed,
viz., food only:

| | |
|--|----------|
| April, 1876, 1,093 days, at 75 cents per day ... | \$819 75 |
| May, 1876, 1,156 days, at 75 cents per day ... | 867 00 |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------------|
| 2,249 days, at 75 cents per day ... | \$1,686 75 |
|-------------------------------------|------------|

| | |
|---|-------|
| Less deducted by finance department upon 170 charges of full day, say one-half day each, 85 days, at 75 cents per day | 63 75 |
|---|-------|

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| | <u>\$1,623 00</u> |
|--|-------------------|

Correct and in accordance with jail books.

D. DEKAY.

Calculations correct

D. DEKAY.

(Laws of 1875, chapter 251, section 1, and resolution of common council February 10, 1876.)

I certify that the above stated account is correct.

WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

William C. Conner, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; that no perquisites, commissions or allowances of any kind other than as stated in the said account have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in consideration of the procurement of said articles or services; and that the said bills have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

WILLIAM C. CONNER.

Sworn to before me, }
August 16, 1876. }

CLEMENT GUION,

Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public.

NEW YORK, August 16, 1876.

Received of Andrew H. Green, comptroller, warrant No. 28319, for the sum of sixteen hundred and twenty-three dollars, in full payment of above account.

\$1,623

WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

*The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to
William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr.*

1876.

| | | |
|-------|---|----------|
| June. | For support and maintenace of prisoners confined in the New York county jail on civil process during June, 1876, as per lists annexed, being for food only: | |
| | 1,026 days, at 75 cents per day..... | \$769 50 |
| | Less deductions by finance department, fractions of days, entrance and discharge of prisoners, 100, one-half day each, 50 days, at 75 cents per day..... | 37 50 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$732 00 |
| | | <hr/> |

Jail books examined.

(Laws of 1875, chapter 251, section 1, and resolution of common council February 10, 1876.)

I certify that the above stated account is correct.

WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Sheriff, N. Y. Co.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; that no perquisites, commissions or allowances of any kind other than as stated in the said account have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in consideration of the procurement of said articles or services; and that the said bills have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn to before me, }
August 24, 1876. }

CLEMENT GUION,

Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public.

NEW YORK, August 24, 1876.

Received of John Kelly, comptroller, warrant No. 28537, for the sum of seven hundred and thirty-two dollars, in full payment of above account:

\$732

WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to William C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr.; residence, 427 East Fifty-seventh street.

1876.

| | | |
|-------|---|----------------------|
| July. | For support and maintenance of prisoners confined in New York county jail on civil process during July, 1876, as per lists annexed, being for food only, 1,211 days, at 75 cents per day, | \$908 25 |
| | Less deduction by finance department for fractions of days of entrance and exit of prisoners, say 106 at half a day each, 53 days at 75 cents, | 39 75 |
| | | <hr/> \$868 50 <hr/> |

Jail books examined.

(Laws of 1875, chapter 251, section 1; resolution of common council, February 10, 1876.)

I certify, that the above stated account is correct.

WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff, N. Y. County.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

William C. Conner, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and the articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; that no perquisites, commissions or allowances of any kind other than as stated in the said account have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in consideration of the procurement of said articles or services; and that the said bills have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn to before me, }
August 12, 1872. }

CLEMENT GUION,

Commissioner of Deeds and Notary Public.

NEW YORK August 12, 1876.

Received of Andrew H. Green, comptroller, warrant No. 28538, for the sum of \$868.50, in full payment of above account.

\$868.50

WM. C. CONNER.

Sheriff.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to W. C. Conner, Dr.; residence, 427 East Fifty-seventh street.

1876. For support and maintenance of persons confined in the New York county jail on civil process during August, as per bill annexed, being for food only, 1,643 days at 75 cents per day.... \$1,232 25

I certify that the above stated account is correct.

, *Sheriff of N. Y. County.*

[Copy.]

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to Wm. C. Conner, Dr.; residence, 427 East Fifty-seventh street.

1876.

Sept. For support and maintenance of persons confined in the New York county jail on civil process during September, 1876, as per list annexed, being for food only, 1,343 days, at 75 cents per day..... \$1,007 25

(Laws of 1875, chapter 251, section 1.)

I certify that the above stated account is correct.

WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff N. Y. County.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

W. C. Conner, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; that no perquisites, commissions or allowances of any kind other than as stated in the said account have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in consideration of the procurement of said articles or services; and that the said bills have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sworn to before me, }
Dec. 13, 1876. }

CLEMENT GUION,

*Commissioner of Deeds, Notary Public.*NEW YORK, *December 13, 1876.*

Received of John Kelly, comptroller, warrant No. 42968, for the sum of one thousand and seven dollars and twenty-five cents, in full payment of above account.

\$1,007.25

(Signed)

W. C. CONNER.

[Copy.]

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, to Wm. C. Conner, Dr.; residence, 427 East Fifty-seventh street.

1876.

| | | |
|------|--|----------|
| Oct. | For support and maintenance of persons confined in the New York county jail on civil process, during October, 1876, as per list annexed, being food only, 1,370 days, at 75 cents per day..... | 1,027 50 |
|------|--|----------|

(Laws of 1875, chapter 251, section 1.)

I certify that the above stated account is correct.

W. C. CONNER,

Sheriff, N. Y. County.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss. :

W. C. Conner, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; that no perquisites, com-

missions or allowances of any kind other than as stated in the said account have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in consideration of the procurement of said articles or services; and that the said bills have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

W. C. CONNER.

Sworn to before me, }
December 13, 1876. }

CLEMENT GUION,

Commissioner of Deeds, Notary Public.

NEW YORK, *December 13, 1876.*

Received of John Kelly, comptroller, warrant No. 42907, for the sum of one thousand and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, in full payment of above account.

\$1,027.50

(Signed)

W. C. CONNER.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York, to William C. Conner, Dr.; residence, 427 East Fifty-seventh street.

1876.

Nov. For support and maintenance of persons confined in the New York jail on civil process, during November 1876, as per list annexed, being for "food only," 1,211 days at 75 cents per day \$908 25

Statement.

Balance of appropriation..... \$2,439 85

For September..... \$1,007 25

For October 1,027 50

2,034 75

Balance of appropriation unexpended..... 405 10

Balance due..... \$503 15

\$405 10

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

W. C. Conner, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; that no perquisites, commissions or allowances of any kind other than as stated in the said account have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in con-

sideration of the procurement of said articles or services; and that the said bills have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

WM. C. CONNER.

Sheriff.

Sworn to before me, }
December 13, 1876. }

CLEMENT GUION,

Commissioner of Deeds, Notary Public.

NEW YORK, December 13, 1876.

Received of John Kelly, comptroller, warrant No. 42966, for the sum of four hundred and five dollars and ten cents, in full payment of above account.

\$405.10

WM. C. CONNER.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to Wm. C. Conner, Dr.; residence, 427 East Fifty-seventh street.
1876.

| | | |
|------|---|----------|
| Dec. | For support and maintenance of persons confined in the New York county jail on civil process during December, as per list annexed, being for food only, 1,198 days, at 75 cents per day | \$898 50 |
|------|---|----------|

(Laws of 1875, chapter 251, section 1.)

I certify that the above stated account is correct.

, Sheriff, New York Co.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to Wm. C. Conner, Dr.; residence, 427 East Fifty-seventh street.
1875.

| | | |
|--------------------|---|----------|
| July 1 to July 31. | For expenses incurred in the support and maintenance of persons confined in the New York county jail from July 1, 1875, to July 31, 1876, other than food as per bill annexed | \$699 98 |
|--------------------|---|----------|

I certify that the above stated account is correct.

WM. C. CONNER,

Sheriff, N. Y. County.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to Wm. C. Conner, Sheriff, Dr.

1876.

| | |
|---|------------|
| July 31. For support of prisoners in county jail (other than food), from January to July, 1876, inclusive, as per bills annexed | \$1,658 99 |
| Less deductions by finance department, as per memorandums annexed..... | 344 47 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$1,314 52 |
| | <hr/> |

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

Wm. C. Conner, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that the items in the bills specified in the above schedule are correct; that the services specified and articles therein enumerated have in fact been performed and furnished, and by due authority; that the prices charged therein are reasonable and just; that no perquisites, commissions or allowances of any kind other than as stated in the said account have been or will be paid, directly or indirectly, in consideration of the procurement of said articles or services; and that the said bills have not been, either in whole or any part, paid, satisfied or assigned, and that the full amount is now justly due.

W. C. CONNER.

Sworn to before me, September }
19, 1876.

CLEMENT GUION,

Commissioner of Deeds, Notary Public.

NEW YORK, September 19, 1876.

Received of John Kelly, comptroller, warrant No. 31256, for the sum of thirteen hundred and fourteen dollars and fifty-two cents, in full payment of above account.

\$1,314.52

WM. C. CONNER.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to Wm. C. Conner, Dr.; residence, 427 East Fifty-seventh street.

For expenses incurred in the support and maintenance of persons confined in the New York county jail during August, 1876, on civil process, other than food, for which a separate bill has been rendered, with a list of prisoners annexed:

1876.

| | |
|--|--------|
| August. Kitchen utensils and repairs, per voucher..... | \$7 20 |
| Kitchen utensils and repairs per voucher..... | 5 90 |

| | | |
|---------|--|----------|
| 1876. | | |
| August. | Whitewashing interior of building, \$40; repairing furniture, \$6.25 | \$46 25 |
| | Sawdust for boxes and cells, \$3.60; soap for kitchen use, \$12. | 15 60 |
| | Eating utensils (crockery, etc.), per voucher ... | 4 80 |
| | Bedding (mattresses, etc.), per voucher ... | 39 20 |
| | Wages of cook and two assistants, \$20, \$18, \$12, | 50 00 |
| | Ice bill, per voucher..... | 14 70 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$183 65 |

(Laws of 1875, chapter 251, section 1.)

I certify that the above stated account is correct.

, Sheriff, N. Y. County.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to W. C. Conner, Dr. ; residence, 427 East Fifty-seventh street.

For expenses incurred in the support and maintenance of persons confined in the New York jail during September, 1876, on civil process, other than food, for which a separate bill has been rendered, with a list of prisoners annexed:

| | | |
|-------|--|----------|
| 1876. | | |
| Sept. | Kitchen utensils and repairs, as per voucher (A. Pfeiffer) | \$23 00 |
| | Glazing (N. Griffin) \$19.55; coal and wood (P. H. Nash), \$129.00 | 148 55 |
| | Toweling for kitchen (Jos. Freund), \$1.80; soap (John Stanley) | 9 80 |
| | Two dozen brooms (Martin Conners), \$7.00; twelve barrels sawdust (Martin Haus), \$3.60. | 10 60 |
| | Crockery and glassware (A. McManus), \$4.50, \$3.10 and \$5.20..... | 12 80 |
| | Crockery (John D. Moll), \$2.00; knives (Parr, Sickel & Arnold)..... | 5 50 |
| | Spoons (Peter Duryea & Co.), \$4.50; repairing locks and bell, \$3.75..... | 8 25 |
| | Whitewashing and cleaning rooms and cells, \$35.00; ice bill, \$9.29 | 44 29 |
| | Paid wages, cook and two assistants, \$20.00, \$18.00, \$12.00, one month..... | 50 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$312 79 |
| | Less bills marked deduct..... | 27 89 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$284 90 |

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to Wm. C. Conner, Dr.; residence, 427 East Fifty-seventh street.

For expenses incurred in the support and maintenance of prisoners confined in the New York county jail during October, 1876, on civil process (other than food), for which a separate bill has been rendered, with a list of prisoners annexed :

1876.

| | |
|---|----------|
| October. Kitchen utensils and repair (per voucher A. Pfeiffer) | \$13 50 |
| Sheeting for beds (J. Freund & Co.), \$4; table cloths (I. French & Co.), \$9..... | 13 00 |
| Repairs on windows, etc. (Milester & Fucke), \$6.07; sawdust (Martin Haus)..... | 10 87 |
| Soap for kitchen use (Martin Conner), \$11.20; ice bill (Knickerbocker Ice Co.), \$4.75 | 15 98 |
| Repairing and seating chairs (John Sparion), \$2.90 | 2 90 |
| Whitewashing and cleaning interior of building | 70 00 |
| Paid wages cook and two assistants, \$20, \$18, and \$12 | 50 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$176 25 |
| Less | 20 78 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$155 47 |
| | <hr/> |

(Laws of 1875, chapter 251, section 1.)

I certify that the above stated account is correct.

WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff, N. Y. County.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to Wm. C. Conner, Dr.; residence, 427 East Fifty-seventh street.

For expenses incurred in the support and maintenance of persons confined in the New York county jail during November, 1876, on civil process, "other than food," for which a separate bill has been rendered, with list of prisoners annexed :

[Senate, No. 48.]

10

| | | |
|-------|---|----------|
| 1876. | | |
| Nov. | Sawdust (Martin Haus), \$4.80; soap for kitchen use (John Stanley)..... | \$16 80 |
| | Ice bill (Knickerbocker), \$5.16; repairing locks, etc. (J. C. Heed)..... | 11 91 |
| | Whitewashing and cleaning interior of building (Catharine McCue)..... | 70 00 |
| | Paid wages cook and two assistants, \$20; \$18, \$12 | 50 00 |
| | Coal and wood (E. L. Casey)..... | 95 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$243 71 |
| | Marked on bill, "deduct" | 21 96 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$221 75 |
| | | <hr/> |

(Laws of 1875, chapter 251, section 1.)

I certify that the above stated account is correct.

WM. C. CONNER,
Sheriff N. Y. County.

(A.)

GENERAL EXPENSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New York to Wm. C. Conner, Dr.; residence, 427 East Fifty-seventh street.

For expenses incurred in the support and maintenance of persons confined in the New York county jail during December, 1876, on civil process, "other than food," for which a separate bill has been rendered, with a list of prisoners annexed :

| | | |
|-------|--|----------|
| 1876. | | |
| Dec. | Twelve barrels soap for kitchen use (John Stanley), \$12; ten bushels sawdust for box and cubs (M. Haus), \$3..... | \$15 00 |
| | Beds and bedding (Jos. Freund), \$75; plumbing bill (Chas. S. Sherman), \$1.62..... | 76 62 |
| | Coal bill (P. H. Nash), \$70.40; Knickerbocker Ice Company, \$3.84..... | 74 24 |
| | Whitewashing and cleaning interior building (C. McCue)..... | 35 00 |
| | Bedding (S. Herman), \$42; kitchen utensils (C. Scheck), \$16 | 58 00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$258 86 |

(Laws of 1875, chapter 251, section 1.)

I certify that the above stated account is correct.

, *Sheriff, N. Y. County.*

INDEX TO SENATE DOCUMENTS.

A.

| | No. |
|--|-----|
| American Geographical Society, annual report of..... | 62 |
| Annual Reports—American Geographical Society..... | 62 |
| American Geographical Society (1876)..... | 65 |
| Astor Library, of Trustees of..... | 18 |
| Board of Commissioners of Pilots..... | 6 |
| Canal Appraisers..... | 16 |
| Commissioners of Emigration, for 1876..... | 21 |
| Commissioners of Fisheries..... | 35 |
| Cooper Union for Advancement of Science.... | 30 |
| Commissioners of Quarantine..... | 33 |
| Juvenile Delinquents, of Managers of Society for Reforma- tion of..... | 9 |
| Lenox Library, of Trustees of..... | 8 |
| New York Catholic Protectory..... | 39 |
| New York State Institution for the Blind, at Batavia..... | 11 |
| New York State Museum of Natural History to the Regents of the University..... | 63 |
| New York State Museum of Natural History to the Regents of the University (1876)..... | 64 |
| New York State Inebriate Asylum..... | 24 |
| Ontario Orphan Asylum, at Canandalgua..... | 10 |
| Popenhusen Institute..... | 45 |
| Prison Association of New York..... | 41 |
| Regents of the University..... | 59 |
| Regents of the University on the boundaries of the State... | 61 |
| Sailors' Snug Harbor, of Trustees of..... | 38 |
| State Assessor..... | 26 |
| State Board of Charities..... | 22 |
| State Commissioners in Lunacy..... | 12 |
| State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica..... | 13 |
| State Board of Audit..... | 7 |
| Treasurer of State of New York..... | 5 |
| Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents..... | 17 |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane..... | 15 |
| Astor Library, twenty-eighth annual report of the Trustees of..... | 18 |
| supplemental report of Trustees of..... | 20 |

B.

| | |
|--|----|
| Boundaries of the State, report of the Regents of the University on..... | 61 |
|--|----|

C.

| | No. |
|--|-----|
| Canal Appraisers, annual report of..... | 16 |
| Commissioners of Emigration for 1876, annual report of | 21 |
| Commissioners of Fisheries, annual report of..... | 35 |
| Commissioners of the Land Office, report of, in response to resolution of Senate, | 4 |
| Commissioners of Quarantine, annual report of..... | 33 |
| Committees of the Senate, standing, for 1877..... | 14 |
| Comptroller, communication from, relative to Geographical Survey and Natural History of the State..... | 42 |
| Comptroller of city of New York, report of, relative to bonded indebtedness of said city..... | 31 |
| reply of, in answer to a resolution of the Senate relative to expenses of the Sheriff's office for ten years prior to January 1, 1877..... | 48 |
| communication from, transmitting statement showing the real estate of said city which is not in use for public purposes | 28 |
| Cooper Union, annual report of..... | 30 |

D.

| | |
|---|----|
| Dental Society of State of New York, report of..... | 60 |
| Destitute Children, report of managers of Protectorate and Reformatory for .. | 52 |

E.

| | |
|--|----|
| Elmira Reformatory, report and testimony taken before Prison Commission appointed to investigate State prisons and the | 49 |
| Equitable Life Assurance Society, relative to..... | 25 |

G.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| General Orders, list of..... | 32, 36, 43, 46, 51 |
| Geographical Survey and Natural History of State..... | 42 |
| Governor's Messages..... | 2, 56, 57 |

I.

| | |
|---|----|
| Insurance Department, communication from Superintendent of..... | 26 |
|---|----|

J.

| | |
|---|---|
| Juvenile Delinquents, annual report of Society for Reformation of | 9 |
|---|---|

L.

| | |
|---|----|
| Land Office, report of Commissioners of, in response to resolution of Senate... | 4 |
| Lenox Library, annual report of Trustees of | 8 |
| Life insurance companies, replies of, in response to resolution of Senate .. | 34 |

INDEX.

iii

M.

| | No. |
|--|-----|
| Moffit, Stephen, report of Committee on State Prisons relative to..... | 50 |

N.

| | |
|--|----|
| National Eclectic Medical Association, report of..... | 55 |
| New Capitol, majority report of Committee on Finance relative to construction of building..... | 44 |
| minority report of Finance Committee..... | 47 |
| New Capitol Commissioners, supplemental report of, relative to bids for completing New Capitol building..... | 27 |
| New York Catholic Protectory, annual report of..... | 39 |
| New York city, Board of Trade of, communication from President of, relative to proxy in any corporation chartered by the laws of this State..... | 54 |
| bulk-head and pier lines of harbor of, on Staten Island, report of officers appointed to examine..... | 55 |
| Comptroller of, report of, relative to bonded indebtedness of said city... | 81 |
| communication from Comptroller of, relative to real estate which is not in use for public purposes..... | 28 |
| reply of Comptroller of, in answer to a resolution of the Senate..... | 48 |
| New York State Inebriate Asylum, annual report of..... | 24 |
| New York State Institute for the Blind, at Batavia, annual report of..... | 11 |
| New York State Museum of Natural History, annual report of, to the Regents of the University..... | 68 |

O.

| | |
|--|----|
| Ontario Orphan Asylum, at Canandaigua, annual report of..... | 10 |
|--|----|

P.

| | |
|---|----|
| Popenhusen Institute, annual report of..... | 45 |
| Prison Association of New York, annual report of..... | 41 |
| Protectorate and Reformatory for Destitute Children from Oneida and adjacent counties, report of Managers of..... | 52 |

R.

| | |
|--|----|
| Regents of the University, annual report of..... | 59 |
| communication from, relative to the Sprague manuscripts..... | 40 |
| second annual report of, on the boundaries of the State..... | 61 |

S.

| | |
|---|----|
| Sailors' Snug Harbor, annual report of Trustees of, for the year 1876..... | 38 |
| Senate, list of members of..... | 1 |
| senators, officers and reporters, with residence and post-office address... | 23 |
| rules and orders of, adopted February, 1876..... | 8 |
| list of standing committees of, for 1877..... | 14 |

| | No. |
|---|-----|
| Sprague manuscripts, communication from Board of Regents relative to..... | 40 |
| State Assessors, annual report of | 26 |
| State Board of Audit, annual report of..... | 7 |
| State Board of Charities, annual report of..... | 23 |
| State Commissioners in Lunacy, annual report of..... | 12 |
| State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, annual report of Managers of, for 1876..... | 13 |
| State Prisons, report of Committee on, in the matter of Stephen Moffit..... | 50 |
| report and testimony taken before the Commission appointed to investigate..... | 49 |
| State Reformatory, at Elmira, petition for the reorganization of | 37 |
| State Survey, report of the Board of Commissioners of... .. | 19 |

T.

| | |
|---|---|
| Treasurer of the State of New York, annual report of..... | 5 |
|---|---|

W.

| | |
|---|----|
| Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, annual report of..... | 17 |
| Willard Asylum for the Insane, annual report of Trustees of..... | 15 |
| Woodin, Senator, report of Special Committee appointed to investigate alleged charges against..... | 58 |
| Wyoming Benevolent Institution, report of..... | 29 |

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